ABSTRACTS BOOK

5TH INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

NOVEMBER 8-10, 2023 **RİZE, TURKİYE**

EDITOR

PROF. DR. AHMET NİYAZİ ÖZKER

ISBN: 978-1-955094-60-3

5TH INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

November 8-10, 2023 / Rize, Turkiye

EDITOR

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

Copyright © Liberty

30.11.2023

by Liberty Academic Publishers

New York, USA

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED NO PART OF THIS BOOK MAY BE REPRODUCED IN ANY FORM, BY PHOTOCOPYING OR BY ANY ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL MEANS, INCLUDING INFORMATION STORAGE OR RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS, WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM BOTH THE COPYRIGHT OWNER AND THE PUBLISHER OF THIS BOOK.

© Liberty Academic Publishers 2023

The digital PDF version of this title is available Open Access and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/) which permits adaptation, alteration, reproduction and distribution for noncommercial use, without further permission provided the original work is attributed. The derivative works do not need to be licensed on the same terms.

ISBN: 978-1-955094-60-3

CONGRESS ID

CONGRESS TITLE

5TH INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

DATE AND PLACE

November 8-10, 2023 / Rize, Turkiye

ORGANIZATION

IKSAD INSTITUTE

EDITOR

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

PARTICIPANTS' COUNTRIES (42 countries)

TÜRKİYE, PAKISTAN, HUNGARY, IRAN, AZERBAIJAN, CANADA, INDIA, NIGERIA, MOROCCO, SERBIA, SUDAN, ALBANIA, ALGERIA, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, POLAND, RUSSIA, TUNUSIA, SAUDI ARABIA, PORTUGAL, KOSOVO, NORTHERN MACEDONIA, ROMANIA, UKRAINE, ENGLAND, ETHIOPIA, SLOVENIA, CYPRUS, IVORY COAST, VIETNAM, CHINA, UZBEKISTAN, IRAQ, BELARUS, GEORGIA, MALAYSIA, SLOVAKIA, TAIWAN, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, PHILIPPINES

Total Accepted Article: 638

Total Rejected Papers: 147

Accepted Article (Türkiye): 314

Accepted Article (Other Countries): 324

ISBN: 978-1-955094-60-3

T.C.
Ankara Valiliği
Uluslararası Yayıncılar Derneği

Konu : Uluslararası Kongre
Sayı : YKK3 1 Ağustos 2023

İLGİLİ KİŞİYE/KURUMA

Ankara Valiliği'nin 06.141.030 tescil numarası ile Tüzel Kişiliğe haiz olarak *Bilimsel Araştırmalar ve Uluslararası Akademik Yayıncılık* alanında faaliyet gösteren derneğimizin 15 Ocak 2023 tarihinde Uluslararası Kongre ve Sempozyumlar Düzenlenmesi gündemi ile toplanan Yönetim Kurulunca 3 sayılı karar alınmış ve bu kararla "5. ULUSLARARASI KARADENİZ MODERN BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ" düzenlenmesi oy birliği ile kabul edilmiştir. Kongreye ilişkin görevlendirme ve ayrıntılar aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

Bilgi ve gereği rica olunur

Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK
Genel Başkan

Etkinlik Adı	5. ULUSLARARASI KARADENİZ MODERN BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ
Tarihi ve Yeri	8-10 Kasım 2023, Rize
Niteliği	Uluslararası
Kongre Başkanı	Dr. Abbas KARAAĞAÇLI
Kongre web sitesi	https://tr.blackseacountries.org/congres
Düzenleme Kurulu Üyeleri	Prof. Dr. Pavlina DOLASHKA Prof. Dr. Narzistlav PETROV Doç. Dr. Merve YILDIRIM Dr. Abbas KARAAĞAÇLI Dr. Bülent HANER

ULUSLARARASI YAYINCILAR DERNEĞİ
T.C.
Ankara Valiliği
İl Sivil Toplumla İlişkiler Müdürlüğü
Kütük Numarası
06.141.030

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

PROF. DSc PAVLINA DOLASHKA
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

PROF. DR. NARTZISLAV PETROV
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

DR. ABBAS KARAAĞAÇLI
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Head of Black Sea Strategic Research and Application Center
Giresun University

DR. BÜLENT HANER
MEMBER OF ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University

PROF. VANYA KURTEVA
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

PROF DR. MARIA ANGELOVA
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
The Stephan Angeloff Institute of Microbiology, BAS

Prof. Dr. Mahire HÜSEYNOVA
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University

ASSOC. PROF. DR. MERVE YILDIRIM
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Giresun University

PROF. DR. KURTULUŞ YILMAZ GENÇ
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Giresun University
Dean of the faculty of economics and administrative sciences

PROF. DR. UFUK YOLCU
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Marmara University

ASSOC. PROF. DR. HİLAL ŞAHİN
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Giresun University

ABDURRAHMAN DEMİREL
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Giresun Municipality

ASSOC. PROF. METİN AKSOY
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Gumushane University

DR. GUGULI DUMBADZE
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University

DR. VELİ AKARSU
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University

DR. AHMET FİDAN
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Ordu University

ASSOC. PROF. ALEKSANDAR DOLASHKI
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

HUSEYİN MUNGAN
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Zonguldak Bulent Ecevit University

SALOME JAPARIDZE
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
City Hall of Batumi Municipality
Department of International Relations & Ethnic Minority Affairs
Senior Specialist

PROF. DR. OLYA STOILOVA
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Polymers, BAS

ASSOS. PROF. DR. LYUDMILA VELKOVA
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

ASSOC. PROF. DR. MAYA GUNCHEVA
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

ASSOC. PROF. DR. BOYKO TSINCERSCY
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

KARINA MARINOVA
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

DIMITAR KAYNAROV
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

PETAR PETROV
MEMBER OF ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
Institute of Organic Chemistry with Centre of Phytochemistry, BAS

SCIENTIFIC AND ADVISORY BOARD

Prof. DSc Pavlina Dolashka
Institute of Organic Chemistry, BAS

Prof. Vanya Kurteva
Institute of Organic Chemistry, BAS

Prof. Dr. Nartzislav Petrov
Institute of Organic Chemistry, BAS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lyudmila Velkova
Institute of Organic Chemistry, BAS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aleksandar Dolashki
Institute of Organic Chemistry, BAS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Boyka Tsinzersky
Institute of Organic Chemistry, BAS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivanka Stoycheva
Institute of Organic Chemistry, BAS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Angelina Kosateva
Institute of Organic Chemistry, BAS

Prof. Dr. Güven ÖZDEM
Giresun University

Prof. Dr. Bayram Kaya
Giresun University

Prof. Dr. Odette Arhip
Ecological University of Bucharest

Prof. Dr. Guguli Dumbadze
Batumi Shota Rustaveli State University

Prof. Dr. Kamuran ELBEYOĞLU
Girne American University

Prof. Dr. Mustafa CİN
Giresun University

Prof. Dr. Levent ÜRER
İstiniye University

Prof. Dr. Yusuf ŞAHİN
Giresun University

Prof. Dr. Şirin DİLLİ
Giresun University

Prof. Dr. Abdullah KIRAN
Muş Alpaslan University

Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÜNAL
Erciyes University

Prof. Dr. Necati DEMİR
Gazi University

Prof. Dr. Kurtuluş Yılmaz GENÇ
Giresun University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Raluca Irina Clipa
Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Grozi DELCHEV
Trakya Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bitkisel Üretim Bölümü, Stara Zagora, Bulgaristan

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal ÇİFTCİ
Giresun University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Göktürk TÜYSÜZOĞLU
Giresun University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa GÜLEÇ
Ankara University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mevlüde Canlıca
Ev. Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi

Assoc. Prof. Dr. VURAL ALADUASYON
Gümüşhane University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Elvan YALÇINKAYA
Ömer Halisdemir University

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rahman ÇAKIR
Giresun University

Dr. Serhan HANER
Afyon Kocatepe University

Dr. ADEM RÜZGAR
Van Yüzüncü Yıl University

Dr. Elena Belik VENIAMINOVNA
Vladivostok Devlet Ekonomi University

Dr. Monica GOMOESCU
Transilvania University of Braşov

Dr. Isaevna URKIMBAEVA
Abilai Khan Uluslararası İlişkiler University

Dr. Latkin A. PAVLOVIC
Vladivostok Devlet Ekonomi University

Dr. Malik YILMAZ
Atatürk University

Dr. Ali GÖNCÜ
Adnan Menderes University

Dr. Iosefina BLAZSANI-BATTO
Romanian Language Institute

Dr. Maira ESIMBOLOVA
Kazakistan Narkhoz University

Dr. Maira MURZAHMEDOVA
Al - Farabi Kazak Ulusal University

Dr. Sara MAZHITAYEVA
EA Buketov Karaganda EyaletUniversity

Dr. Ulbosın KIYAKBAEVA
Abai Kazak Ulusal Pedagoji University

Dr. Veli AKARSU
Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University

Dr. Alexandru CHISELEV
''Gavrilă Simion'' Eco-Museum Research Institute from Tulcea

Dr. Vera ABRAMENKOVA
Rusya Aile Çalışmaları Enstitüsü

Dr. Vlademir GÖRSEL
Ukrayna Ulusal Teknik University

PHOTO GALLERY

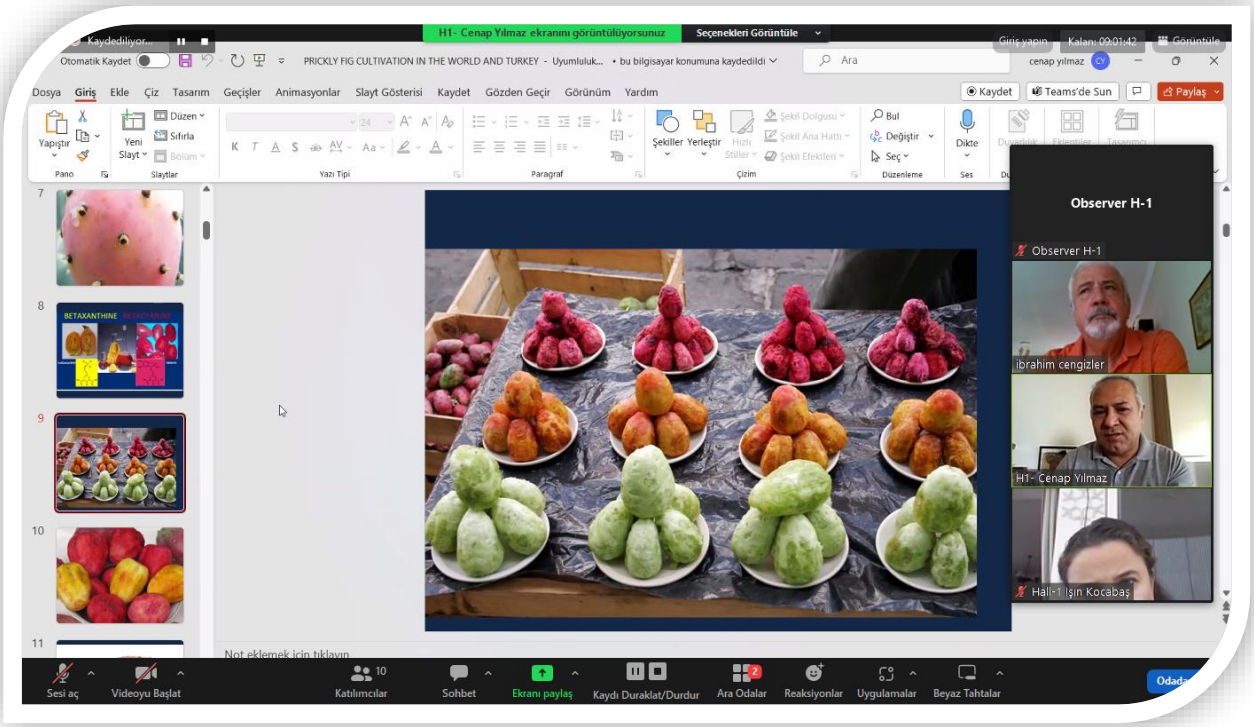
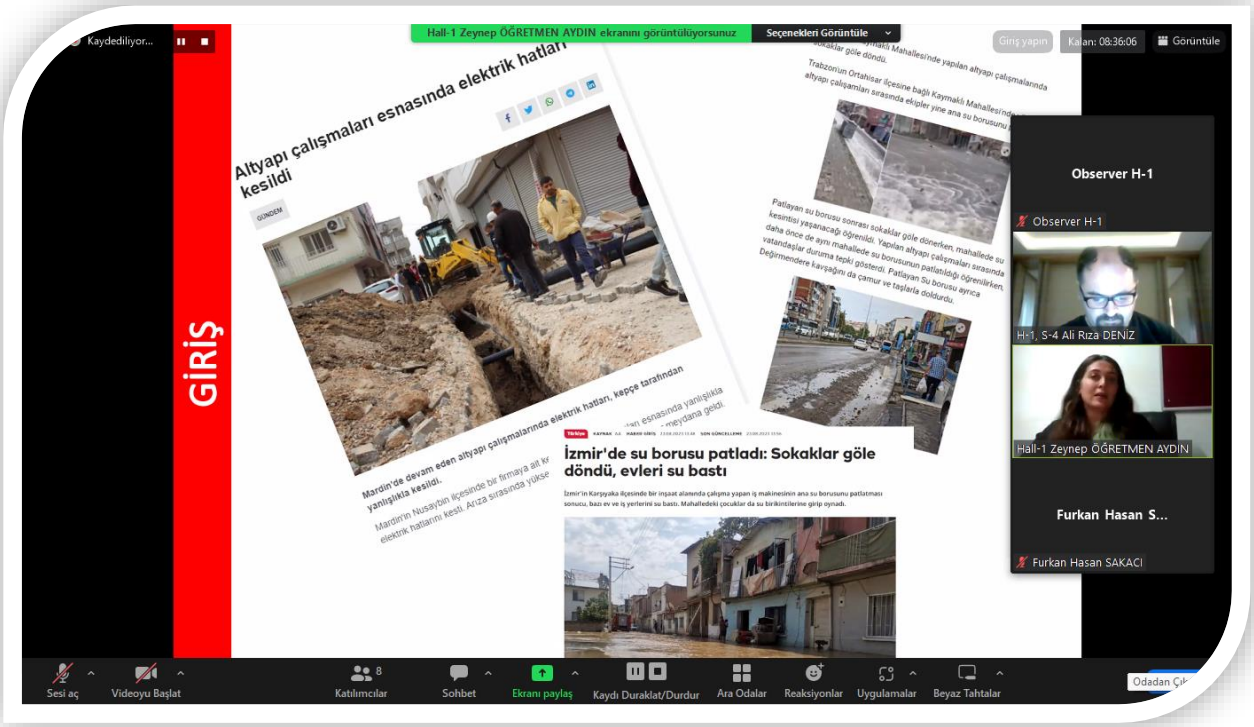


PHOTO GALLERY



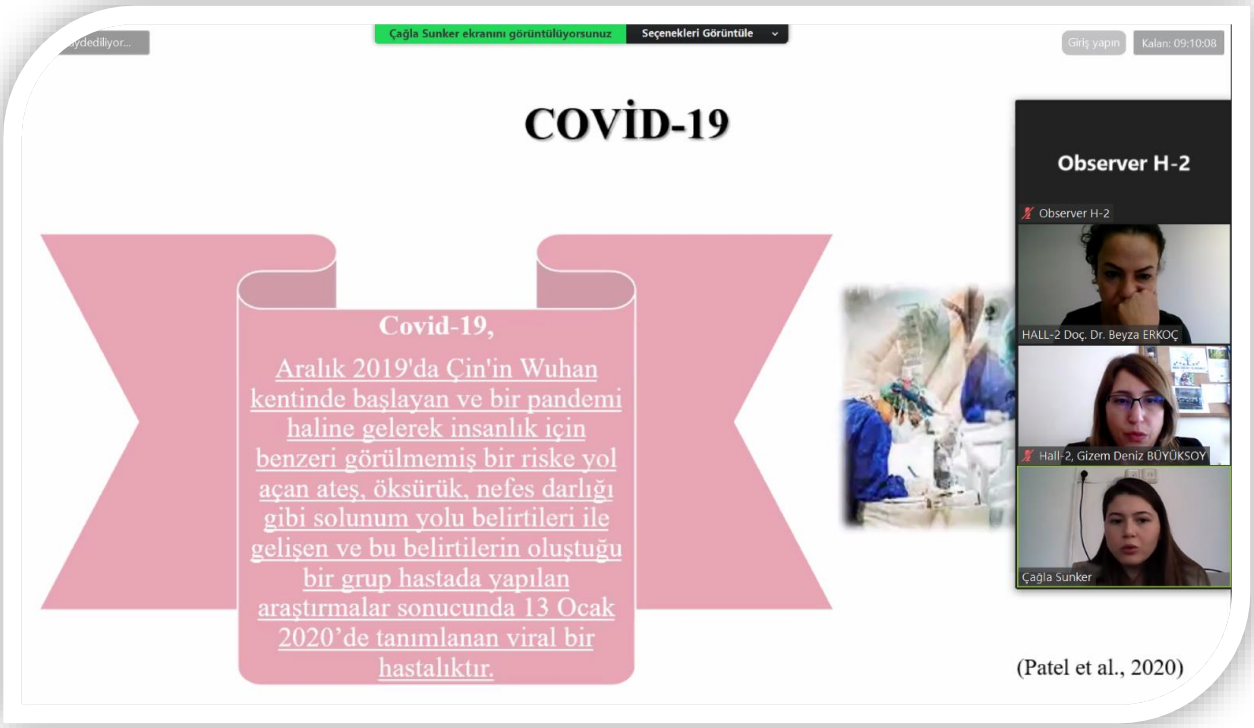
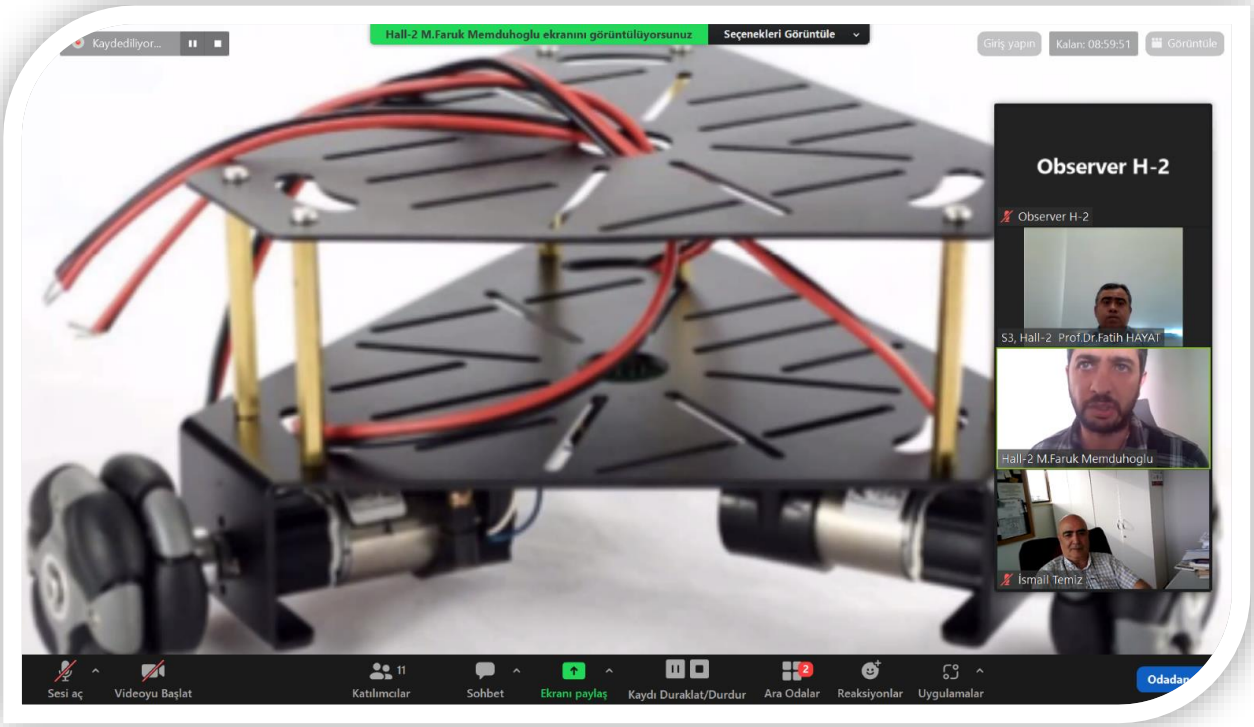


PHOTO GALLERY



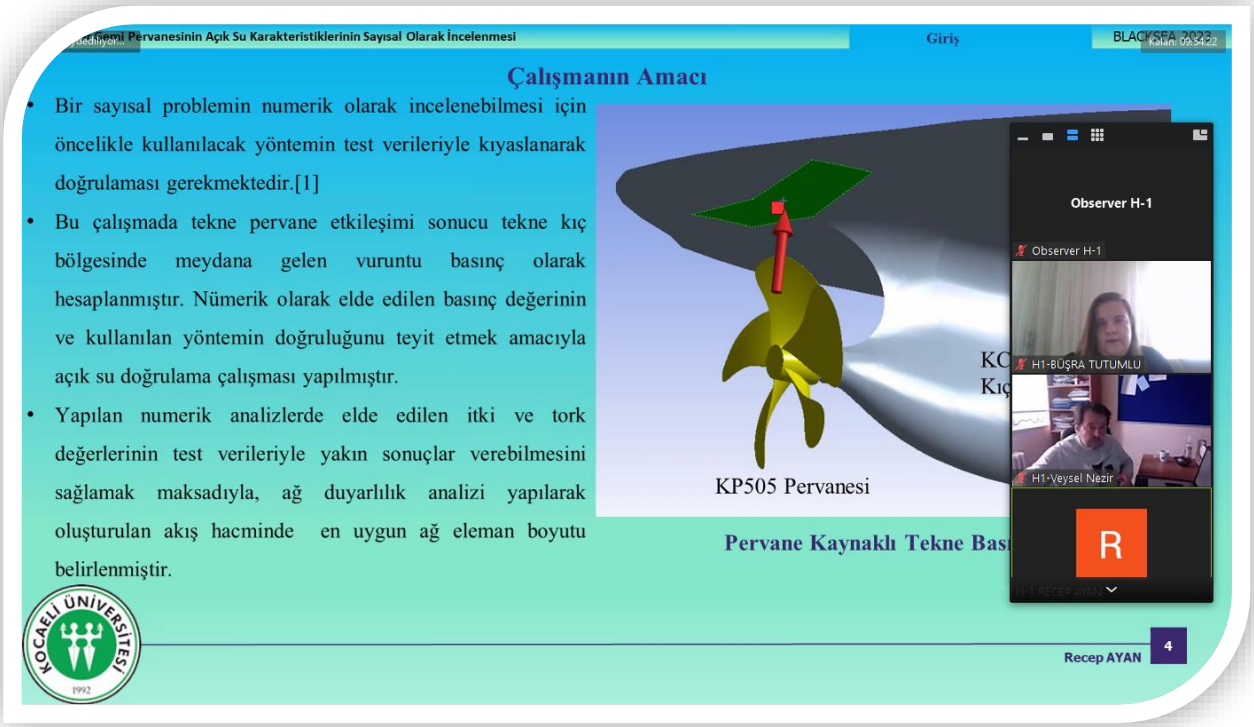


PHOTO GALLERY

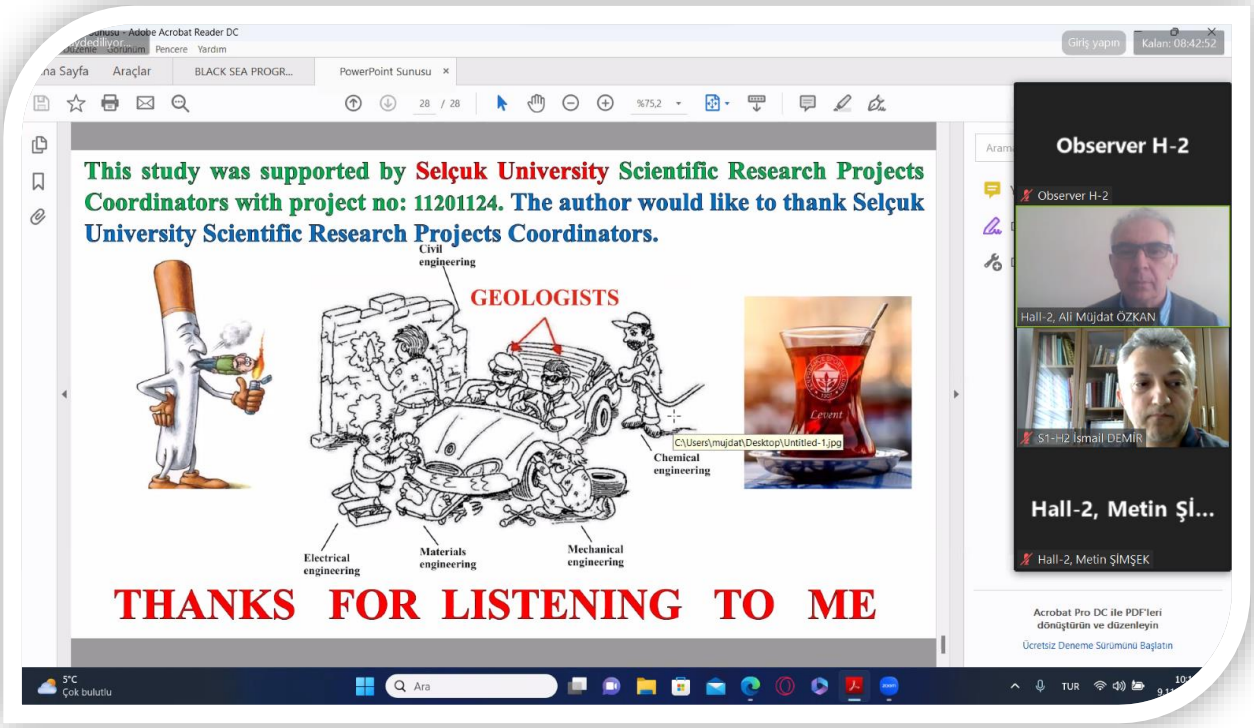


PHOTO GALLERY

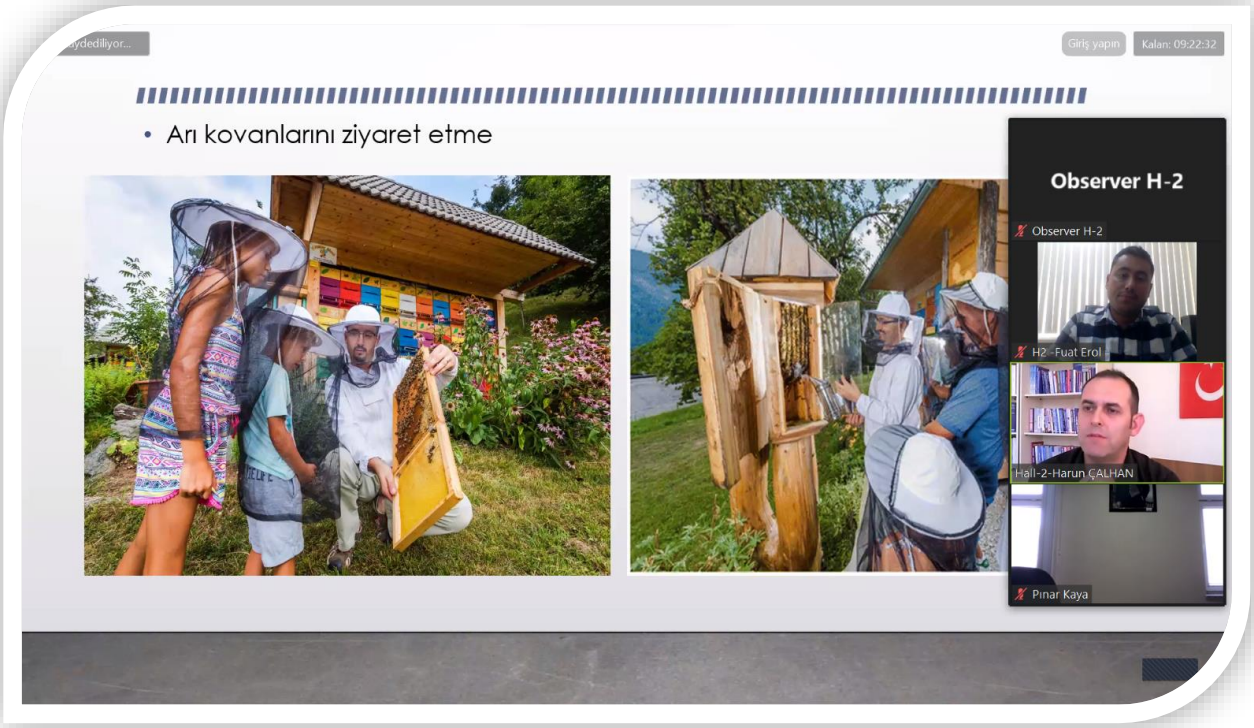
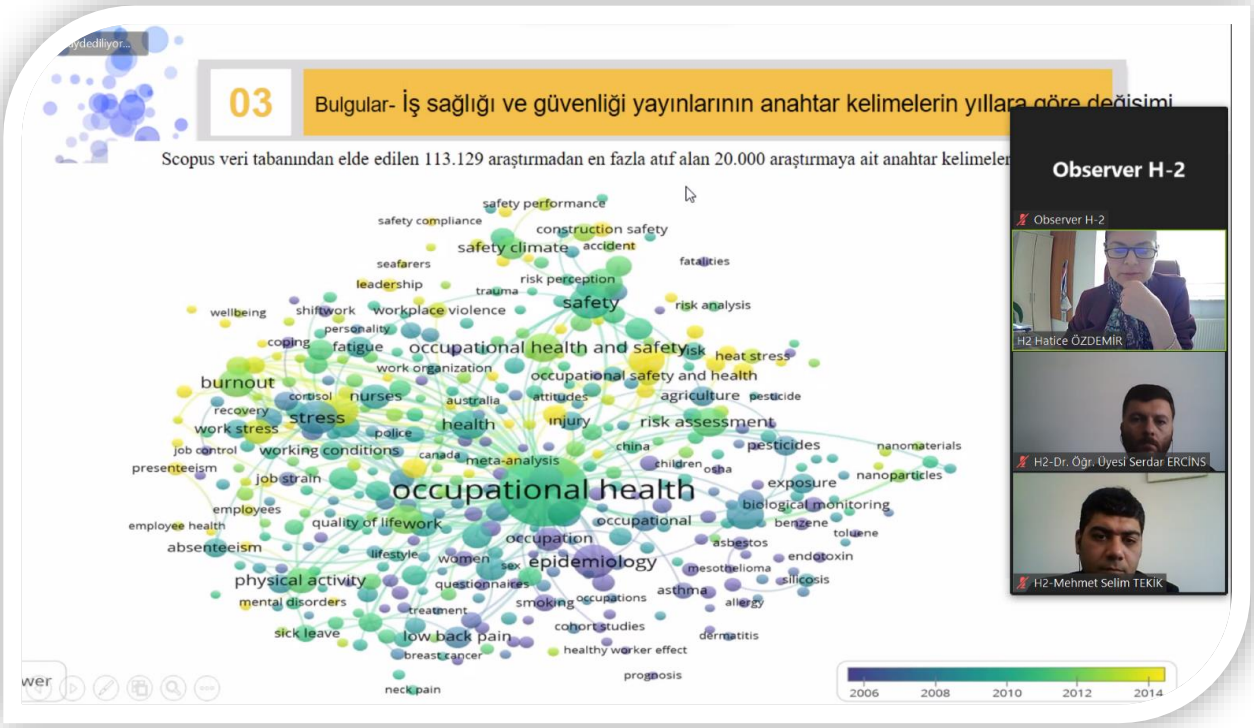


PHOTO GALLERY

PHOTO GALLERY



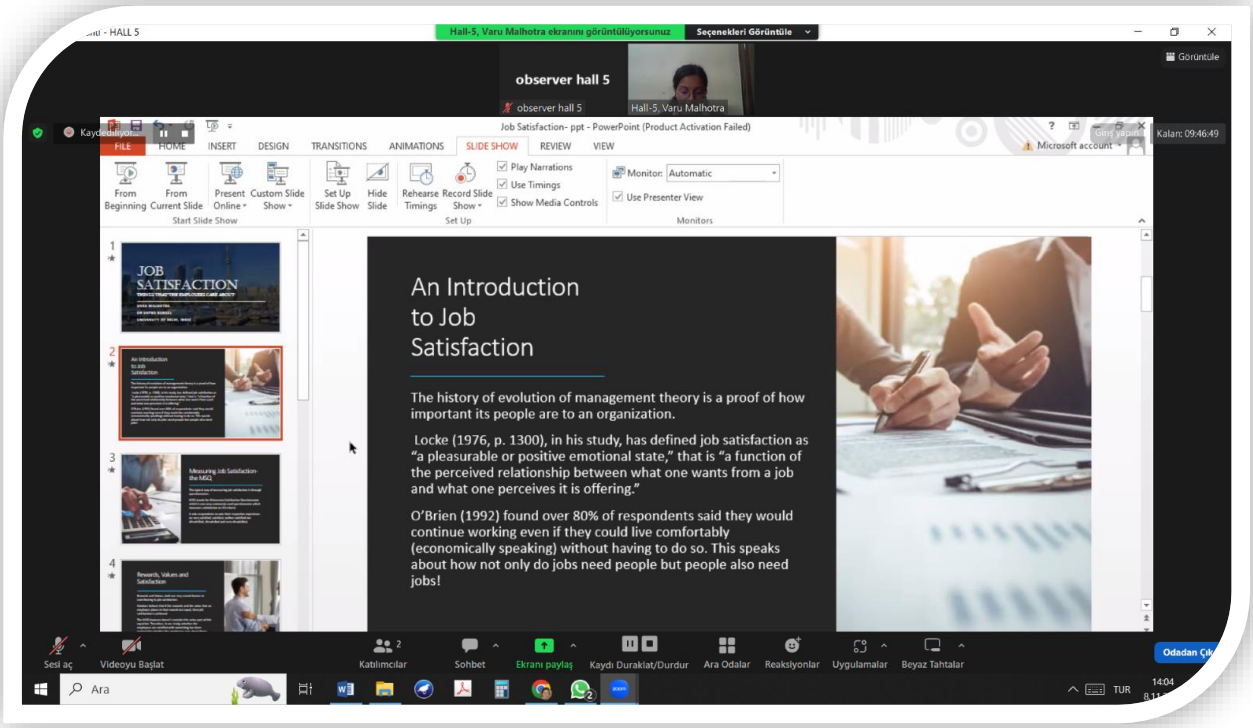
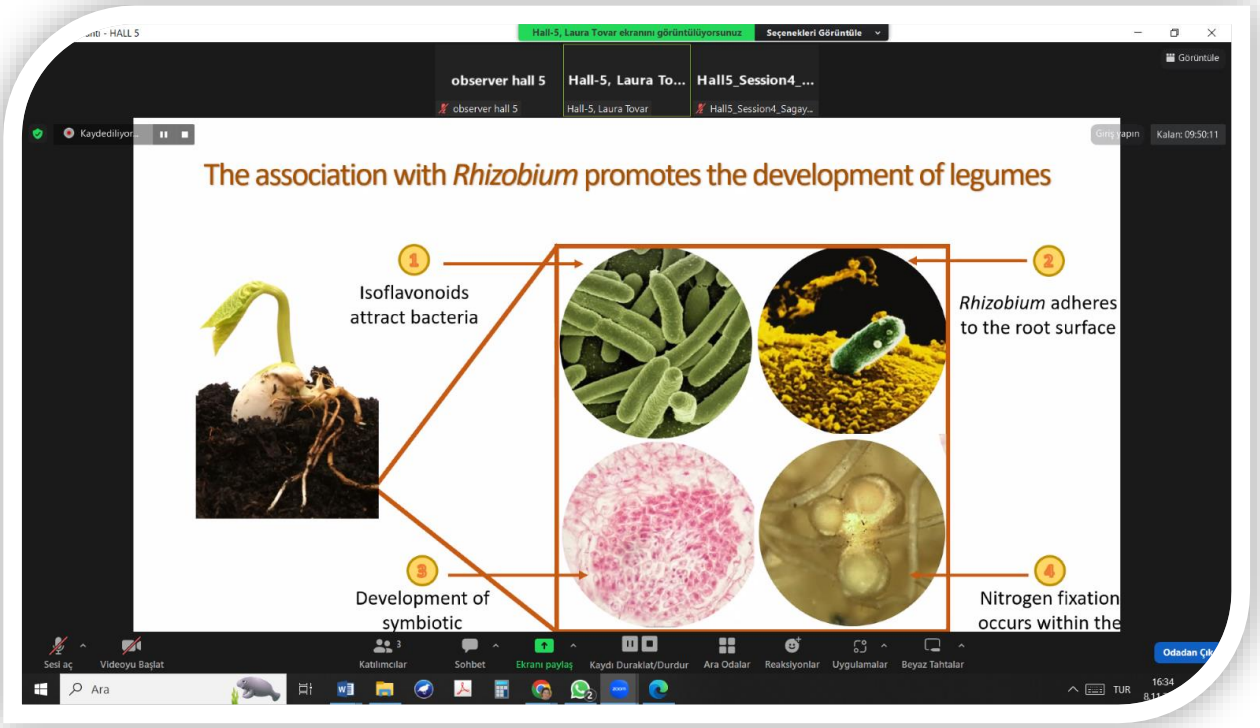


PHOTO GALLERY



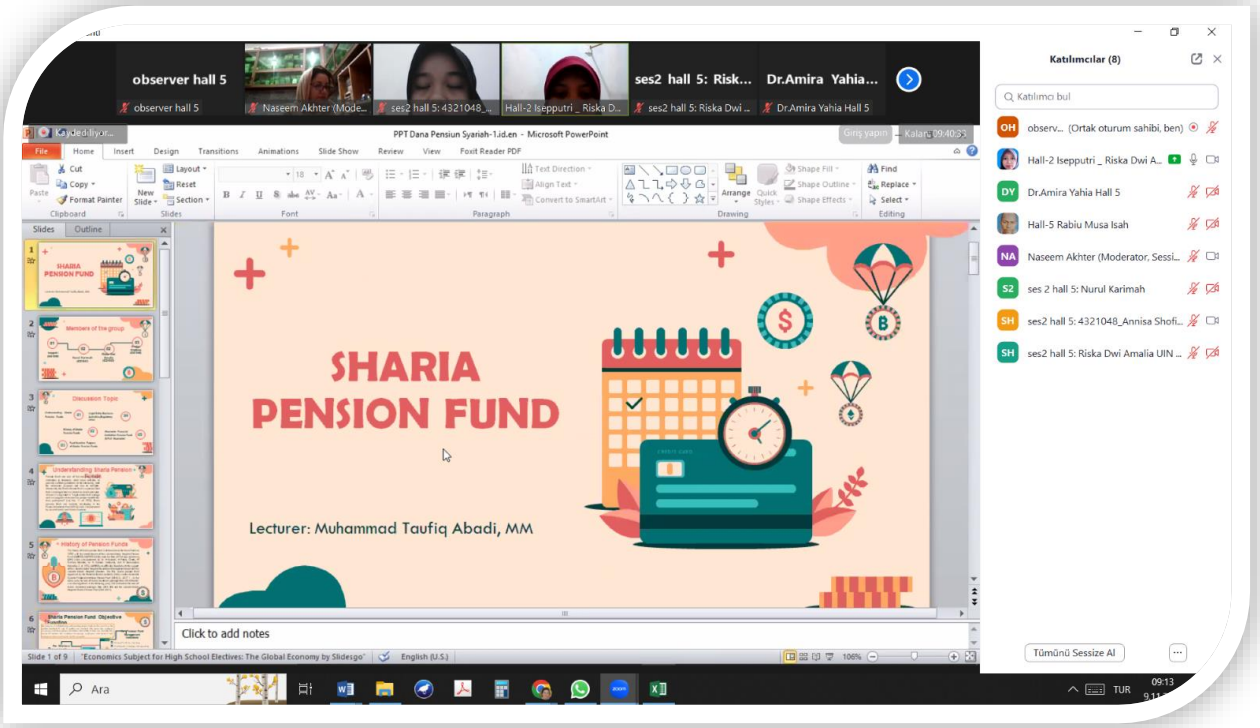


PHOTO GALLERY

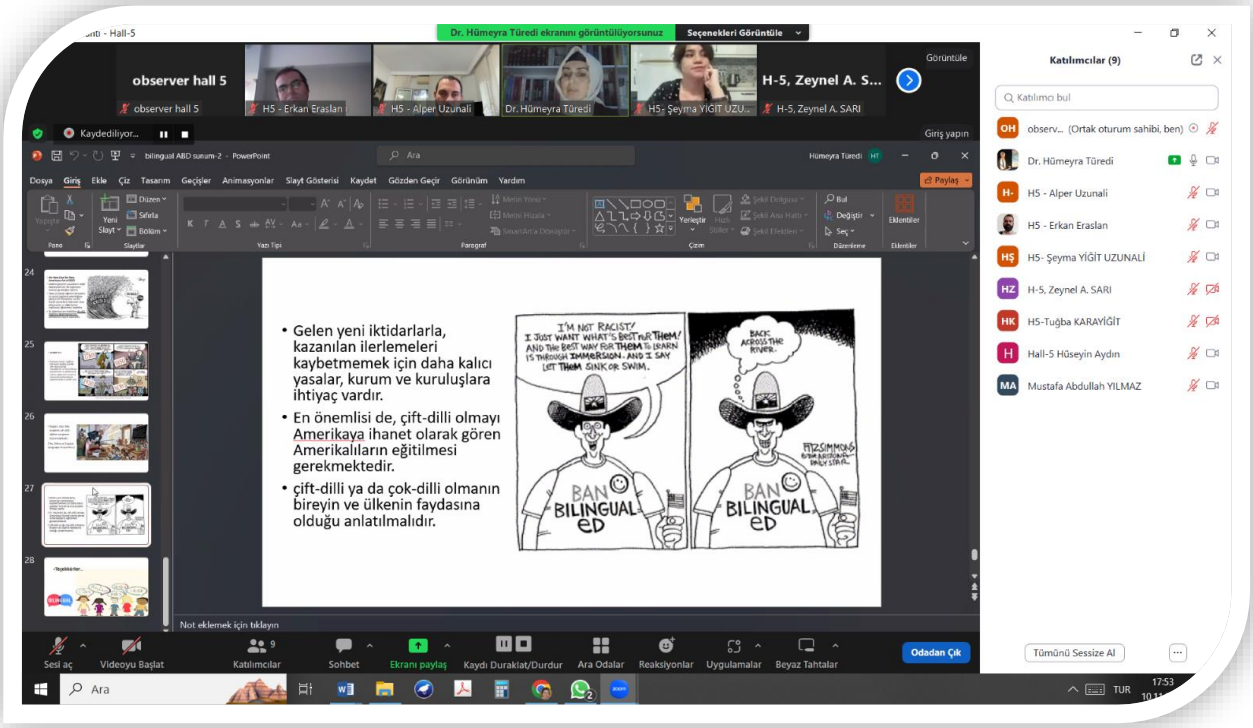
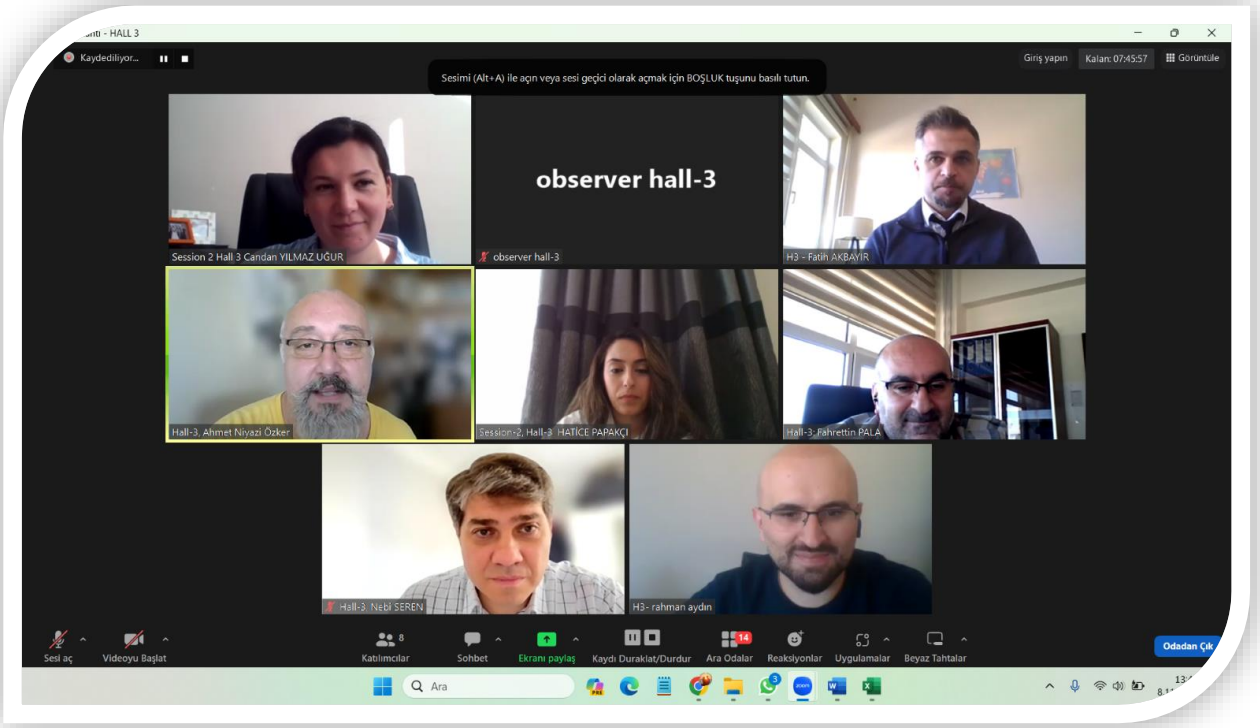


PHOTO GALLERY



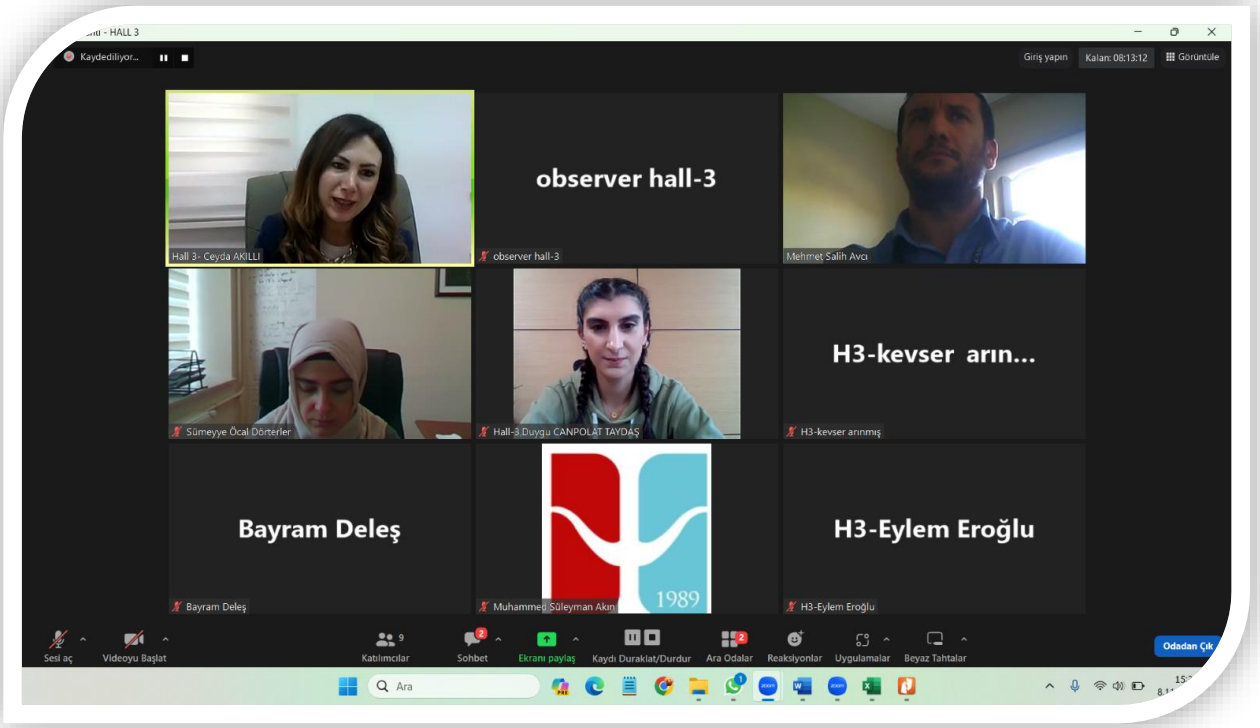
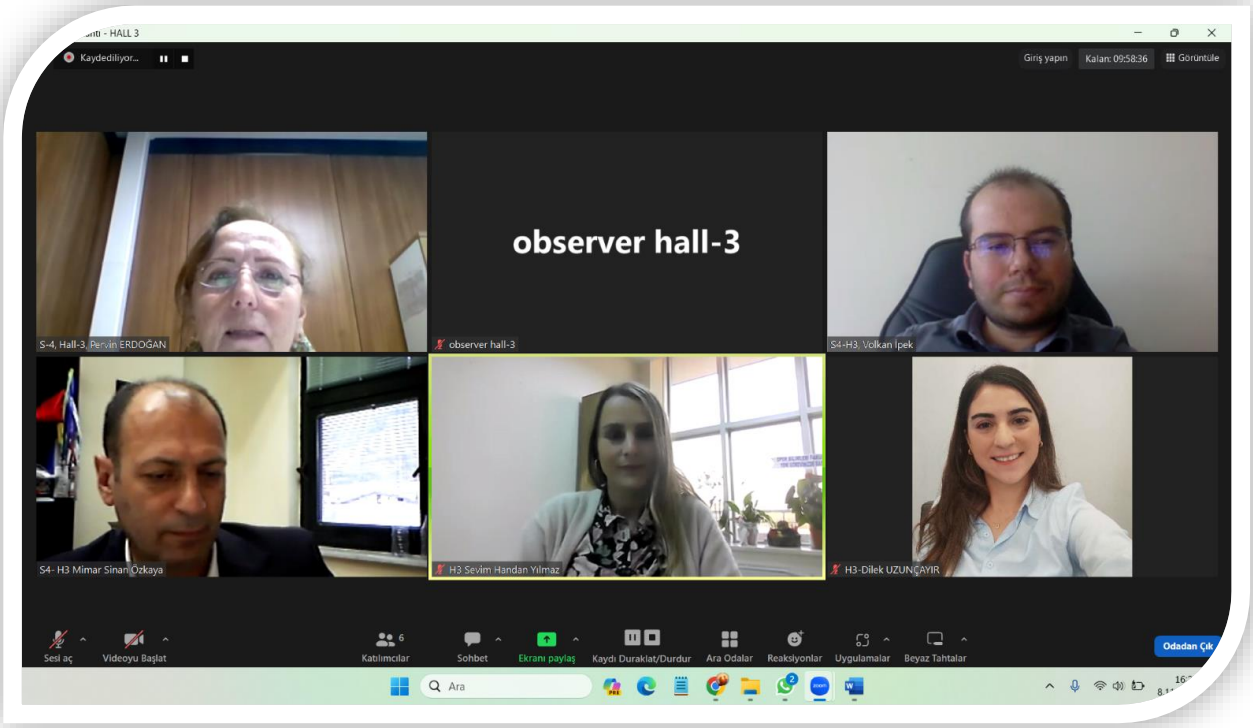


PHOTO GALLERY



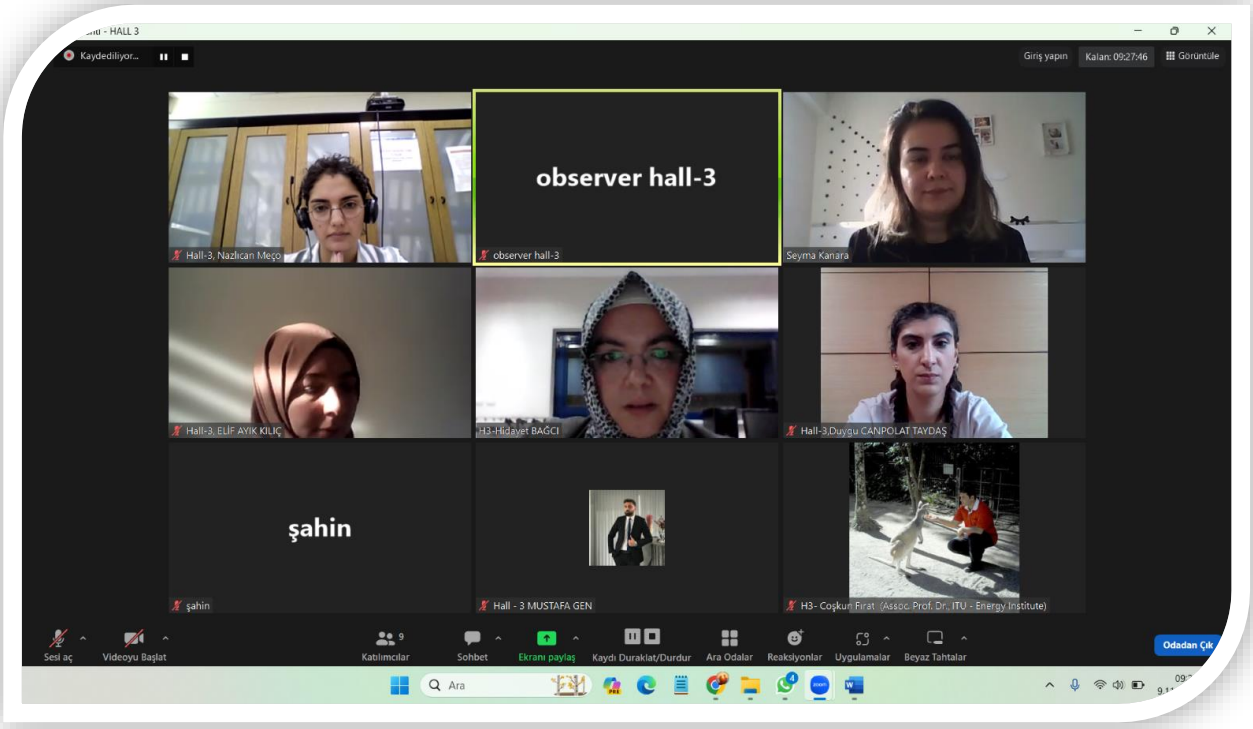


PHOTO GALLERY

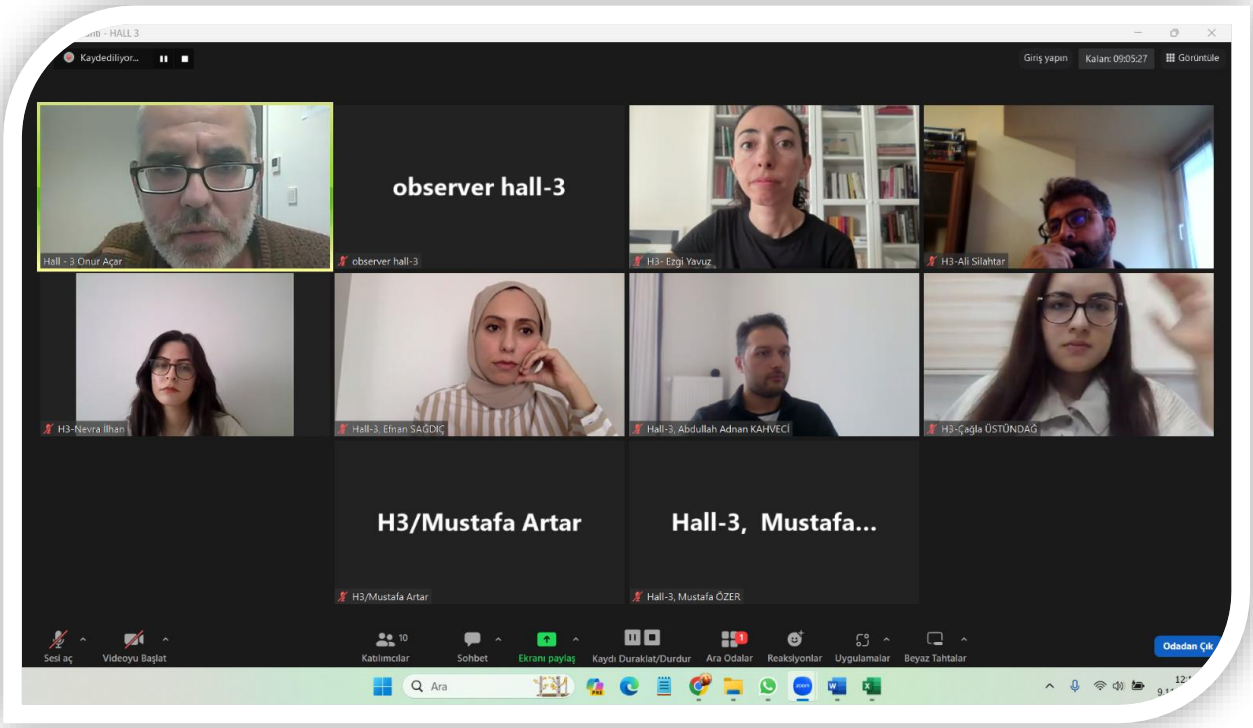


PHOTO GALLERY

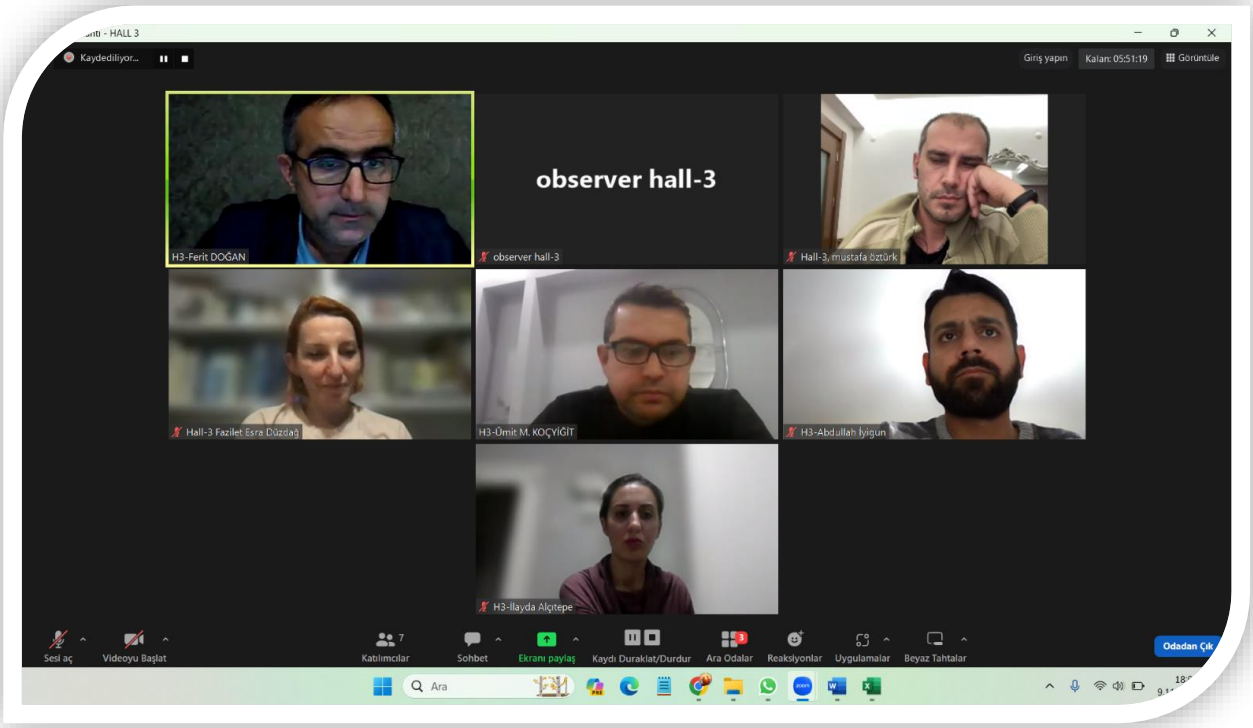
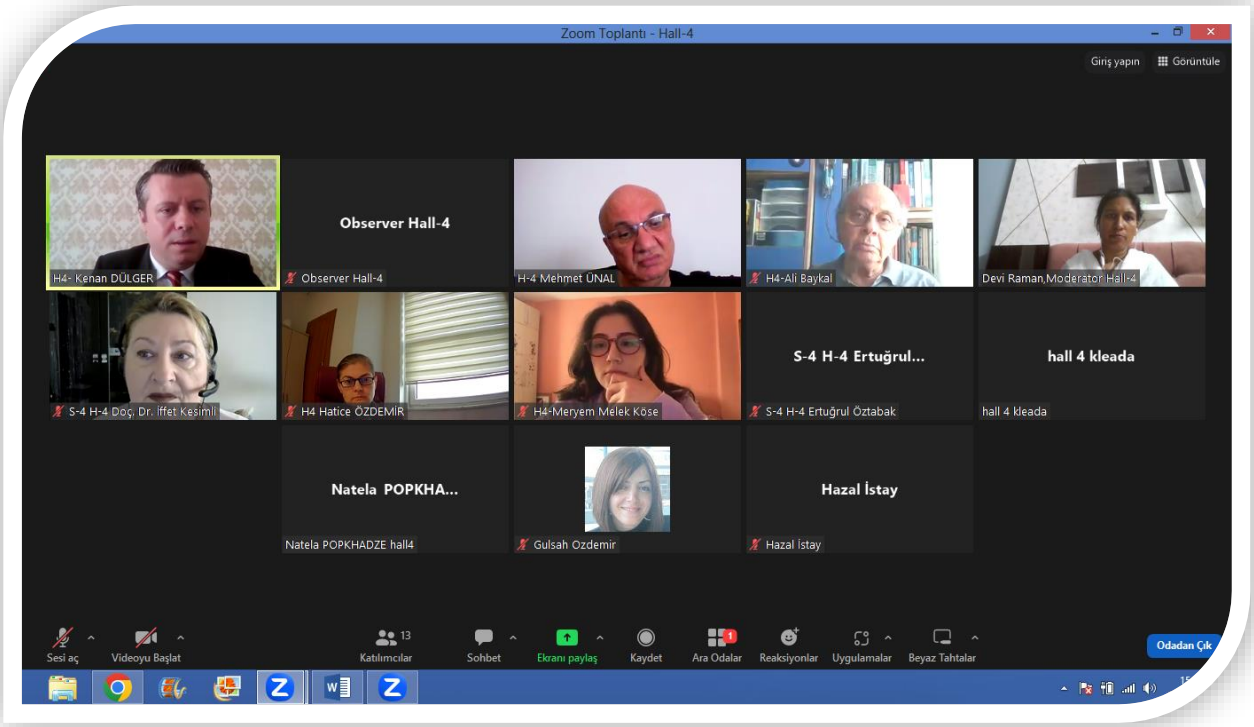


PHOTO GALLERY



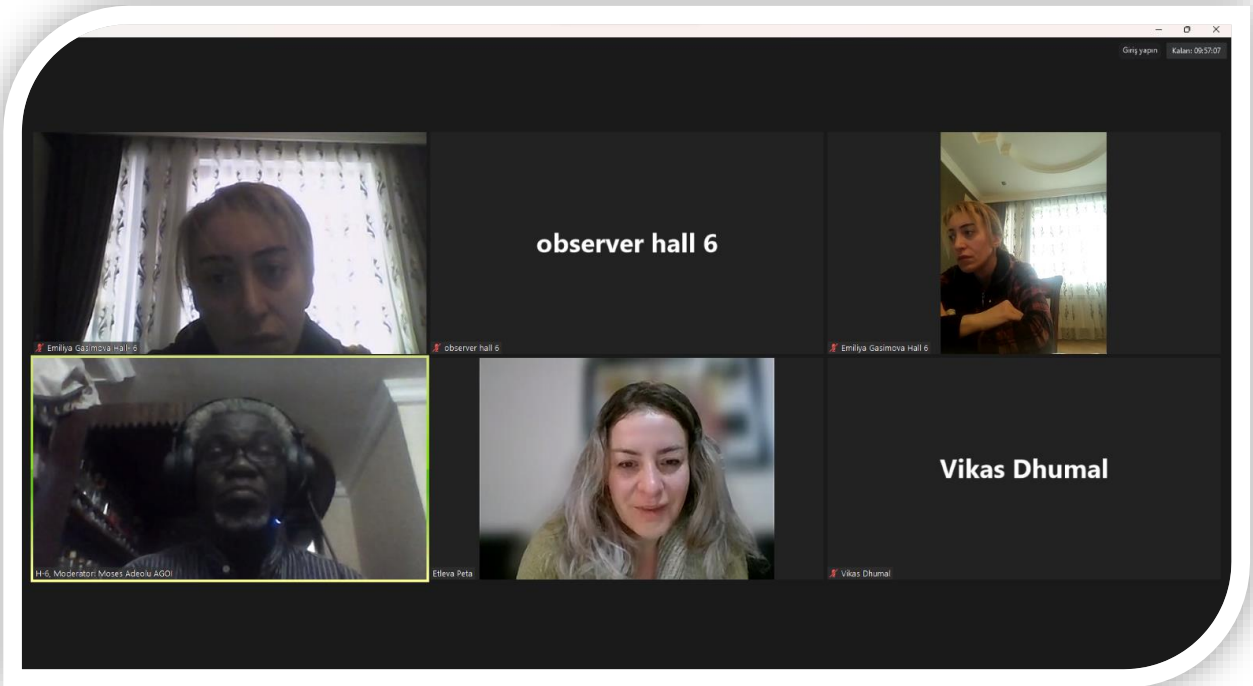
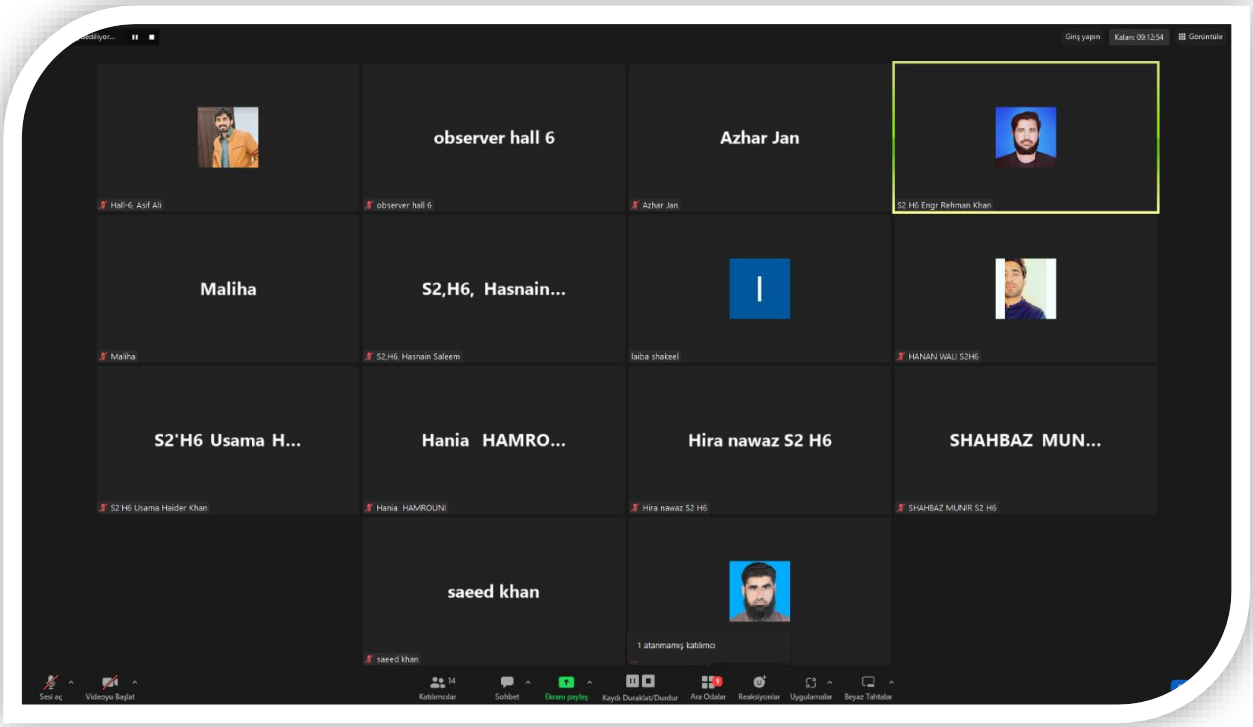


PHOTO GALLERY



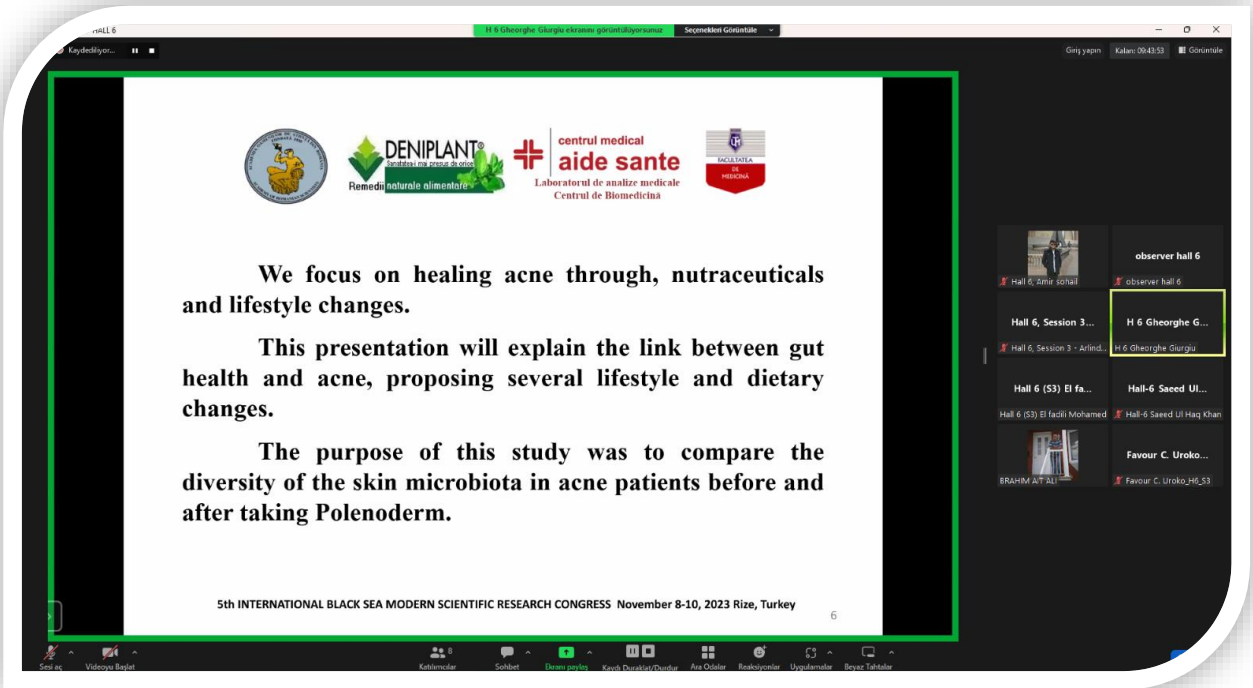
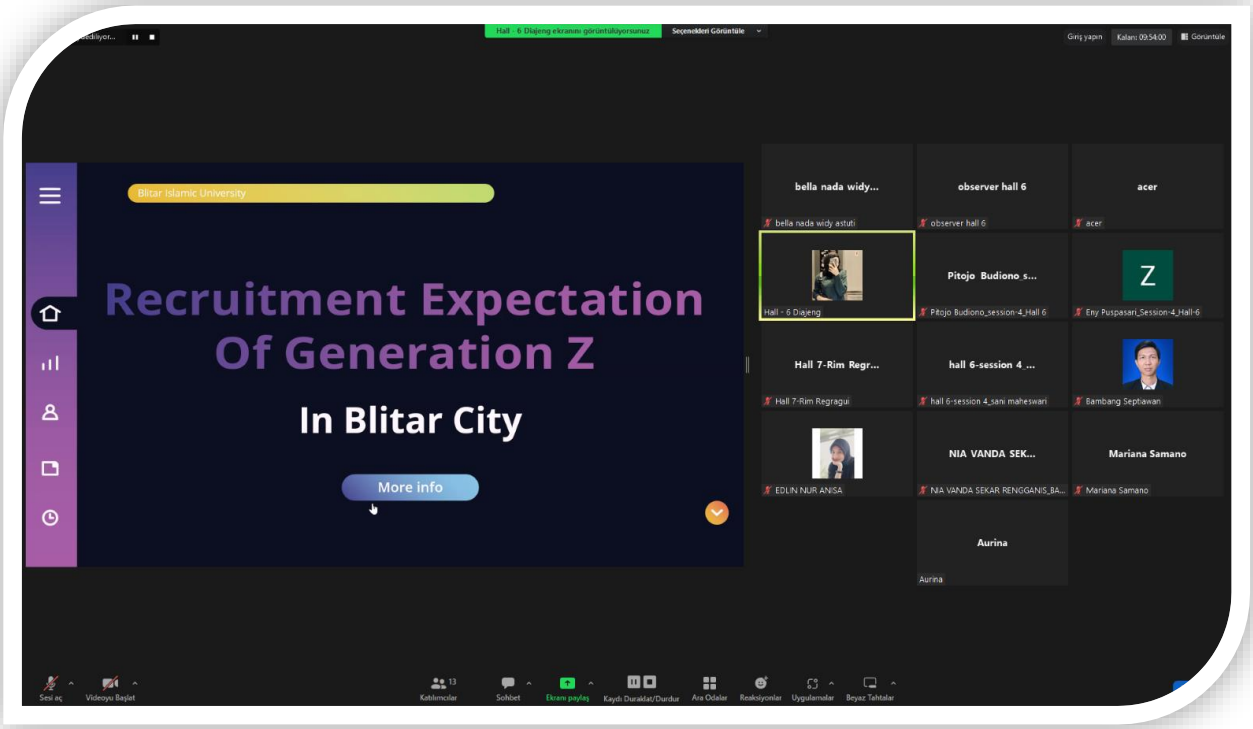


PHOTO GALLERY



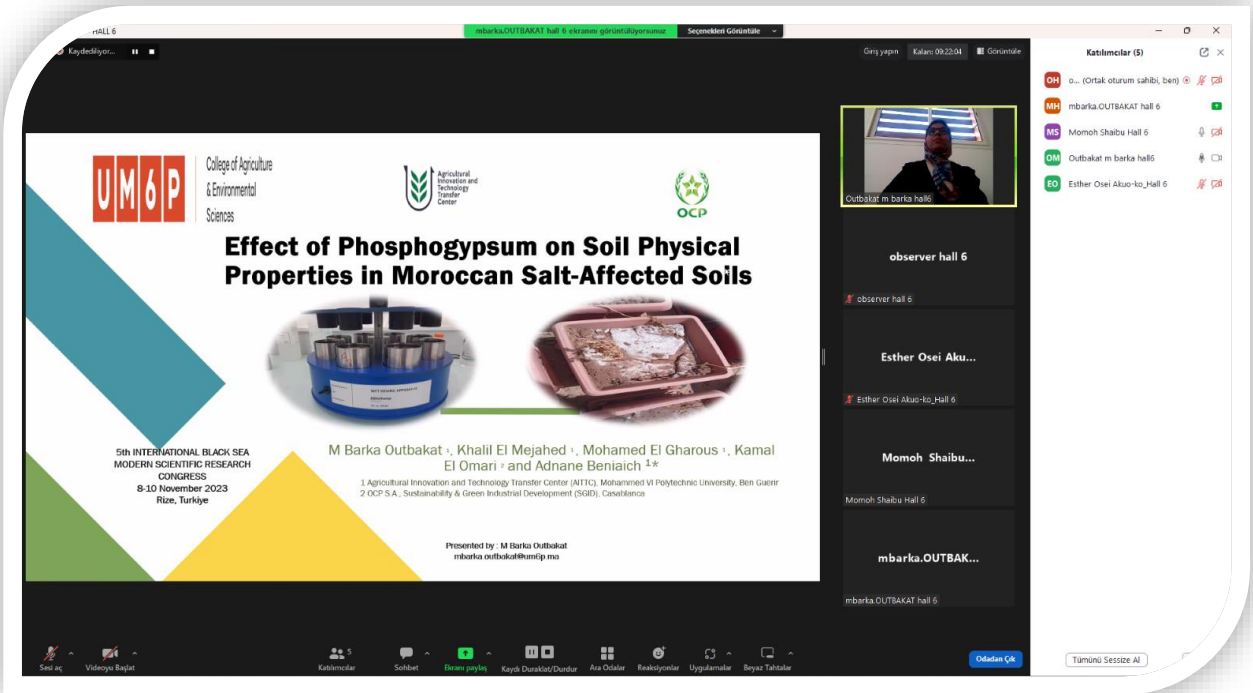


PHOTO GALLERY

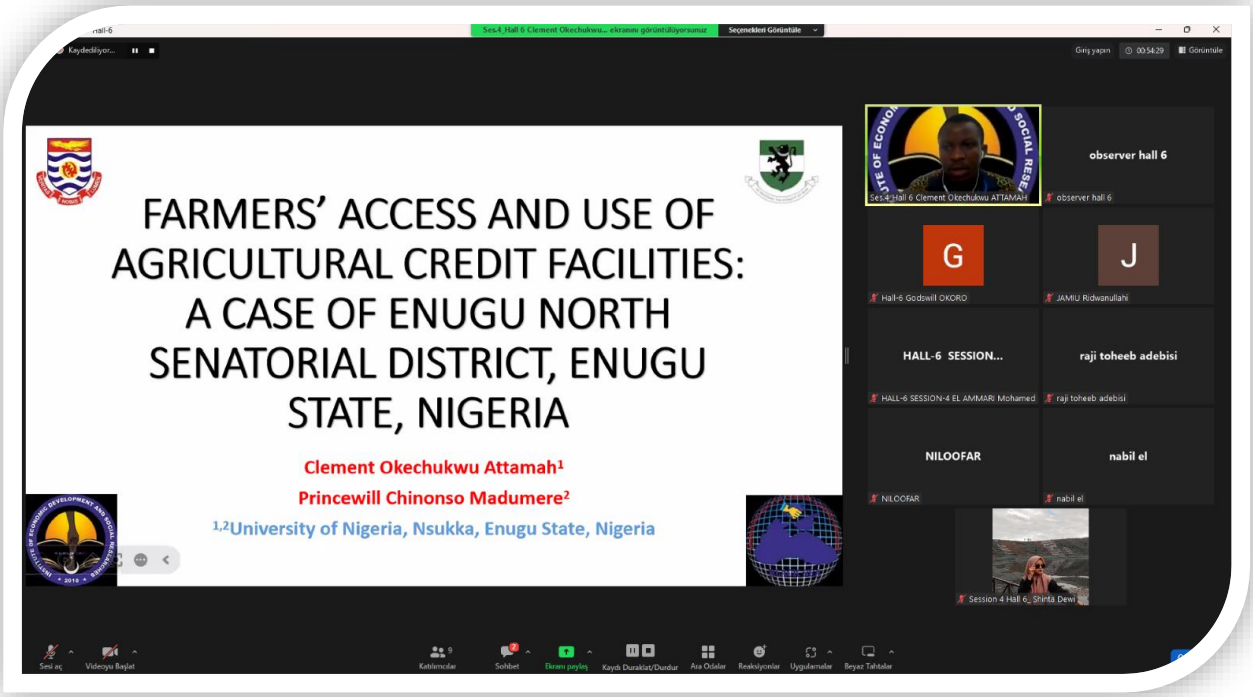
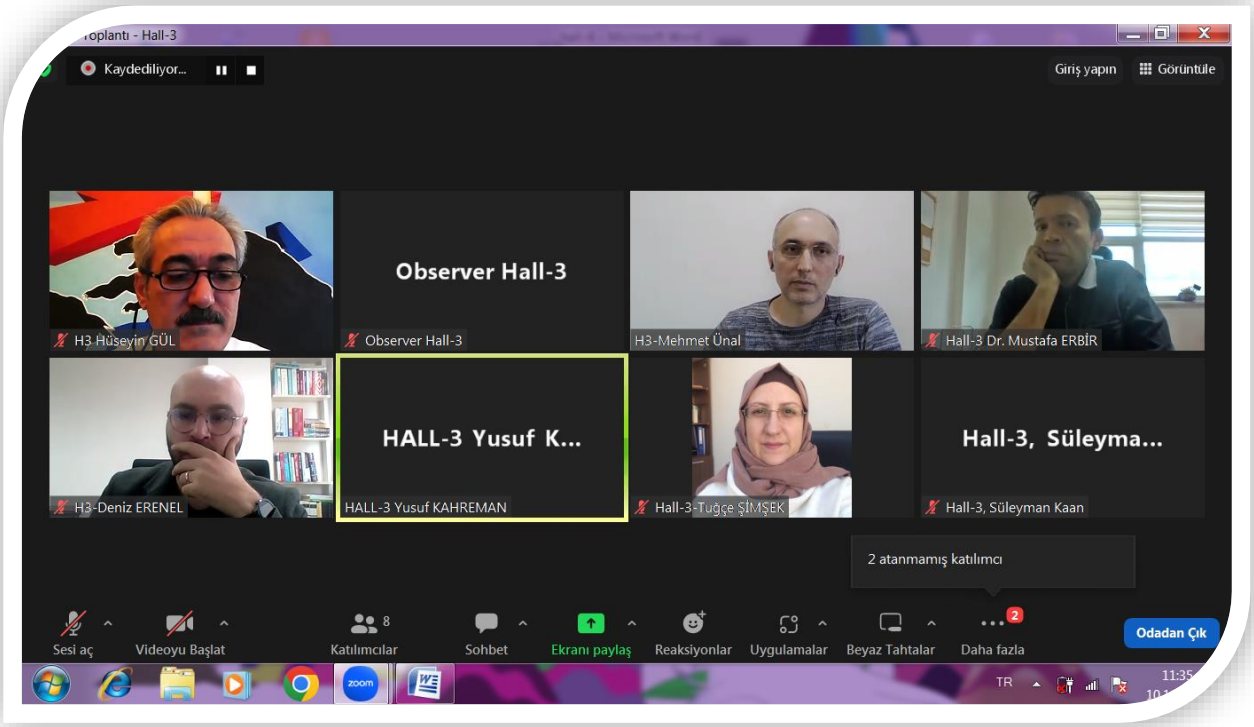


PHOTO GALLERY



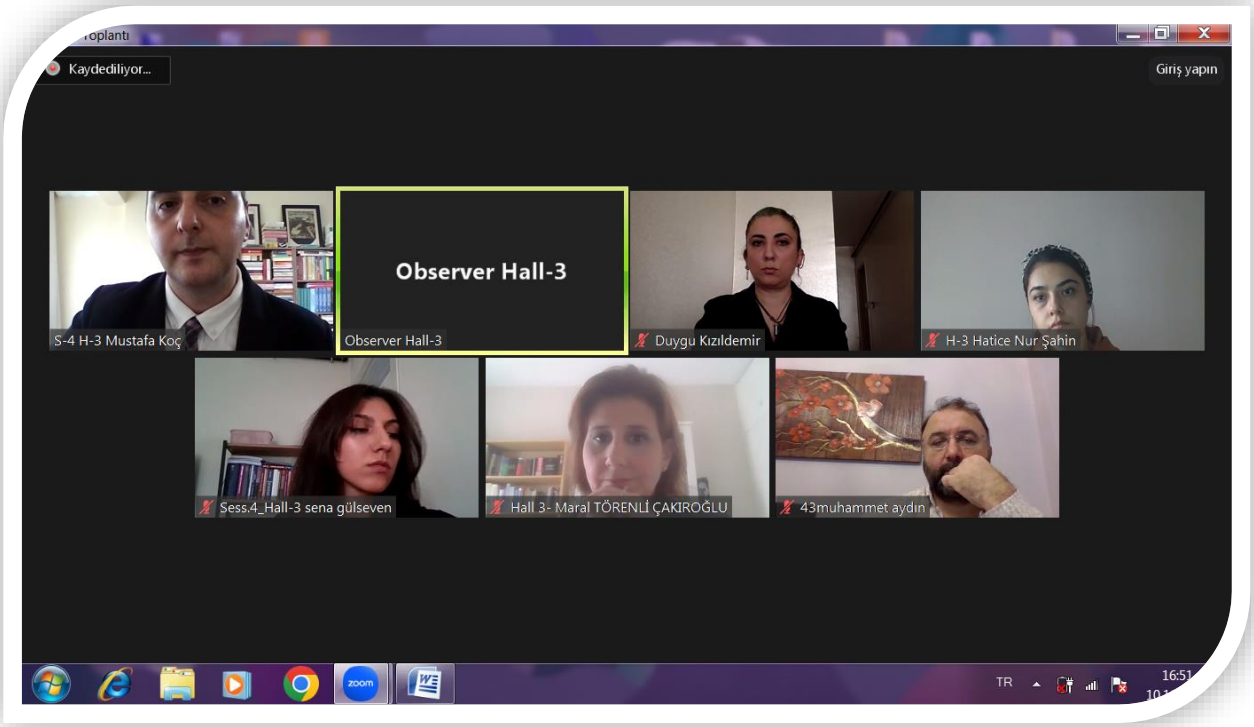
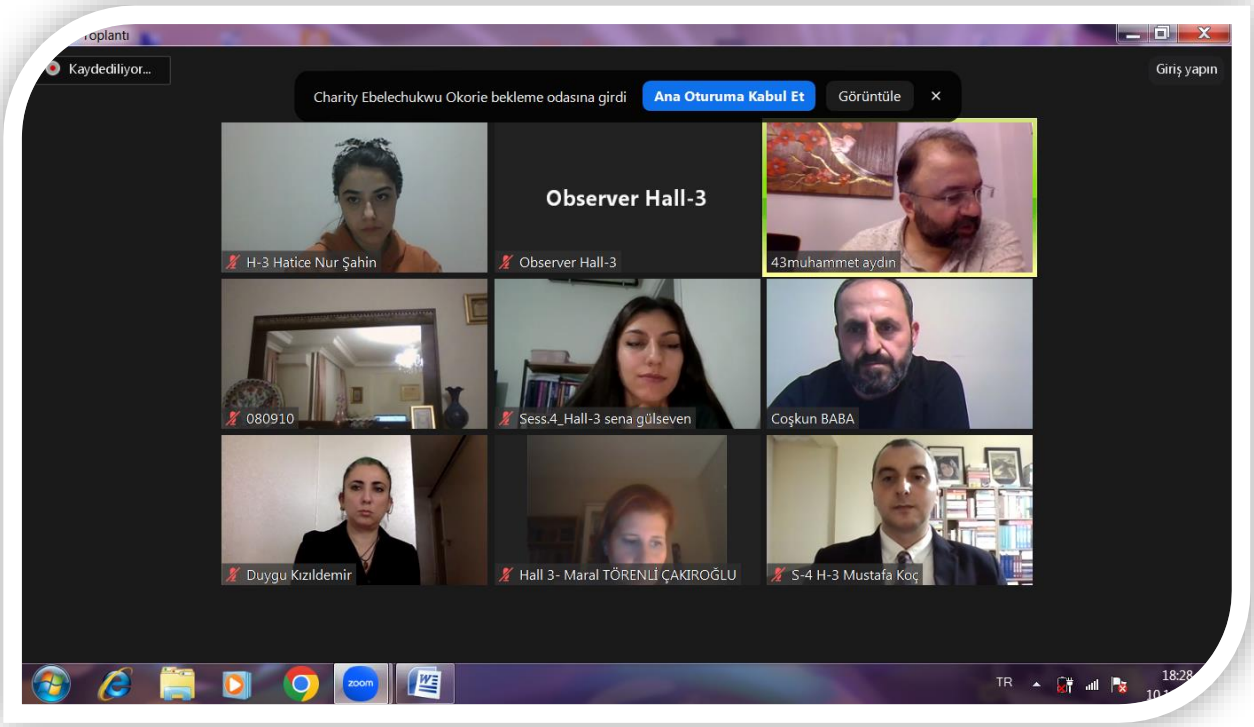


PHOTO GALLERY



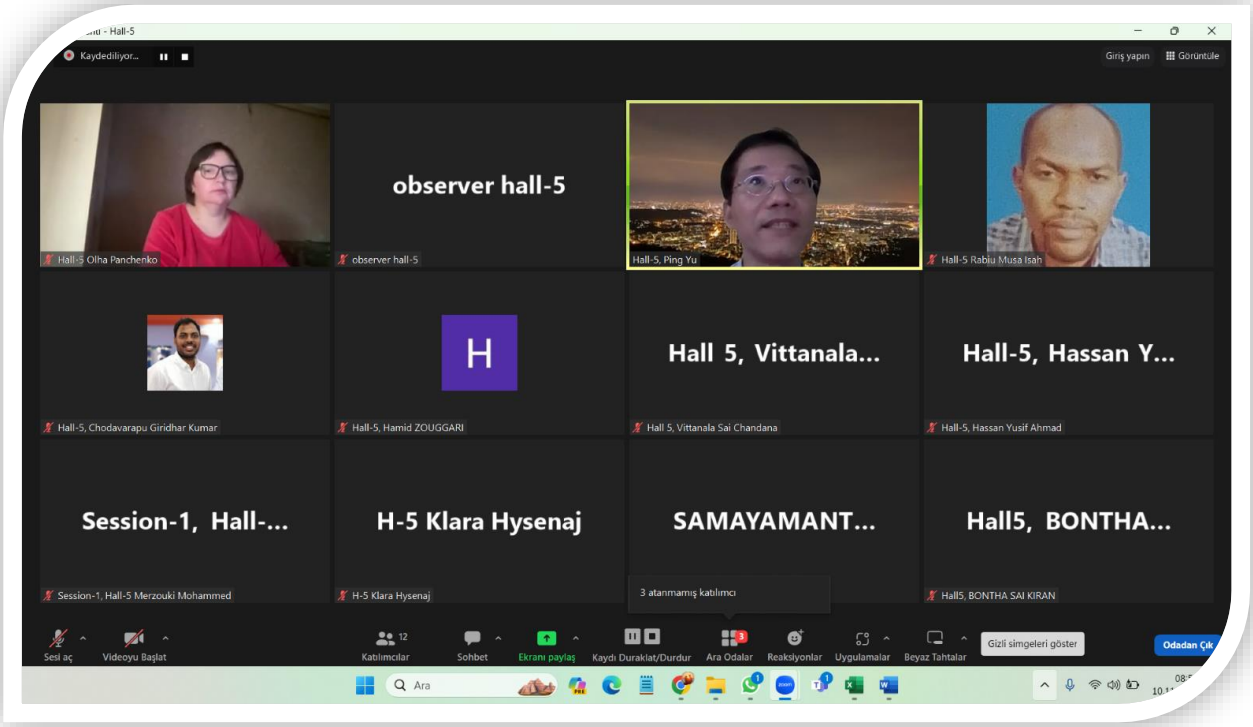


PHOTO GALLERY

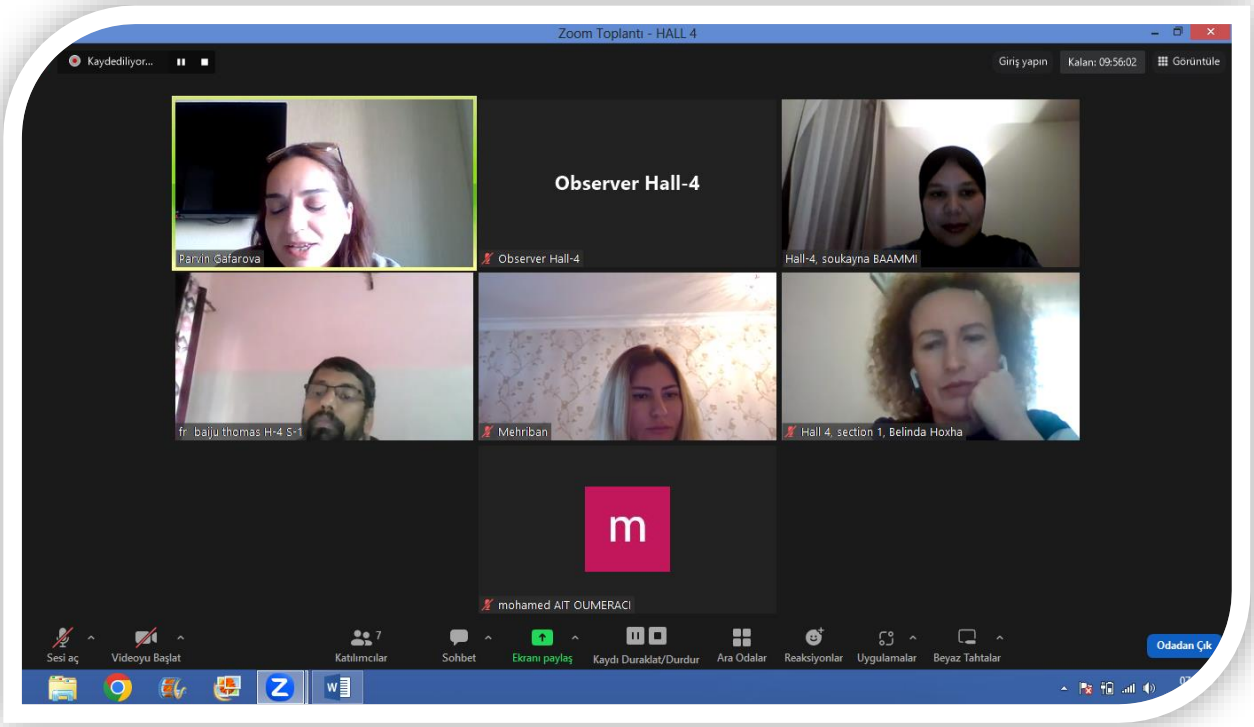


PHOTO GALLERY

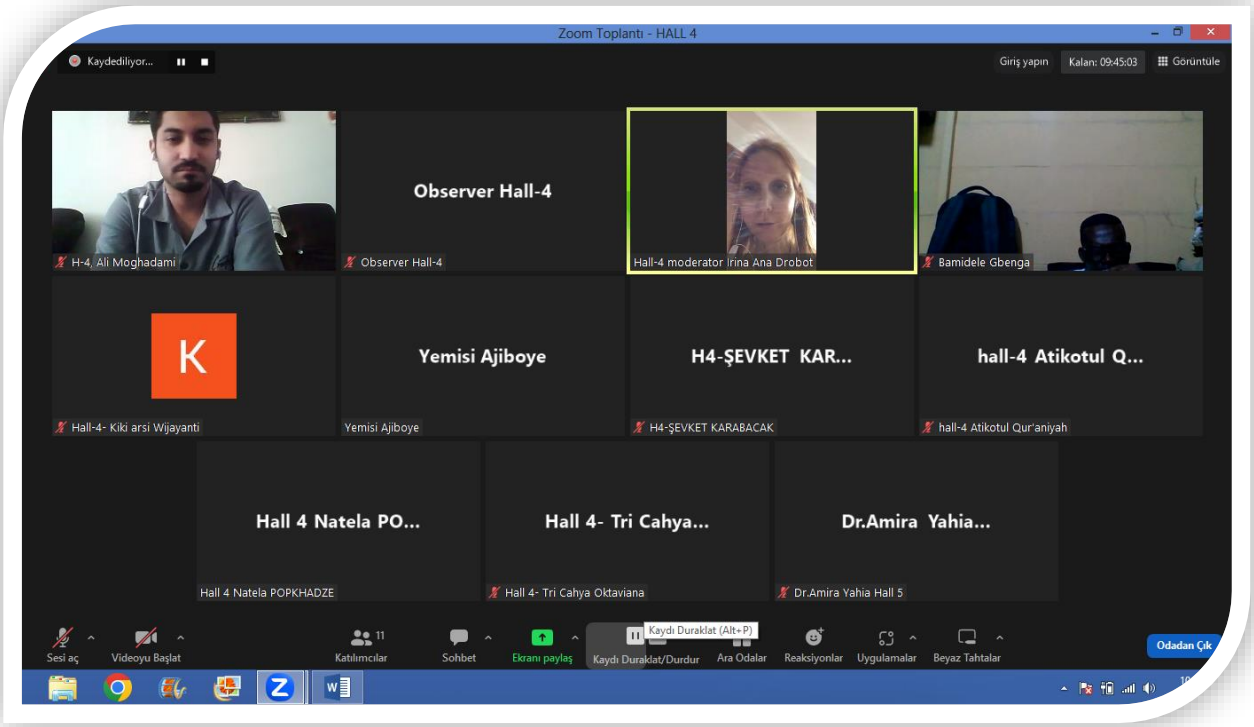
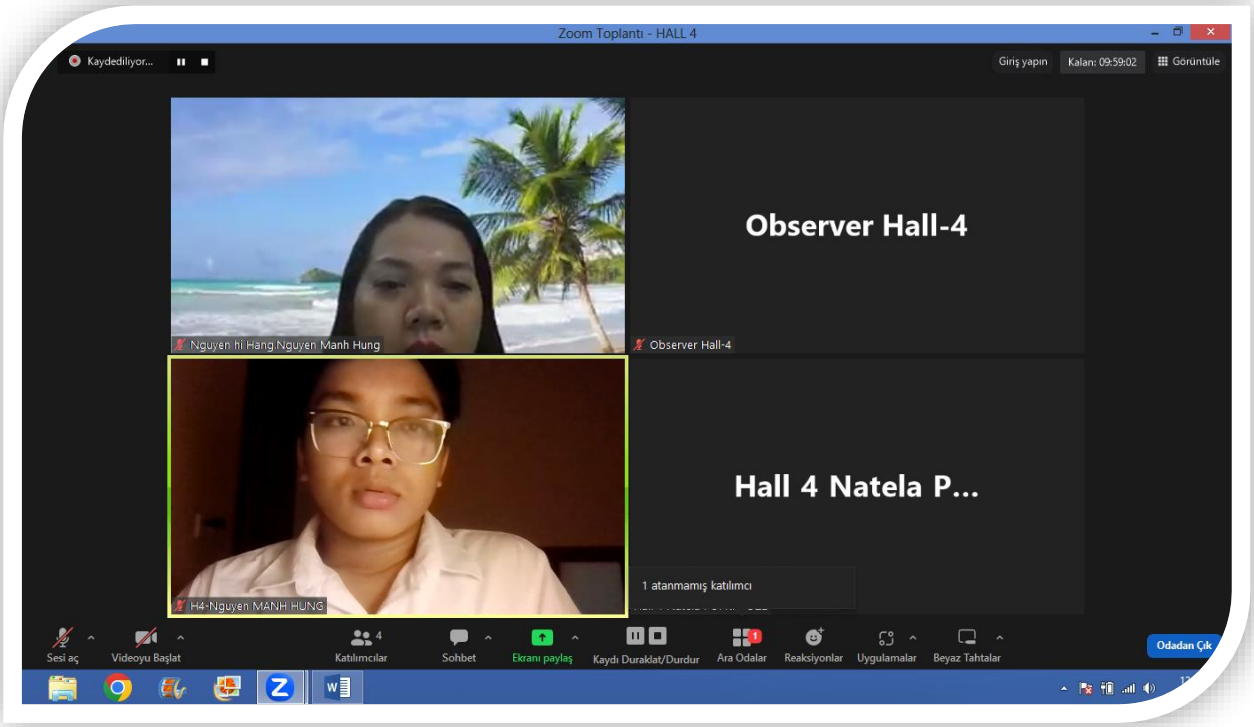


PHOTO GALLERY



5th INTERNATIONAL BLACK SEA MODERN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

8-10 November 2023
Rize, Turkiye

CONGRESS PROGRAM

Participant Countries (42):

TÜRKİYE, PAKISTAN, HUNGARY, IRAN, AZERBAIJAN, CANADA, INDIA, NIGERIA, MOROCCO, SERBIA, SUDAN, ALBANIA, ALGERIA, FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, POLAND, RUSSIA, TUNUSIA, SAUDI ARABIA, PORTUGAL, KOSOVO, NORTHERN MACEDONIA, ROMANIA, UKRAINE, ENGLAND, ETHIOPIA, SLOVENIA, CYPRUS, IVORY COAST, VIETNAM, CHINA, UZBEKISTAN, IRAQ, BELARUS, GEORGIA, MALAYSIA, SLOVAKIA, TAIWAN, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, COLOMBIA, PHILIPPINES

ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN / IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- ✓ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildiriler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
- ✓ Online sunum yapabilmek için **https://zoom.us/join** sitesi üzerinden giriş yaparak "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" yerine ID numarasını girerek oturuma katılabilirsiniz.
- ✓ Zoom uygulaması ücretsizdir ve hesap oluşturmaya gerek yoktur.
- ✓ Zoom uygulaması kaydolmadan kullanılabilir.
- ✓ Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC'lerde çalışıyor.
- ✓ Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 15 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- ✓ Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- ✓ Moderatör – oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler- TEKNİK BİLGİLER

- ✓ Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun.
- ✓ Zoom'da ekran paylaşma özelliğine kullanabilmelisiniz.
- ✓ Kabul edilen bildiri sahiplerinin mail adreslerine Zoom uygulamasında oluşturduğumuz oturuma ait ID numarası gönderilecektir.
- ✓ **Katılım belgeleri kongre sonunda tarafınıza pdf olarak gönderilecektir**
- ✓ Kongre programında yer ve saat değişikliği gibi talepler dikkate alınmayacaktır

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- ✓ To be able to attend a meeting online, login via **https://zoom.us/join** site, enter ID "Meeting ID or Personal Link Name" and solidify the session.
- ✓ The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- ✓ The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- ✓ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- ✓ The participant must be connected to the session 15 minutes before the presentation time.
- ✓ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ✓ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

Points to Take into Consideration - TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- ✓ Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- ✓ You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- ✓ **Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.**
- ✓ Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.

Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name_surname and HALL number,

exp. Hall-1, Merve KIDIRYUZ

08.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-1

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Macit Hisar

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERPERSONAL STYLE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND MORAL MATURITY LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OF HEALTH SERVICES	Nur Ceren GÜVENÇ Emine KARACAN	Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University TÜRKİYE
STUDIES ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN TURKEY: A CONTENT ANALYSIS STUDY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Birgül TUNCAY	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
THE BIGGEST PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM OF THE CENTURY: CHRONIC DISEASES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Macit Hisar	Selçuk University TÜRKİYE
SOME PLANT SPECIES USED IN THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN'S DISEASES AMONG THE PUBLIC	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hülya Özpınar Ayşe Ruveyda Tatlılıoğlu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Necati Özpınar	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE
SPATIAL ACCESS OF THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF 'HEALTH AND QUALITY LIFE' SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLE: THE CASE OF ARHAVI/ARTVIN	Assist. Prof Güler ERÜZAssist. Prof Güler ERÜZ Arc. Sude KURDOĞLU	Artvin Çoruh University TÜRKİYE Independent Researcher Arhavi/Artvin TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF CARBONIC ANHYDRASE ISOENZYMES I AND II ACTIVITIES OF RUTA CHALEPENSIS L. (RUTACEAE) GROWING IN HATAY	Beyza Gül KOÇAK Assist. Prof. Dr. Hülya Özpınar Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit M. Koçyiğit	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS IN A MEDICAL FACULTY STUDENTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Macit Hisar Res. Assist. Dr. Gülderen Soydemir	Selçuk University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-2

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Beyza Erkoç

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ELDER NEGLECT, ABUSE AND SOCIAL WORK	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Beyza Erkoç	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
HOUSING INSECURITY AND SOCIAL VULNERABILITY OF FAMILIES WITH HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN	Assist. Prof. Dr. Gizem Deniz Büyüksoy Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aslıhan Çatıker Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamuran Özdil	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE Ordu University TÜRKİYE Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University TÜRKİYE
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF EXISTING THESES IN THE FIELD OF NURSING ON TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamuran Özdil Assist. Prof. Dr. Gizem Deniz Büyüksoy Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aslıhan Çatıker	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University TÜRKİYE Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE Ordu University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF FAMILY CARE BURDEN OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS BEFORE, LOCK-DOWN PERIOD AND AFTER COVID-19	Çağla SUNKER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jülide Gülizar YILDIRIM DUMAN	İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University TÜRKİYE
SELF-EFFICACY STATUS OF CANCER PATIENTS AND AFFECTING FACTORS	Assist. Prof. Vildan Kocatepe Begüm Güler Fatma Van Ahmet Hakan Soytürk Res. Assist. Müge Coşğun	İzmir Demokrasi University TÜRKİYE
SEXUAL HEALTH, SEXUAL STIGMA AND PSYCHIATRIC NURSING IN WOMEN WITH CHRONIC MENTAL DISORDERS	Res. Assist. Müge Coşğun Assist. Prof. Ayşe SARI	İzmir Demokrasi University TÜRKİYE
REFLECTIONS OF THE EARTHQUAKE ON CHRONICALLY ILL CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES	Sümeyra TOPAL Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinem YALNIZOĞLU ÇAKA	Kahramanmaraş İstiklal University TÜRKİYE Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
A TECHNICAL VIEW OF BEFORE AND AFTER LIHKAB'S	Selim Taşkaya	Artvin Çoruh University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-3

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şükrü Kalaycı

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DIAGNOSIS OF GOITER DISEASE USING THIOSULFATE SENSITIVE MEMBRANE ELECTRODE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şükrü Kalaycı	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
PREPARATION OF MEMBRANE ELECTRODE SENSITIVE TO THIOSULFATE ION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şükrü Kalaycı	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
ABSORBANCE STUDY OF DIFFERENT pH's IN REACTIVE RED 195 DYE OF IPA POLYMER	İrem AYDIN Petek BALCI Prof. Dr. Ali KARA	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF GASTRIC MICROBIOTA IN PATIENTS WITH ULCER AND NON-ULCER DYSPEPSIA	Prof. Dr. Reyhan Çalışkan Assist. Prof. Dr. Silva Polat Sarı Assist. Prof. Dr. Özer Akgül Assist. Prof. Dr. Burcu Sapmaz Prof. Dr. Kıvanç Derya Peker Prof. Dr. Aliye Soylu Prof. Dr. Gökhan Adaş Prof. Dr. Yaşar Ali Öner Prof. Dr. Pelin Yüksel Mayda	İstanbul Aydın University TÜRKİYE Istanbul Health and Technology University İstanbul Aydın University TÜRKİYE Hisar Intercontinental Hospital TÜRKİYE Medipol Mega University Hospital TÜRKİYE Health Sciences University Bakirkoy Dr Sadi Konuk Training and Research Hospital TÜRKİYE İstanbul Aydın University TÜRKİYE Üsküdar University TÜRKİYE Samsun University TÜRKİYE
PROBIOTIC-SUPPORTED BLUE LIGHT APPLICATIONS FOR DIABETIC WOUNDS	Meltem DELİMANLAR Prof. Dr. Ahmet KOLUMAN Mustafa SOYLU Ulviye ADAMCI Mehmet Kıvanç ALAY Aydan TATMAN	Pamukkale University TÜRKİYE Pamukkale University TÜRKİYE Veritas Textile Denizli TÜRKİYE Veritas Textile Denizli TÜRKİYE Veritas Textile Denizli TÜRKİYE Veritas Textile Denizli TÜRKİYE
CATALYST TYPES IN PHOTOCATALYTIC ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Aysun Altıkat	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE
BIOFUEL PRODUCTION FROM PEACH KERNEL	Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynep YILDIZ UZUN	Sinop University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Gafarova Parvin Muhamad

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
WAYS TO DEVELOP CREATIVITY IN TEACHING METHODS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	Gafarova Parvin Muhamad	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University AZERBAIJAN
SYNGAMOSIS IN FARM BREEDING PHEASANTS IN SERBIA	Prof. Ivan Pavlovıc Teodora Grujovic BSc Stanko Minic	Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of SERBIA Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy of the University of Belgrade SERBIA Veterinary Station Minic SERBIA
WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT THROUGH ECOTOXICITY TESTING	Belinda Hoxha Armela Mazrreku Marilda Osmani Glejdis Hajdini	University of Elbasan ALBANIA
IN SILICO DESIGN OF NOVEL VEGFR2 INHIBITORS THROUGH 3D-QSAR, ADMET, MOLECULAR DOCKING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATION STUDIES	Soukayna Baammi	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University MOROCCO
GREEN SYNTHESIS OF ZNO NANOPARTICLES BY TWO METHODS: INVESTIGATION OF THEIR PHOTOCATALYTIC PERFORMANCE FOR MALACHITE GREEN DEGRADATION	Mohamed AIT OUMERACI Tarek BERRAMA Hayet TIZI Yassine KADMI	University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene ALGERIA University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene ALGERIA University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene ALGERIA University. Lille, Lille, FRANCE
ELIMINATION OF MG DYE FROM WATER USING HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND GREEN CATALYST UNDER UV LAMP	Mohamed AIT OUMERACI Tarek BERRAMA Hayet TIZI Yassine KADMI	University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene ALGERIA University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene ALGERIA University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene ALGERIA University. Lille, FRANCE
INCREASING THE RELIABILITY OF TRAIN TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS BASED ON THE USE OF INTEGRATED MODELING METHODS	Nazila Ragimova Kamenieva Nina Almammadova Mehriban	Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University AZERBAIJAN Ukrainian State University of Railway Transport UKRAINE
QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF OGI POWDER PRODUCED FROM MALTED AND FERMENTED MAIZE ENRICHED WITH COCOA POWDER AND SOYBEAN	Dr. Ikujenlola Abiodun Victor Mrs. Ukejeh Ruth N. Prof. Taiwo Kehinde A.	Obafemi Awolowo University NIGERIA
PROMOTE SMART EDUCATION TO CREATE A SMART CITY IN THE MODERN DIGITAL ERA	Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Zohaib Hassan Sain

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
OUTLINE OF THE CEDAW REPORT BY SERVICE OF COMMON LIBERTIES A SURVEY BY DR FAISAL	Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	Ministry of Human Rights Commission, PAKISTAN
CONCEPT OF CONSUMPTION	Bayu Dian Asmoro Wibowo Izzati Rohmaniyah Naily Taufiqoh M. Aris Safii Muhammad Taufiq Abadi	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
ASPECTS OF MONEY IN THE ISLAMIC ECONOMY	Ilyas Sanjaya Shofie Azizah Hafidhoh Kholifah Al Rosyadah Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ade Gunawan	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
CHAT GPT: A TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTION OR DILEMMA FOR THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN 2023	Dr. Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University PAKISTAN
REVITALIZING EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	Dr. Zohaib Hassan Sain	Superior University PAKISTAN
IBN KHALDUN'S THEORIES OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY	Tsania Umairo Wulan Oktavianı Elma Nurkhanifah Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ria Anisatus Sholihah	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID (GUS DUR): PEOPLE'S ECONOMY OR ISLAMIC ECONOMY	Ardina Janibah Feby Risqi Pangestu Nurul Eka Setiani Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ade Gunawan Ria Anisatus Sholiha	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY AND WEALTH	Meike Ardhana Reswari Muhammad Khoirul Anam Karina Oktavianı Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ade Gunawan Ria Anisatus Sholiha	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
INVESTIGATION OF LITERACY RATES IN INDIA AND TELANGANA STATE USING STATISTICAL METHODS	P.Aparna	Department of Mathematics, VNRVJIET INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Moses Adeolu AGOI

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
MULTIDIMENSIONAL TAWHID AS A PHILOSOPHY & ISLAMIC ECONOMIC FORMULATION	Agilia Febianti Nely Hikmawati Zidan Kafabih Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
OPTIMIZING FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY THROUGH DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS IN GJIROKASTRA, ALBANIA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etleva Peta	Eqrem Çabej University ALBANIA
IMPROVING FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS IN GJIROKASTRA, ALBANIA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Etleva Peta	Eqrem Çabej University ALBANIA
MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN STUDENTS' PRACTICAL SPEAKING SKILLS	F.f.d.dos. Emiliya Vəli qızı Qasımova	Azerbaijan State University of Economics AZERBAIJAN
ENGLISH IN ENTRANCE EXAMS: RETHINKING THE TRADITION AND UNDERSTANDING THE PLIGHT OF URDU/HINDI ASPIRANTS IN INDIA	Atiqur Rahman Mohd Sualh	Aligarh Muslim University INDIA
INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIAL MEDIA ON LITERARY LANGUAGE	Prof. Vikas Dattatray Dhumal	Popatrao Kisanrao Thorat College Khutbav INDIA
FILSAFAT SEBAGAI HAKIKAT KEBIJAKSANAAN MANUSIA	Alifiya Suhaila Annisa Putri Aulia Nazila Putri Indah B Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN ISLAM	Khuly Shofiana Fiqi Munyani Putri Nailatul Adwiyah Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ria Anisatus Sholihah	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
REVIEWING THE RELEVANCE OF VIRTUAL REALITY ON TEACHING AND LEARNING MOTIVATION AND ITS IMPLICATION ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Solomon Abraham UKPANAH Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University NIGERIA Obafemi Awolowo University NIGERIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-1

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif Bülbül

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
MICROSTRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL RESPONSE OF AL2024/H-BN/B4C HYBRID NANOCOMPOSITES TO VARYING H-BN CONTENT VIA POWDER METALLURGY	Res. Assist. Müslim ÇELEBİ Res. Assist. Abdullah Hasan KARABACAK Dr. Serdar ÖZKAYA Prof. Dr. Aykut ÇANAKÇI	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF H-BN CONTENT ON MORPHOLOGY, PARTICLE SIZE, AND MICROHARDNESS OF AL2024/B4C/H-BN HYBRID NANOCOMPOSITE POWDERS	Res. Assist. Müslim ÇELEBİ Res. Assist. Abdullah Hasan KARABACAK Dr. Serdar ÖZKAYA Res. Assist. Sedat Alperen TUNÇ	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
EVOLUTION OF BASIC ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY FEATURES OF BI-2223 CERAMICS WITH CADMIUM OXIDE ADDITION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Burak Turkoz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Oz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asaf Tolga Ulgen Prof. Dr. Gurcan YILDIRIM	Karabük University TÜRKİYE Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE Şırnak University TÜRKİYE Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE
EVOLUTION OF FUNDAMENTAL SUPERCONDUCTING FEATURES DEPENDING ON CdO ADDITION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Burak Turkoz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammed Oz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Asaf Tolga Ulgen Prof. Dr. Gurcan YILDIRIM	Karabük University TÜRKİYE Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE Şırnak University TÜRKİYE Bolu Abant Izzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE
HYPERPARAMETER EFFECT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF A DEEP LEARNING NETWORK ESTABLISHED WITH STACKED AUTOCODER AND SOFTMAX CLASSIFIER: CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif Bülbül	Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS PROPERTIES OF ORIENTAL BEECH (FAGUS ORIENTALIS LIPSKY) AND SCOTS PINE (PINUS SYLVESTRIS LIPSKY) WOOD PROCESSED WITH DIFFERENT MILLING BLADES AND HEAT TREATMENT	Assist. Prof. Dr. Çağlar Altay	Aydın Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-2

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice Dönmez

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
NURSING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES	Res. Assist. Sümeyra YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Yeter KİTİŞ	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND CARE DEPENDENCE OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY	Lect. Dr. Belgin ŞEN ATASAYAR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Senay KARADAĞ ARLI Assist. Prof. Dr. Özge IŞERİ	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
ATTITUDES TOWARDS BOOK READING HABITS OF NURSING STUDENTS TAKING BOOK READING COURSES	Lect. Dr. Belgin ŞEN ATASAYAR	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
PRACTICES TO REDUCE SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION PAIN	Lect. Dr. Gülistan Yurdagül	Kilis 7 Aralık University TÜRKİYE
PRACTICES TO REDUCE INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION PAIN	Lect. Dr. Gülistan Yurdagül	Kilis 7 Aralık University TÜRKİYE
PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH DURING NATURAL DISASTERS AND CHILDREN DURING MIGRATIONS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice Dönmez	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION IN PARENTS WITH DISABLED CHILDREN	Hatice Ceranoğlu Assist. Prof. Dr. Hatice Dönmez	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
NEW FORM OF BULLYING: CYBERBULLYING	Nurs. Büşranur SARI Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sonay TÜRKMEN	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-3

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DOES GLOBALIZATION MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN MINT COUNTRIES? THE ROLE OF FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fahrettin PALA	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON TAX MORALITY: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS IN GENDER LIGHT	Assist. Prof. Dr. Candan YILMAZ UĞUR	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
REFLECTION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL CHANGES ABOUT AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES IN ONLINE COMMENTS	Dr. Nebi SEREN Prof. Dr. Murat Hakan ALTINTAŞ	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
A PILOT STUDY ON CONSUMERS' SUPERSITION BELIEFS	Dr. Nebi SEREN Prof. Dr. Murat Hakan ALTINTAŞ	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF TRADE DEPENDENCY WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION ON PUBLIC FINANCE IN TÜRKİYE (1996-2022)	Assist. Prof. Fatih AKBAYIR Lect. Büşra ÇELİKÖZ	Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
CONCENTRATION ANALYSIS OF ZONGULDAK PROVINCE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND PRODUCT	Hatice PAPAKÇI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Havanur ERGÜN TATAR	Bartın University TÜRKİYE
PERIODICAL DIFFERENTIALS IN CURRENT BALANCE COMPONENTS IN TÜRKİYE AND FINANCING PROBLEM FOR CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICITS	Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER	Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL UNCERTAINTY ON INFLATION IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY	Res. Assist. Dr. Rahman AYDIN	Bitlis Eren University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Shankar Badiger

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ON THERMALLY INDUCED VIBRATION OF TAPERED RECTANGULAR PLATE	Anupam Khanna	DAV College-Sadhaura INDIA
MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CANINE FIBROSARCOMA USING SPATIALLY DEFİNED TRANSCRIPTOMICS AND PROTEOMICS	Daniel Fuchs Erin Beebe Amiskwia Pöschel Laura Kunz Witold Wolski Lennart Opitz Franco Guscetti Mirja C Nolff Enni Markkanen	University of Zurich SWITZERLAND
KINETICS AND THERMO-CATALYTIC PYROLYSIS OF CITRUS WASTES IN PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF NATURAL CATALYST PUMICE	Faisal Muhammad	University of Peshawar PAKISTAN
EFFECT OF FUEL FRACTION ON HEAT TRANSFER RATE TO THE FLAT IMPINGEMENT PLATE BY A COAXIAL TUBE BURNER WITH TWISTED TAPES	Dr. Shankar Badiger	Department of Mechanical Engineering INDIA
DETERMINANTS OF BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES	PhD Joanna CieplińskaPhD Joanna Cieplińska Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anna Kopiczko	University of Social Sciences POLAND Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw POLAND
A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICITY ON HUMAN HEALTH – A MATHEMATICAL MODEL IN REFERENCE TO INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION	Krishna Kumar T K V.K.Katiyar K.S.Basavarajappa M.L.Mallikarjuna Ashwini M Rao Mani K S Prasanna Kumar J. K	Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology INDIA Patanjali University INDIA
EFFICACY OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE NICCOLUM METALLICUM IN CASES OF MIGRANE	Prof. Dr Gaurav Bhatt	Ahmedabad Homoeopathic Medical College INDIA
DETECTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF HIGH LEVELS OF SUGAR CONTENT IN MARKETED POMEGRANATE (PUNICA GRANATUM) JUICE BY USING FT-IR SPECTROSCOPY	Dr. Sanjeeva Kumar Avvari Dr. Niranjan Babu Mudduluru Mr. Harish Naidu Talluru Mr. Ankanna Dr. Vinod Kumar Kondreddy	Department of Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy INDIA
STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS IN REFERENCE TO COMMUNITY NOISE INTENSITY LEVELS- A MATHEMATICAL APPROACH	K.S.Basavarajappa Ashwini M Rao Krishnakumar T K Mani K S Sathisha A B Katiyar V K	Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Vinay Pratap Singh

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA: A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Nishant K. Singh Vinay Pratap Singh	Harcourt Butler Technical University INDIA
ELECTRO-FLUID-DYNAMICS (EFD) OF SOFT-BODIED ORGANISMS SWIMMING THROUGH NON-NEWTONIAN MUCUS	Zeeshan Asghar	Prince Sultan University SAUDI ARABIA
EXPLORATIONS OF FLOW, HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER ON MHD RADIATIVE CASSON NANOFLUID WITH CONVECTIVE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	Aroloye, S.J Fenuga, O.J Abiala, I. O	University of Lagos NIGERIA
COMPARISON OF HETEROLOGOUS IMMUNIZATION WITH PASTOCOVAC PLUS AGAINST COVID-19 WITH HOMOLOGOUS VACCINE REGIMENS IN PRIMED SUBJECTS WITH SINOPHARM OR ASTRAZENECA VACCINES	Mona Sadat Larijani Sana Eybpoosh Delaram Doroud Mohammad Banifazl Anahita Bavand Fatemeh Ashrafian Amitis Ramezani	Pasteur Institute of Iran IRAN Iranian Society for Support of Patients with Infectious Disease IRAN
THERMAL STUDIES OF POLYPYRROLE BASED NANOCOMPOSITES	Rajani Indrakanti Gunavardhan Naidu.T. V. Brahmaji Rao C. Udaya Kiran	Department of Mechanical Engineering, JBIET INDIA School of Biotechnology INDIA Centre for Nanoscience and Technology INDIA Department of Mechanical Engineering INDIA
COMPUTATIONAL SCREENING OF SYNTHETIC ANALOGUES OF N-ACYL-HOMOSERINE LACTONE COHESIVE 1,2,3-TRIAZOLES AND SULFONAMIDES AS QUORUM SENSING INHIBITORS	Gopi Reddy Raveendra Reddy Muram Subba Reddy Suguru Subba Rayudu	Department of Chemistry, SBVR Degree and PG College INDIA
NONLINEAR NEXUS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM TWO MAJOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	Aabidah Rashid Dr. Gopinathan R	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University INDIA
CONSUMER TRENDS AND BEHAVIOR IN THE GREEN COSMETICS INDUSTRY	José Moleiro Martins Sayyed Sadaqat Hussain Shah Muhammad Badar Khalid	Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL) PORTUGAL Government College University Lahore PAKISTAN
THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF INDIAN JAGGERY OVER SUGAR	Miss. Mohini Ramdas Thorat	Savitribai Phule Pune University INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Engr. Rehman Khan

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THERMAL STABILITY IN THE DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF 0.5BaTiO3 –0.5Bi1-x Nax (Mg2/3 Nb1/3)1-x Nbx O3 SOLID SOLUTION	Asif Ali Dr. Raz Muhammad	Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan PAKISTAN
FORMULATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOPARTICLE LOADED BUCCAL FILMS OF CHITOSAN BASED RIZATRIPTAN	Saravanakumar Kasimedu Shilpaja Chella Hemanth Y	Seven Hills College of Pharmacy INDIA Women's University INDIA Vidyanikethan College of Pharmacy INDIA
FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT	Laila Ameliya Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
CHILDHOOD PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT, AVERSION TO HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING IN YOUNG ADULTS	Laiba Shakeel Maliha Saad Sumaira Ayub	University of Management and Technology PAKISTAN
HOW HEALTHCARE IS FINANCED IN SOUTH ASIAN ECONOMIES: A BRIEF DESCRIPTION	Azhar Jan Dr. Meenakshi Gupta	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University INDIA
HAND GESTURE-CONTROLLED ROBOT	Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hanan Wali Engr. Abbas Ahmad	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
TRIBOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF IONIC LIQUID AS AN ADDITIVE TO THE BIO BASED OILS	Engr. Hira Nawaz Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. M. Gulzar	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AUTOMATIC GRASS CUTTING MACHINE	Engr. Muhammad Nouman Engr. Rehman Khan Shahbaz Munir Muhammad Ansar Ayub Nisar Ahmad	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
ROBOTIC TROLLEY FOR MATERIAL HANDLING	Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-1

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Demirkaya

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A RESEARCH ON TECHNICAL AND ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A DRYING PLANT FOR APRICOTS (ŞALAK) ENDEMIC TO IGDIR PROVINCE	Eng. Murat Demir Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu Taşpınar Ünal	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE
PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF CORN AS BIOETHANOL	Niyazi DANİŞMANT Prof. Dr. Zeki MUT	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University TÜRKİYE
EFFECTS OF SALINITY AND DROUGHT STRESS ON Dorystoechas hastata GERMINATION	Dr. Işın Kocabaş Oğuz Dr. Safinaz Elmasulu	Akdeniz University TÜRKİYE
PRICKLY FIG CULTIVATION IN THE WORLD AND TURKEY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Cenap Yılmaz	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE
SUBTROPIC FRUIT PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF THE CENTRAL SAKARYA VALLEY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Cenap Yılmaz	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE
BRAIN AND PAIN CENTER IN PISCES	Prof. Dr. İbrahim Cengizler Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selçuk Duman	Çukurova University TÜRKİYE
CAUDAL NEURO SECRETION SYSTEM IN FISHES AND IMPORTANCE	Prof. Dr. İbrahim Cengizler Assoc. Prof. Dr. Selçuk Duman	Çukurova University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF MIXTURE RATE ON THE HAY YİELD AND HAY QUALITY OF THE MIXTURE OF BERSEEM CLOVER (Trifolium alexandrinum L.) + BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare L.) UNDER DRY LAND CONDITIONS OF KOZAN	Lect. Dr. Hasan Beytullah DÖNMEZ	Çukurova University TÜRKİYE
EFFECTS OF THE NUMBER OF PLANT FRUITS ON SEED YIELD AND QUALITY IN VILLAGE PEPPER SEED PRODUCTION IN GREENHOUSE IN SEMI-ARID REGION	Prof. Dr. Mustafa Demirkaya	Kayseri University TÜRKİYE
CHARACTERIZATION OF ZEIN-BASED NANOFIBERS CONTAINING METAL NANOPARTICLES FOR INTELLIGENT PACKAGING FUNCTIONS	Lect. Dr. Turgay Cetinkaya	Yalova University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL AND FORMABILITY PROPERTIES OF BORON ALLOYED DP STEELS	Mehmet Bulut ÖZYİĞİT Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT	Eregli Iron and Steel Works Co., R&D Center of ERDEMIR, Zonguldak/TÜRKİYE Karabük University TÜRKİYE
HARDENABILITY EFFECT OF BORON IN DUAL PHASE STEELS	Mehmet Bulut ÖZYİĞİT Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT	Eregli Iron and Steel Works Co., R&D Center of ERDEMIR, Zonguldak/TÜRKİYE Karabük University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF WELDING CURRENT IN TIG WELDING OF ALUMINUM ALLOYS	Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT Bayram DORUKBAŞI	Karabük University TÜRKİYE Kırıkkale MKE Foundry Factories TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ADDITIONAL WIRES IN DISSIMILAR TIG WELDING OF 5754 AND 1050 ALUMINUM ALLOYS	Bayram DORUKBAŞI Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT	Kırıkkale MKE Foundry Factories TÜRKİYE Karabük University TÜRKİYE
ALGORITHMIC ENHANCEMENT FOR AUTONOMOUS MOBILE ROBOTS IN INDUSTRIAL SETTINGS	Muhammet Faruk Memduhoglu Assist. Prof. İsmail Temiz	Marmara University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF STAIN REMOVAL ON SILK FABRICS UNDER UV LIGHT WITH TITANIUM DIOXIDE (TIO2) CATALYSIS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semiha EREN Aliye AKARSU ÖZENÇ Zeynep ATLAS	Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE Bursa Uludağ University TÜRKİYE Barutçu Textile A.Ş. TÜRKİYE
MONITORING ANKARA'S 20-YEAR LAND USE AND LAND COVER USING MCD12Q1 DATA (2001-2021)	Res. Assist. Duygu ARIKAN Prof. Dr. Ferruh YILDIZ	Konya Technical University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF nZVI CATALYST AND PEROXYMONOSULFATE REAGENT ON RB5 DYE REMOVAL	Ali Kemal TOPALOĞLU Bekir Fatih Kahraman	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University TÜRKİYE
PROCESS OPTIMIZATION OF WASTEWATER DECOLORIZATION BY PERSULFATE OXIDATION USING A ZERO-VALENT IRON NANOPARTICLE-MODIFIED ULTRAFILTRATION MEMBRANE	Bekir Fatih Kahraman Ali Kemal TOPALOĞLU	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-3

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Ceyda Akıllı

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INVESTIGATION OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS AND BELIEFS TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgül POLAT Lect. Dr. Sümeyye ÖCAL DÖRTERLER Exp. Merve YAĞCI	Marmara University TÜRKİYE Kütahya Dumlupınar Ministry of National Education TÜRKİYE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORPORATE IMAGE BUILDING SCALE FOR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	Dr. Ceyda Akıllı	Fırat University TÜRKİYE
ROLE OF PARENTS IN THE CONSCIOUS USE OF TECHNOLOGY	Dr. Osman Gönültaş Faruk Abdullah Özcan Muhammed Süleyman Akın	Ministry of National Education TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF PARENTS' GENDER PERCEPTIONS IN TERMS OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES	Lect. Bayram DELEŞ	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE
THE LEVELS OF USE OF THE EBA PLATFORM BY SCIENCE TEACHERS IN BOTH REMOTE AND IN-PERSON EDUCATION, AND THE CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED	Kevser Arınmış Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eylem Eroğlu	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINING THE EPIC OF MIGRATION IN TERMS OF VALUES EDUCATION	Dr. M. Salih Avcı Assist. Prof. Dr. Faruk Kayman	Ministry of National Education TÜRKİYE Hakkari University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Harminder Singh

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF MECHANICAL BRAKING SYSTEM	Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AUTOMATIC GUIDED VEHICLES	Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AN AUTO-TILTING CAR	Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF FULLY AUTOMATED SOLAR GRASS CUTTER	Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AIR DRIVEN ENGINE	Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
DESIGN & FABRICATION OF MECHANICAL FOOTSTEP POWER GENERATOR	Engr. Rehman Khan Engr. Hasnain Saleem Engr. Usama Haider Khan	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
CHARACTERIZATION OF LOCAL THERMAL NON-CLASSICAL CORRELATIONS IN DIPOLAR SPINS SYSTEM WITH DZYALOSHINSKII-MORIYA AND KAPLAN-SHEKHTMAN-ENTIN-WOHLMAN-AHARONY INTERACTIONS	Prof. Youssef Khedif	University Hassan II MOROCCO
METHODS TO ENHANCE EFFICIENCY OF ENERGY GENERATION PLANTS	Dr. Harminder Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Sc. Florim Salihu

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
JOB SATISFACTION: THINGS THAT THE EMPLOYEES CARE ABOUT	Dr. Sapna Bansal Varu Malhotra	University of Delhi INDIA
THE ROLE OF INDONESIA PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS	Arini Minnataka	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY	Bela Fitriani Ni'mah Mu'aliyah Muhammad Azhar Husni M. Aris Safii Muhammad Taufiq Abadi	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
EXECUTION OF CIVILE CASES	Dr. Sc. Kastriote Vlahna Phd.Cand. Argona Kuçi	University of Pristina KOSOVO
DRAFTING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET ACCORDING TO LEGISLATION AND PRACTICE IN KOSOVO	Mr. Sc. Dafina Vlahna	University of Pristina KOSOVO
THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL CODE OF KOSOVO	Phd. Cand. Triumf Sadikaj	University of Southeast Europe KOSOVO
SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS IN KOSOVO	Mr. Sc. Dafina Vlahna	University of Pristina KOSOVO
THE BASES AND LIMITS OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL CODE IN KOSOVO	Dr. Sc. Florim Salihu	European University of Tirana - UET ALBANIA
DETERMING THE CONTENT OF FOREIGN LAW ACCORDING TO LEGISLATION IN KOSOVO	Phd. Cand. Argona Kuçi Dr.Sc. Kastriote Vlahna	South Eastern European University NORTHERN MACEDONIA University of Pristina KOSOVO

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EFFECT OF FILM THICKNESS ON THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIE OF FERROELECTRIC BI2 FECRO6 PEROVSKITE THIN FILMS	B. Ait Ali R. Moubah S. Colis	Hassan II university of Casablanca MOROCCO University of Strasbourg FRANCE
THE GUT-BRAIN-SKIN AXIS IN ACNE: IMPACT OF POLENODERM	Major Gheorghe GIURGIU Prof. Dr. med Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine ROMANIA Titu Maiorescu University ROMANIA
3D-QSAR, ADME-TOX IN SILICO PREDICTION AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES FOR MODELING THE ANALGESIC ACTIVITY AGAINST NEUROPATHIC PAIN OF NOVEL NR2B-SELECTIVE NMDA RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS	Mohamed El fadili Mohammed Er-rajy Hamada Imtara Mohammed Kara Sara Zarougui Najla Altwaijry Omkulthom M. Al kamaly Aisha Al Sfouk Menana Elhallaoui	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO
CIRCULATIONS OF EPIDAMNOS/DYRRHACHIUM COINS FROM THE 4th CENTURY BC TO THE 1st CENTURY BC	Arlind Kasa Erida Kasa	“Aleksandër Moisiu” University ALBANIA Cultural Tourism Management experts ALBANIA
THE ELECTRONIC AND TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF Rb2 AgMCl6 (M= As and Sb) DOUBLE PEROVSKITES: DFT STUDY	Phd. Scholar Saeed Ul Haq Khan	Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan PAKISTAN
STOLEN BREAD IS SWEET (PROVERBS 20:17): EXPLORING REASONS FOR LOVE DURING COURTSHIP COLLAPSE AFTER MARRIAGE AMONG NIGERIAN CHRISTIANS	Favour C. Uroko	University of Nigeria NIGERIA
THE HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF TETRAGONAL SILICON CARBIDE ENHANCE WITH STRAIN	K. Ribag M. Houmad A. Benyoussef A. El Kenz	Mohammed V University in Rabat MOROCCO Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology MOROCCO
MECHANICAL, ELECTRONIC, AND OPTOELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF RE3+ MoN3 (RE3+ =La, Ce, Nd, Pr, Sm) PEROVSKITES	Amir Sohail	The University of Abdul Wali Khan Mardan PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-1

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza DENİZ

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CHANGE OF BASIC ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF Au/Au-CuO/p-Si/Al WITH TEMPERATURE	Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza DENİZ	Hakkari University TÜRKİYE
DIODE APPLICATIONS OF Au DOPED CuO MATERIAL	Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza DENİZ	Hakkari University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF EFFECTIVE PARAMETERS IN NATURAL SOAP PRODUCTION WITH THE USE OF DIFFERENT ADDITIVES	Chem. Eng. Nazende KADER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nil ACARALI	Yıldız Technical University TÜRKİYE
WIEDEMANN-FRANZ LAW AND MEMRISTIVE SYSTEM MODEL OF RESISTORS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şuayb Çağrı YENER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Reşat MUTLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuba YENER	Sakarya University TÜRKİYE Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE Sakarya University TÜRKİYE
SMART LIGHTING CONTROL SYSTEM BY USING FUZZY LOGIC ALGORITHM FOR ENERGY SAVING AND USERS' COMFORT	Furkan Hasan Sakacı Dr. Haithem Chaouch Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şuayb Çağrı YENER	Simulation and Autonomous Systems, HAVELSAN TÜRKİYE Research and Development Division, Taysir, Sousse TUNUSIA Sakarya University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF CITY INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO THESE ELEMENTS WITH GROUND PENETRATING RADAR METHOD	Dr. Zeynep ÖĞRETMEN AYDIN Assoc. Prof. Ali Erden BABACAN Res. Assist. Hilal ALEMDAĞ	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
MICROSTRUCTURE EXAMINATIONS OF DIFFERENT REGIONS OF WHEELS CONTAINING SECONDARY ALUMINUM ALLOY	Fulya Eyçin Kübra Kaya Prof. Dr. Hülya Durmuş	Döktaş Dökümcülük Tic. and San. Inc. Manisa TÜRKİYE Manisa Celal Bayar University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF SECONDARY ALUMINUM RATE ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF RECYCLED WHEELS	Okan Ceylan Kübra Kaya Prof. Dr. Hülya Durmuş	Döktaş Dökümcülük Tic. and San. Inc. Manisa TÜRKİYE Manisa Celal Bayar University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin İçli

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT AND NUTRITIONAL ENRICHMENT IN FOODS: ADDATION OF SEED FLOUR	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem GÖKSEL SARAÇ Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba DEDEBAŞ Prof. Dr. Özlem Pelin CAN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE Afyon Kocatepe University TÜRKİYE Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF Pistacia terebinthus SEED FLOUR ON PHYSICAL, TEXTURAL AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF COOKIES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğba DEDEBAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem GÖKSEL SARAÇ Prof. Dr. Özlem Pelin CAN	Afyon Kocatepe University TÜRKİYE Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
DIFFERENCES IN APPETITE HORMONES GHRELIN, PYY AND GLP-1 LEVELS BETWEEN OBESITY CLASSES AND OBESITY CLASSES AND CONTROLS	Lect. Dr. Gülşah ALYAR Prof. Dr. Fatma Zuhal UMUDUM	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE
A COMPARISON OF THE LEVELS OF THE HORMON GHRELIN, PYY AND GLP-1 IN OBESE INDIVIDUALS WITH PREDIABETES AND DIABETES	Lect. Dr. Gülşah ALYAR Prof. Dr. Fatma Zuhal UMUDUM Res. Assist. Neslihan YÜCE Assist. Prof. Dr. Nergis Akbaş	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE Yalova University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GOLOT CHEESE SOLD IN TRABZON PROVINCE IN TERMS OF CONSUMER HEALTH	Assist. Prof. Dr. Fırat YILMAZ Harika YILMAZ	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Food Engineer Trabzon TÜRKİYE
COMPOSITION OF RED BEET AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH	Beyza KABA Prof. Dr. İlkay KOCA	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
BETALAINS AS NATURAL COLOURANT	Beyza KABA Prof. Dr. İlkay KOCA	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
A LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF ACRYLAMIDE IN FOOD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin İçli	Kastamonu University TÜRKİYE
GRAYANATOXIN TOXICITY AND MAD HONEY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nesrin İçli	Kastamonu University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-3

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pervin Erdoğan

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS AGAINST Myzus persicae SULZER (HEM.: APHIDIDAE)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pervin Erdoğan	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
INSECTICIDAL EFFECT OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS AGAINST Sitophilus oryzae L. (COL.: CURCULIONIDAE)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pervin Erdoğan	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF SOIL STRUCTURE ON THE EPIDEMIC OF OROSANGA JAPONICA (MELİCHAR, 1898)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mimar Sinan ÖZKAYA	Artvin Regional Directorate of Forestry TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF ANGIOGENESIS AND FOXP3+ LYMPHOCYTE INFILTRATIONS IN CANINE HISTIOCYTIC TUMORS	Aynur Çınar Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volkan İpek	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF CLINOPTILOLITE AND TOPICAL TACROLIMUS EFFICACY IN CD1 MICE WITH 2,4-DINITROFLUOROBENZENE INDUCED ATOPIC DERMATITIS-LIKE LESION	Büşra GÜLBENLİ TÜRKOĞLU Prof. Dr. Metin Koray ALBAY Assoc. Prof. Dr. Volkan İPEK	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University TÜRKİYE
SUSCEPTIBILITY OF AVIAN CORONAVIRUS INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VIRUS TO THYMOQUINONE IN VITRO	Rim Regragui Mohamed Oukessou Siham Fellahi	Agronomy and Veterinary Institute Hassan II MOROCCO
ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF ONLINE VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 LOCKDOWN IN IRAQ	Karima Akool Al Salihi Luay Jumaah Jihad Abbas Najm Aldin Saleh	Al Muthanna University IRAQ University of Kirkuk IRAQ University of Kirkuk IRAQ
MOTIVATION TO PARTICIPATE IN A MOTHER-CHILD PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROGRAM: THE IMPACT AND EVALUATION TRIAD; A FOCUS GROUP RESEARCH STUDY	Dr. Sevim Handan Yılmaz Exp. Dilek Uzunçayır Prof. Dr. Ekrem Levent İLHAN	Bartın University TÜRKİYE Gaziosmanpasa Municipality TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE
WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES IN KARATE-DO SPORTS: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Exp. Dilek Uzunçayır Dr. Sevim Handan Yılmaz Prof. Dr. Ekrem Levent İLHAN	Gaziosmanpasa Municipality TÜRKİYE Bartın University TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Fr. Baiju Thomas

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
HUMAN NATURE, ETHICS OF FREEDOM AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY	Nailun Naja Annayya Putri Sabilla Najwa Azmi Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ade Gunawan	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
ABDURRAHMAN WAHID (GUSDUR) THOUGHTS: ISLAMIC STUDIES AND PEOPLE'S ECONOMICS	Adhi Riza Aulia Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ade Gunawan	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS BEFORE AND AFTER THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)	Assoc. Prof. Sevinj Ruintan	Baku State University AZERBAIJAN
USURY AND THE IMPACT OF USURY ON THE RCONOMY	Erika Sugiarti Santi Nailul Izaty Ieda Riski Rachmawati Nadia Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
THE RELEVANCE OF IBNU KHALDUN'S ECONOMIC THEORY WITH MODERN ECONOMIC THEORY (DIVISION OF LABOR THEORY)	Herni Nursetiana Najma Azima Najmi Naufal Athallah Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ade Gunawan Ria Anisatus Sholihah	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
PROMOTION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS EMPOWERS WOMEN INTO A SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE MODERN SOCIETY	Fr. Baiju Thomas	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute INDIA
POSSIBILITIES OF USING MODERN E-MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLİGENCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL CULTURE	Adilova Nigar	Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University AZERBAIJAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Salim Mesbahi

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CANINE FIBROSARCOMA USING SPATIALLY DEFİNED TRANSCRIPTOMICS AND PROTEOMICS	Daniel Fuchs	University of Zurich SWITZERLAND
BETALAIN'S EXTRACTION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THEIR PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES FOR POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS	Antonino Michel Lecona Jiménez Dra. Kalpana Nanjareddy Dr. Manoj-Kumar Arthikala	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de MEXICO
WEAK SOLUTIONS FOR A CLASS OF SINGULAR REACTION-DIFFUSION SYSTEMS	Prof. Dr. Salim Mesbahi Dr. Samiha Djemai	Ferhat Abbas University ALGERIA
SYMBIOTIC INTERACTION WITH RHIZOBIUM ALLEVIATES DROUGHT EFFECTS ON THE BIOCHEMICAL AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MESOAMERICAN WILD BEAN	Laura Lizeth Tovar-Rosales Antonino M. Lecona Kalpana Nanjareddy Manoj-kumar Arthikala	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de MEXICO ENES-Unidad León, UNAM MEXICO ENES-Unidad León, UNAM MEXICO ENES-Unidad León, UNAM MEXICO
USING PINE CONES FOR MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER COAGULATION/FLOCCULATION: OPTIMIZATION OF TREATMENT CONDITIONS USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY	Phd Baatache Ouiem Prof. Dr. Kerroum Derbal Dr. Benalia Abderezzaq	National Polytechnic School of Constantine ALGERIA National Polytechnic School of Constantine ALGERIA Higher Normal School of Constantine ALGERIA
SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A MIXED OXIDE CUSB2 O6	CHARIF Rania MAKHLOUFI Rachid	University of Biskra ALGERIA
REALITY'S EDGE: THE SEAMLESS BLEND OF AR AND VR IN IMMERSIVE TECH	Dr. Sagaya Aurelia Arjun PM	CHRIST University INDIA
ADVANCEMENTS IN SMART MATERIALS: IMPACTS ON INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES	Pavan Kumar Pothuganti	VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

08.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Olena Panchenko

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
RECRUITMENT EXPECTATIONS OF GENERATION Z IN BLITAR CITY	Bambang Septiawan Diajeng Irmaya Edlin Nur Anisa	Balitar Islamic University INDONESIA
ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ON "DASUKI" PATTERN CUTTING SERVICES	Erika Dwi Septiani Muhammad Taufiq Abadi	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
SELECTION EXPECTATIONS OF GENERATION Z IN BLITAR CITY	Bambang Septiawan Bella Nada Widy Astuti Nia Vanda Sekar Rengganis Aurina Dela Nurista Era Yulia Waqidah	Balitar Islamic University INDONESIA
FEASIBILITY STUDY OF ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT IN REGISTER 19 OF WAN ABDUL RACHMAN GRAND FOREST PARK (TAHURA WAR)	Vinanda Arum Tri Kurniawan Christine Wulandari Pitojo Budiono Eny Puspasari Jurusan Kehutanan Fakultas Pertanian	Universitas Lampung INDONESIA
FAIRY TALES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS	Prof. Assist. Dr. Gjylë Totaj	Universiteti "Ukshin Hoti"i Prizrenit KOSOVO
FOKUS FILSAFAT EKONOMI ISLAM : TRILOGI EKONOMI ISLAM	Rinda Laila Nurfatiha Husni Fadhilah Sani Maheswari Muhammad Sultan Mubarok	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
IMPLEMENTATION OF AL - QUR'AN EDUCATION LEARNING IN SHAPING RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN AT TPQ AL - UTSMANI	Arina SAFITRI Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA Nadhifatuz ZULFA	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL BIASES IN INVESTMENT BEHAVIOR: A LITERATURE REVIEW	Ishrat Bashir Dr. Sushil Kumar Mehta	Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University INDIA
COMMON FEATURES OF FEAR IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LITERATURE	Prof. Dr. Olena Panchenko	Oles Honchar Dnipro National University UKRAINE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-1

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Osman GEDİK

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND HERB STANDARDIZATION IN FOED PLANTS	Lect. Şerife AKKEÇECİ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ENDEMIC Origanum SPECIES OF ANTALYA PROVINCE	Lect. Şerife AKKEÇECİ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
CEREALS PRODUCTION IN TURKEY IN TERMS OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND FOREIGN DEPENDENCY	Res. Assist. Zeynep YILMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Cemal SEVİNDİ	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE
HOW THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC DURATION AFFECTED THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN?	Res. Maliha Afreen Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur Uçak Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Cüneyt Bağdatlı	University of Veterinary and Animal Science PAKISTAN Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE
EFFECTS OF COPPER HEAVY METAL TOXICITY ON FORAGE PEA GERMINATION PARAMETERS	Assoc. Prof. Ömer Süha USLU Assoc. Prof. Osman GEDİK Agr. Eng. Zehra DEMİR	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF ESSENTIAL OIL COMPONENTS OF Salvia officinalis L. SPECIES IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ CONDITIONS	Assoc. Prof. Osman GEDİK	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATON OF OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS IN AN INNOVATIVE COMBINED CYCLE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Candeniz SEÇKİN	Marmara University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-2

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Müjdat Özkan

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE EFFECT OF FIBRE TYPE ON WATER ABSORPTION IN FIBRE REINFORCED POLYMER MATRIX COMPOSITE CRASH BOXES	Lect. Baran Erkek Assist. Prof. Dr. Ertan Kösedağ Prof. Dr. Hamit Adin	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE Batman University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRESS IN TURKEY BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023: A CASE STUDY FOR EASTERN BLACK SEA REGION	Dr. Recep Çakmak	Samsun University TÜRKİYE
MICROSTRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PROFILES SUBJECTED TO ACCELERATED COOLING FOR DIFFERENT TIMES UNDER 12 BAR PRESSURE	Ahmed Mouhadjir Mohammed Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Ahlatcı Antar Alalialkhalil Ece Duran	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
DEVELOPMENT OF A MOBILE APPLICATION BASED ON THE ZERO WASTE APPROACH ON WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CAMPUS: THE CASE OF ESTU	Furkan ÜN Furkan Atakan BİRCAN Batuhan KİRAZ Yavuz Alp ÇAYLI Burcu YILMAZEL Alp ÖZDEMİR	Eskisehir Technical University TÜRKİYE
REDOX-SENSITIVE ELEMENT GEOCHEMISTRY: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEPOSITIONAL CONDITIONS OF THE LATE SILURIAN-MIDDLE DEVONIAN LIMESTONES IN THE YÜKSELEN DISTRICT (KONYA, TÜRKİYE) AREA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Müjdat Özkan	Konya Technical University TÜRKİYE
DEPOSITIONAL CONDITIONS AND REDOX-SENSITIVE ELEMENT GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE BOZDAĞ DOLOSTONES IN THE SÖĞÜTÖZÜ-LADİK (KONYA, TÜRKİYE) AREA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Müjdat Özkan	Konya Technical University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE USEABILITY OF A COAL PREPARATION PLANT WASTE AS A REPLACEMENT OF AGGREGATE IN CONCRETE	Dr. İsmail DEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz ADIGÜZEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serkan TÜYLÜ	İstanbul University TÜRKİYE
USAGE OF TAILINGS FROM COPPER BENEFICIATION FACILITY IN REPLACEMENT OF AGGREGATE IN CONCRETE	Dr. İsmail DEMİR Assoc. Prof. Dr. Deniz ADIGÜZEL Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serkan TÜYLÜ	İstanbul University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-3

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Aysun COŞKUN

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON DEVOPS PROJECT METHODOLOGY DISCIPLINE	Duygu CANPOLAT TAYDAŞ Prof. Dr. Aysun COŞKUN	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
AN APPLICATION EXAMPLE WITH AN INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH TO THE DEVOPS PROJECT METHODOLOGY DISCIPLINE	Duygu CANPOLAT TAYDAŞ Prof. Dr. Aysun COŞKUN	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DOPED PVP/BORIC ACID NANOFIBER	Prof. Dr. Tonguç ÖZDEMİR Dr. Şeyma KANARA Işıl Yıldırım	Mersin University TÜRKİYE Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE Mersin University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF NAOH ON POLYPYRROLE COATED COTTON FABRICS	Prof. Dr. Suat ÇETİNER Lect. Dr. Hidayet BAĞCI	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
FUNCTIONAL TEXTILE MATERIALS IN THE PRESENCE OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES	Prof. Dr. Suat ÇETİNER Dr. Şeyma KANARA	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
A LITERATURE REVIEW ON ACTIVE FLOW CONTROL	Mustafa Gen Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Şumnu Lect. Dr. Yüksel Eraslan	İskenderun Technical University TÜRKİYE
A SIMULATION STUDY ON THE INTEGRATION OF SOLAR ENERGY INTO BUILDINGS FOR SPACE HEATING	Nazlıcan Meço Assoc. Prof. Dr. Coşkun Fırat	İstanbul Technical University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF WHEY ON THE COMPACTION OF CLAY SOIL	Res. Assist. Elif AYIK KILIÇ Res. Assist. Dr. Fatih ARTUK Prof. Dr. Ahmet Şahin ZAİMOĞLU	Erzurum Technical University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Dorina Gjipali

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
OPTIMIZATION OF THE COMPANY'S MARKETING STRATEGY IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT USING MACHINE LEARNING	Assoc. Prof. Ihor Ponomarenko PhD Stud. Dmytro Ponomarenko	State University of Trade and Economics UKRAINE International University of Business and Law UKRAINE
ETHNOBOTANICAL POTENTIAL IN SUPPORTING FOOD AVAILABILITY THROUGH THE GREEN VILLAGE PROGRAM AROUND WAN ABDUL RACHMAN GRAND FOREST PARK (TAHURA WAR)	Nur Ahmad Fadli Christine Wulandari Pitojo Budiono Eny Puspasari	University of Lampung INDONESIA
RUSSIAN SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IN HUNGARY IS A RISK TO THE SECURITY IN THE BLACK SEA REGION	Dr. Sándor Földvári	Debrecen University HUNGARY
HUNGARY'S MISUSING THE "TRIANON CARD" FOR POLITICAL POWER I A RISK TO THE SECURITY IN THE BLACK SEA REGION	Dr. Sándor Földvári	Debrecen University HUNGARY
EVADING PROTECTION: THE DIMINISHING ADHERENCE TO THE MOM- REFOULEMENT PRINCIPLE IN STATE PRACTICE	Hadia Azizi	Nottingham Trent University ENGLAND
THE SEMANTICS AND POLITICS OF GENOCIDE: DISSECTING LEGAL DEFINITIONS AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS	Hadia Azizi	Nottingham Trent University ENGLAND
DEREGULATION OF LEGAL SOURCES: COMPLEXITY, LEGAL POSITIVISM, AND INTERPRETATION	Dr. Dorina Gjipali	Aleksandër Moisiu University ALBANIA
BEYOND THE FACADE: UNVEILING THE REALITIES OF SLUM LIVING	Assist. Prof. Farhana Naz Lect. Rimsha Imran	Lahore College for Women University PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Naseem Akhter

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON TOFU MSMES IN BONDANSARI VILLAGE (CASE STUDY OF PAK NUR'S TOFU BUSINESS)	Septiana Mufidah Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Syamsuddin	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
SHARIA ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES IN DEALING WITH ECONOMIC MAQASHID IN INDONESIA	Shofa' Aniyah Sulis Setiyaningrum Amalina Zulfa Muhammad Shulthoni	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY AND OTHER ISLAMIC SCIENCES	Ayu Ning Tiyas Sulistiowati Atinal Husna Adinia M. Ishom Maarif Muhammad Sultan Mubarok, M.E	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
CLONATION, TRANSFORMATION AND SILENCING OF SULTR3 IN PHASEOLUS VULGARIS DURING LEGUME-RHIZOBIUM SYMBIOSIS	Nataly Fernanda Palomino Juárez Antonino Michel Lecona Jiménez Dra. Kalpana Nanjareddy Dr. Manoj-Kumar Arthikala	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de MEXICO
CASE STUDY ANALYSIS ON THE OMAH SANTRI ONLINE SHOP	Dina Lutfiyana Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Syamsuddin	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
HUMAN NATURE, ETHICS OF FREEDOM AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY	Nailun Naja Annayya Putri Sabilla Najwa Azima Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Ade Gunawan	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC CONSUMPTION PRINCIPLES AS CONTROLS FOR MUSLIM CONSUMPTIVE BEHAVIOR	Zava Nuruzzuhrotil 'Ula Dina Ika Marisna Afrida Tsania Muhammad Sultan Mubarok Muhammad Taufiq Abadi Muhammad Shulthoni	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
HUMAN RIGHTS AND ETHICAL CONCERNS IN MOB JUSTICE CASES: LITERATURE REVIEW	Dawit Negussie Tolossa Dr. Jabe Bekele Hirgo Yohannes Negussie	Gujarat University INDIA Wolkite University ETHIOPIA Lecturer at Meles Zenawi Leadership Academy ETHIOPIA
WHO AM I ?	Anupam Khanna	Department of Mathematics, DAV College, Sadhaura (YNR) INDIA
THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY IN PESHAWAR TO EMPOWERING WOMEN	Dr. Naseem Akhter	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Fatemeh Ghannadiasl

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE REVIEW OF INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRIC AUTOMOTIVE	Mohammed Alaa Alwafaie Bela Kovacs	The University of Miskolc HUGARY
OPTIMAL SHEAR WALL HEIGHT IN FRAME-WALL BUILDINGS: CONTINUOUS MODEL BASED ON GOVERNING EQUATIONS	Dr. Amin Ghannadiasl	University of Mohaghegh Ardabili IRAN
LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS IN METABOLICALLY HEALTHY OBESE WOMEN	Assoc. Prof. Fatemeh Ghannadiasl	University of Mohaghegh Ardabili IRAN
CLASSIFICATION OF SECOND ORDER ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING LAMBDA SYMMETRIES	Maliha Gohar	Kohat University PAKISTAN
QUENCHING-INDUCED SINGULAR REACTION-DIFFUSION SYSTEM	Dr. Samiha Djemai Prof. Dr. Salim Mesbahi	Ferhat Abbas University ALGERIA
MATHEMATICAL STUDY ON HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO AIR POLLUTION - A REFERENCE TO TOXIC EFFECTS ON HUMAN LUNGS	Krishna Kumar T K V.K.Katiyar K.S.Basavarajappa M.L.Mallikarjuna Ashwini M Rao Mani K S Prasanna Kumar J. K	Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology INDIA Patanjali University INDIA
FOOD CHOICE AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR: A COMPLEX INTERPLAY	Ali Ikram	The University of Lahore PAKISTAN
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS NLP5 IS INVOLVED IN LATERAL ROOT FORMATION	Dra. Mariana Lopez Samano Dra. Kalpana Nanja Reddy Prof. Dr. ManojKumar Arthikala	National Autonomous University MEXICO
MORPHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL IDENTIFICATION OF GENUS DESMIDS USING LIGHT MICROSCOPY FROM NORTH- EAST PUNJAB, PAKISTAN	Nadeem-Ullah Ghazala Yasmeen Butt Mehwish Jaffer Muhammad Waheed Shafiq-ur-Rehman Qurat-ul-ain	University of Punjab PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-1

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel Nezir

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
REVIEW AND STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF RATIONAL NUMBER THEORY AND ITS LEARNING	Zahra ASADI ANZABI	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
CONTEXT DEPENDENT CASE OF VERBAL FLUENCY: MATH RELEVANT METAPHORS OF STUDENTS IN A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Prof. Dr. Ali Baykal Şevket Karabacak	Bahçeşehir University TÜRKİYE IELEV Schools TÜRKİYE
COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES OF FIXED POINT PROPERTY FOR UNIFORM LIPSCHITZ MAPPINGS ON LARGE CLASSES IN A KÖTHE-TOEPLITZ DUAL OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCE SEQUENCE SPACE AND IN ANOTHER BANACH SPACE RELATED	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel Nezir Aysun Güven	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE
COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES OF FIXED POINT PROPERTY FOR UNIFORM LIPSCHITZ MAPPINGS ON LARGE CLASSES IN AN -DUAL OF A DIFFERENCE SEQUENCE SPACE AND IN A BANACH SPACE RELATED	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel Nezir Aysun Güven	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE
HIGH ORDER PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR EXPONENTAL B-SPLINE COLLOCATION METHOD FOR EQUAL WIDTH EQUATION	Prof. Dr. Bülent SAKA Iraz ÇAKICI PINARBAŞI	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE Borsa İstanbul Science High School TÜRKİYE
QUANTUM CODES FROM SKEW CYCLIC CODES OVER FqSq	Rabia DERTLİ Şenol EREN	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT LEVELS OF INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONALS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadir GÖKOĞLAN Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir BİLEN Ruken EKİN	Dicle University TÜRKİYE
IDENTIFICATION OF BREAST CANCER AND BRCA1 MUTATION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENT ALGORITHM-BASED MATLAB	Mohammed Abdullah Mosleh Dr. Fuat Türk	Çankırı Karatekin University TÜRKİYE Kırıkkale University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-2

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf YILMAZ

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
MACHINE LEARNING OF NMR SPECTRA IN THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD SUBSTANCE DETECTION WITH LEARNING-BASED SIGNAL PROCESSING	Metin ŞİMŞEK Pavel KUPRIYANOV Assist. Prof. Dr. Cengiz OKAY	Marmara University TÜRKİYE Gebze Technical University TÜRKİYE Marmara University TÜRKİYE
GREEN SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COLLOIDAL SILVER NANOPARTICLES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf YILMAZ	Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL (OUTDOOR) GAMMA RADIATION DOSES IN SAMSAT DISTRICT AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Fatih Aydın	Adıyaman University TÜRKİYE
PREDICTING MISSING VALUES IN NOAA HYDROCLIMATOLOGICAL DATASET WITH MACHINE LEARNING	Dr. Mustafa Şahin DOĞAN	Aksaray University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE USEABILITY OF TREATED WASTEWATER IN AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION AND EVALUATION OF CURRENT APPLICATION STATUS IN TURKEY	Mevlüt ALICI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Andaç AKDEMİR	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
DETAILED EXAMINATION OF SWAGE SLUDGE DEWATERATION METHODS AND RESEARCH OF CURRENT APPLICATIONS	Mevlüt ALICI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Andaç AKDEMİR	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF THE BLACK SEA OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL: THE CASE OF ORDU-GİRESUN OFFSHORE	Assoc. Prof. Murat MAKARACI Emirhan BOYA	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF THE BLACK SEA OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL: THE CASE OF SAMSUN OFFSHORE	Assoc. Prof. Murat MAKARACI Emirhan BOYA	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPORTANCE OF SELF COMPACTING CONCRETES IN TODAY'S BUILDINGS	Cvl. Eng.Muharrem ÜLGEN Prof. Dr. Fatih Kürşat FIRAT	Aksaray University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-3

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Onur AÇAR

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
AN ACTOR IN THE REPRESENTATION OF MID-CENTURY MODERNISM: ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY	Efnan SAĞDIÇ Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi YAVUZ	Gebze Technical University TÜRKİYE
THE PLANETARY-EXTENDED URBANIZATION OF VALLEYS OF THE EASTERN BLACK SEA REGION: THE DISPOSSESSION OF FIRTINA VALLEY THROUGH TOURISM AND NATURE CONSERVATION	Dr. Onur AÇAR	Artvin Çoruh University TÜRKİYE
SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE WITH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE	Çağla Üstündağ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Artar	Bartın University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF ROOF SHAPE ON SOLAR RADIATION RECEIVED: A CASE STUDY OF A HEALTHCARE BUILDING IN A HOT AND ARID REGION	Dr. Khaoula Lakhdari	The University of Mohamed Khider Biskra ALGERIA
INVESTIGATION OF SOFT INTERBEDDED LAYER (SIL) EFFECT AT SHALLOW DEPTH IN ONE-DIMENSIONAL (1D) NONLINEAR SOIL RESPONSE ANALYSIS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Silahtar Res. Assist. Dr. Hasan Karaaslan Res. Assist. Kadir Kocaman	Sakarya University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF SUBGRADE REACTION MODULUS DETERMINATION METHODS USED IN THE RAFT FOUNDATION DESIGN ON A CASE STUDY	Civil Eng. Abdullah Adnan KAHVECİ Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZER	EPP A.Ş, İstanbul TÜRKİYE Gazi University TÜRKİYE
RECONSTRUCTING THE FORM OF EXISTING STRUCTURES; PARASITIC ARCHITECTURE	Arc. Nevra İLHAN Prof. Dr. Fatma Demet AYKAL	Dicle University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Lect. PhD Irina-Ana Drobot

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ARE WE AS EASILY SCARED NOWADAYS AS IN THE PAST? THE EFFECT OF HORROR FILMS AND STORIES	Lect. PhD Irina-Ana Drobot	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest ROMANIA
DISTINGUISH THAT HOW TO LEARN SAP IN ESSENTIAL WAY IN PAKISTAN	Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	Allama Iqbal Open University PAKISTAN
TOWARDS INDUSTRIALIZATION AND STRATEGIC REDEPLOYMENT IN IVORY COAST	Roland Ndukong Tangiri Dr. Mamadou SYLLA	Near East University CYPRUS Universite Felix -Houphouet IVORY COAST
AFRICAN ENTREPRENEURIAL CORRIDOR, COLOSSAL CHALLENGE OF STRATEGIC REDEPLOYMENT	Roland Ndukong Tangiri Dr. Mamadou SYLLA	Near East University CYPRUS Universite Felix -Houphouet IVORY COAST
HEALTH RISK ESTIMATION FOR THE CHROMIUM EXPOSURE IN LOCAL POPULATION OF MUSLIM BAGH, PAKISTAN	Dr Maria M.Nasir Uddin Khan	Jinnah University for Women PAKISTAN
CORRELATION OF ANEMIA AND ANTHROPOMETRIC FEATURES IN AN IRANIAN POPULATION: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY	Ali Moghadami Akbar Hedayatizadeh-Omran Mahmood Moosazadeh	Mazandaran University IRAN
CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES TO THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THEIR POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS: THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN SECURITY IN ENHANCING THE UNION'S STRATEGIC AUTONOMY IN DEFENSE	MSc. Ajsela Toci	Mediterranean University ALBANIA
THE POTENTIAL OF SHARIA SHARES FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE 4.0	Erni Widya Ningrum Elysia Anindya Indriani Kiki Arsi Wijayanti	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
MARKETING WITH TIKTOK SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHARIA DIGITAL BUSINESS	Tri Cahya OKTAVIANA Atikotul KUR'ANIYAH	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Naoual MAMDOUH

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE PROCESS OF THE FORMATION OF THE UNIVERSE (HEAVEN AND EARTH) IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION (AL-QUR'AN)	Anggun HERAWATİ	UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
MANAGING HUMAN RESOURCES WITHIN COMPANIES, THE CHALLENGE	EL FISSI Chakib	Hassan II University MOROCCO
ETHICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE	Shanza Abbas Aqsa Abbas	Comsats University INDIA
SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS AN INNOVATIVE MODEL TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Naoual MAMDOUH	Hassan 1 University MOROCCO
DEVELOPMENTS, TRENDS AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF HALAL FASHION IN INDONESIA	Fitriana Nur ROHMAH Moh. Alfiyan Lu'lu FIRDAUS Afidah Rozi ANTI M. FAUZI	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
SHARIA PENSION FUNDS	Isepputri Nurul Karimah Riska Dwi Amalia Annisa Shofiana Ade Gunawan Muhammad Taufiq Abadi	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
EXPLORING EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS OF THE ALBANIAN FEMALE STUDENTS	Msc. Nerajda Feruni	Mediterranean University ALBANIA
PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS	Andreea-Liliana Albu	University of Bucharest ROMANIA
WELCOMING A NEW ERA OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS THAT IS JUST AND HUMANE	Febby Febriyani KHARISMA Annisa Azka ZAHIYA Mita LUSARI	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: K.R.Padma

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
MAIL ORDER PHARMACY	Mr. Ajesh Chauhan Ms. Renu Sharma	IITM College of Pharmacy INDIA
3D PRINTING METALS WITH LASER BEAM	Matej Babič	Faculty of information studies, Novo mesto SLOVENIA
EFFECT OF FOLIAR TREATMENT OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLE (TiO2 -NPs) ON CADMIUM TOXICITY IN OKRA PLANT (Abelmoschus esculentus L.)	Adesokan Dare Abel	University of Ilorin NIGERIA
STUDY AND HYDRODYNAMIC SIMULATION OF A NEW HORIONTAL SETTLING TANK	Phd. Guilane Chahinez Prof. Dr. Hammar Yahia	The University of Badji Mokhtar ALGERIA
EFFECT OF PHOSPHOGYPSUM ON SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES IN MOROCCAN SALT-AFFECTED SOILS	M Barka Outbakat Khalil El Mejahed Mohamed El Gharous Kamal El Omari Adnane Beniaich	Mohammed VI Polytechnic University MOROCCO
PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING: A REVIEW	Moradeyo Adebanjo OTITOJU Tosin OLAWOYE Abiola Suliat SAADU Shehu AHMED Onyekachukwu OKOMA	University of Abuja NIGERIA
CYBERNETIC HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND RESERVATION SYSTEM	Sali Mohammed Bobboi Albashir Ahmad Yakubu A. Lidani Maryam Abubakar Sharif	Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo NIGERIA
OPTIMIZATION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PROBIOTIC JUICE USING AVOCADO AND ITS APPLICATIONS	K.R.Padma K.R.Don	Women's University INDIA Bharath University INDIA
FABRICATION OF AGO AND ZNO NANOPARTICLES BY GREEN SYNTHESIS USING CHIA SEED EXTRACT AND THEIR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS	Prof. Dr. Syed Ali Raza Naqvi Aisha Rafique Sadaf-Ul-Hassan Ameer Fawad Zahoor Muhammad Usman Muhammad Ramazan Saeed Ashraf Janjua	Government College University PAKISTAN COMSATS University Islamabad PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel Nezir

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE VALIDATION STUDY OF OPEN WATER CHARACTERISTICS OF A CONTAINER SHIP PROPELLER USING COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS	Recep AYAN A. KİBAR	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF NANOFIBERSMADE OF Cu@Mo METALLIC NANOALLOYS PRODUCED BY FEMTOSECOND LASER ABLATION	Esma KALELİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serap YİĞİT GEZGİN Prof. Dr. Hamdi Şükür KILIÇ	Selçuk University TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' SCIENCE LECTURE ACHIEVEMENT WITH NESTED VARIANCE ANALYSIS: SIVAS PROVINCE SAMPLE	Hümeyra ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Hüdaverdi BİRCAN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' TURKISH LECTURE ACHIEVEMENT WITH NESTED VARIANCE ANALYSIS: SIVAS PROVINCE SAMPLE	Hümeyra ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Hüdaverdi BİRCAN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
FIXED POINT PROPERTIES FOR ASYMPTOTICALLY NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS ON A LARGE CLASS OF CLOSED, BOUNDED AND KONVEKS SUBSETS IN AN -DUAL OF A DIFFERENCE SEQUENCE SPACE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel Nezir Prof. Dr. Nizami Mustafa	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE
FIXED POINT PROPERTIES FOR ASYMPTOTICALLY NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS ON A LARGE CLASS OF CLOSED, BOUNDED AND KONVEKS SUBSETS IN A BANACH SPACE RELATED WITH AN -DUAL OF A DIFFERENCE SEQUENCE SPACE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Veysel Nezir Prof. Dr. Nizami Mustafa	Kafkas University TÜRKİYE
A MULTI-OBJECTIVE MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR THE FLEXIBLE JOB-SHOP SCHEDULING PROBLEM WITH WORKER CONSTRAINTS	Res. Assist. Büşra TUTUMLU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuğba SARAÇ	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-2

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Harun ÇALHAN

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SME'S MARKETING ACTIVITIES: AN ASSESSMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS	Res. Assist. Dr. Fuat EROL	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING FOR AUDITS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LESS COMPLEX ENTITIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice Pınar KAYA	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF APITOURISM AS AN INNOVATIVE PRODUCT: EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND TURKEY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Harun ÇALHAN	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
INTERNATIONAL GREEN CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS IN TOURISM: A COMPARISION BETWEEN TURKIYE AND GREECE	Hatice Tüfek Assoc. Prof. Dr. Harun ÇALHAN	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
SUSTAINABILITY OF CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICITS IN TÜRKİYE: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION, 1998–2023	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kerem Özdemir	İstanbul University TÜRKİYE
PRICING METHODS IN FOOD AND BEVERAGE BUSINESSES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melike Kurtaran Çelik Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kurtaran	Trabzon University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
CAREER PLANS OF STUDENTS TAKING TOURISM EDUCATION: FIELD RESEARCH	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melike Kurtaran Çelik Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kurtaran	Trabzon University TÜRKİYE Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
THE EVOLVING STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS: THE TRANSFORMATION OF CONTENT DISTRIBUTION	Lect. Mustafa BÖYÜK	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University TÜRKİYE
BLUE VERIFICATION BADGES ON SOCIAL MEDIA: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT FOR USERS	Lect. Mustafa BÖYÜK	Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyhun Durmuş

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF RISER SLEEVES IN CASTING MOULD DESIGN USING MODELING TECHNIQUES	Dr. Emin Uslu Muhammet Emin Keskin Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Çolak	Bayburt University TÜRKİYE
BIOMEDICAL APPLICATION EXAMPLES WITH COMPUTER AIDED MATERIAL SELECTION SOFTWARE	Dr. Zeynep Gerdan	İstanbul Beykent University TÜRKİYE Bayburt University TÜRKİYE
THE USABILITY OF WASTE OIL AS A COLLECTOR IN THE FLOTATION OF DIFFERENT COALS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Şahinoğlu	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
POLISHED SECTION ANALYSIS OF COAL SAMPLES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ercan Şahinoğlu Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadir Karaman	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE
WINGLET DESIGN PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE ENDURANCE OF SOLAR POWERED BIPLANE UAV	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seyhun Durmuş	Balıkesir University TÜRKİYE
ON THE PROPERTIES OF GALVANNEALED COATED DP600 DUAL PHASE STEEL	Ümran Başkaya M. Bulut Özyiğit Ş. Hakan Atapek Yasemin Kılıç	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak TÜRKİYE Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak TÜRKİYE
A CHARACTERIZATION STUDY ON ELECTRODE DEGRADATION DURING RESISTANCE SPOT WELDING	Ümran Başkaya Ramazan Uzun Ş. Hakan Atapek Yasemin Kılıç	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak TÜRKİYE Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF FUEL CELL VEHICLES WITH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE VEHICLES	Prof. Dr. Kemal Ermiş Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Ünal	Sakarya University of Applied Science TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES	Prof. Dr. Kemal Ermiş Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Ünal	Sakarya University of Applied Science TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Dr. Abderrahmane NOUI

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TELEMEDICINE AMONG HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS ON SERVICE DELIVERY	Bamidele, G.I Ajiboye, Y.O Adeniji, L. A Akingbade, A.A Karokatose, G.B Kehinde, A.A	Yaba College of Technology NIGERIA
ONLINE NIPOST DELIVERY AND TRACKING SYSTEM	Sali Mohammed Bobboi Sulaiman Ahmad Raymond Dangdat Delmut Ali Abubakar	Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo NIGERIA
APPLICATION OF AI IN DATA ANALYSIS	Nguyen THİ HANG Nguyen MANH HUNG	Thai Nguyen University VIETNAM Thai Nguyen high School for the Gifted VIETNAM
NANOMEDICINE IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE-APPLICATION FOR DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM IN CVDs-ANTI-IMFLAMMATORY NANOMEDICINE FOR CVDs	V Velvizhi S Hemalatha R Devi Raman	Bharath Institute of Higher Education Research INDIA
MAGNESIUM COMPOSITES MANUFACTURED BY ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE SELECTIVE LASER MANUFACTURING	Arnav Sharma Er. Himanshu Khanna Dr. Harminder Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA
MANUFACTURING MAGNESIUM METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES VIA STIR CASTING: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW	Tarunjot SIngh Er. Himanshu Khanna Dr. Harminder Singh	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA
TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE AGRI-FOOD INVESTMENT PROJECT “BIG MILK PRODUCTION UNIT IN ALGERIA- 4000 DAIRY COWS »	Dr. Abderrahmane NOUI	Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid Regions ALGERIA
LA BONNE MÉTHODE DE PUBLICATION D’UNE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE EN SCIENCES HYDRAULIQUES	Dr. Abderrahmane NOUI	Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid Regions ALGERIA
NEWTONIAN HEATING EFFECT ACROSS THE MOVING HORIZONTAL PLATE WITH CHEMICAL REACTION OF MHD MAXWELL FLUID	K. Sudarmozhi	Saveetha School of Engineering INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Khaoula Mkhayar

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
COVID-19 DETECTION IN EARLY STAGE FROM LUNG 3D CT IMAGES USING ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES	Mrs. S. Sivasakthi	G. Venkataswamy Naidu College INDIA
DESIGNING POTENTIAL ANTICANCER AGENTS FOR NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER: A QSAR AND MOLECULAR DOCKING INVESTIGATION OF NOVEL CYCLOHEXANE-1,3-DIONE DERIVATIVES	Khaoula Mkhayar Souad Elkhattabi Kaouakeb Elkhattabi	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah-Fez University MOROCCO Mohammed V University MOROCCO
SOLID-STATE FABRICATION OF 3D Bi24O31Br10 SHEET-LIKE WITH ENHANCED VISIBLE-LIGHT PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITY	L. Mllaoiy S. Bikerchalen B. Akhsassi B. Bakiz S. Villain F. Guinneton A. Benlhachemi	Université Ibn Zohr MOROCCO Université d′ Aix Marseille FRANCE Université d′ Aix Marseille FRANCE
STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	Balasubramani G L Rinky Rajput Manish Gupta Pradeep Dahiya Jitendra K Thakur Rakesh Bhatnagar Abhinav Grover	Jawaharlal Nehru University INDIA National Institute of Plant Genome Research INDIA National Institute of Plant Genome Research INDIA Banaras Hindu University INDIA
ASSESSING AUTOMOBILE FUEL QUALITY USING ULTRASOUND TECHNIQUE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Radouane Leghrib El Houssaine Ouacha Ahmed Zouida	University Ibnou Zohr-Agadir MOROCCO
ELUCIDATING THE ROLE OF VANADIUM DOPING CONCENTRATION ON THE MAGNETISM OF ZnS USING DFT AND MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS	Abdelhamid Ait M'hid Goujian Lic Mourad Boughraraa Mohamed Kerouada Kerouada, Qiang Wangc	Moulay Ismail University MOROCCO
DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER-BASED HOME APPLIANCES CONTROL SYSTEM	Komolafe T.A. Oladimeji O.A.	Department of Computer Engineering, Federal Polytechnic NIGERIA
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF BIDIRECTIONAL VISITORS COUNTER USING MICROCONTROLLER	Komolafe T.A. Oladimeji O.A.	Department of Computer Engineering, Federal Polytechnic NIGERIA
EVALUATION OF GAMMA RADIATION SHIELDING POTENTIAL OF GYPSUM AND KAOLIN COMMONLY USED IN NORTHWESTERN NIGERIA	N.N. Garba A.S. Aliyu N. Rabiu U.M. Kankara A.M. Vatsa A. Ismaila J. Musa E. Onuh	Ahmadu Bello University NIGERIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Minh Truong The

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
IMPACT OF SOFT DRINKS ON TOOTH DECAY	Suela Hoxha Jaser Veseli Xheneta Hoxha	University of Business and Technology KOSOVO Alma Mater Europaea Campus College Rezonanca KOSOVO University of Prishtina KOSOVO
210Po ACTIVITY CONCENTRATIONS, ANNUAL EFFECTIVE DOSE AND LUNG CANCER RISK ASSESSMENT OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN GHANA	Esther Osei Akuo-ko Lordford Tettey-Larbi Tuvshinsaikhan Ganbaatar Toth Gergely Máté Novák Amin Shahrokhi Anita Csordás Tibor Kovács	University of Pannonia HUNGARY
PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND IN VITRO ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF ESSENTIAL OIL OF BLACK CARDAMOM SEEDS	Zohaib Saeed Tauseef Ur Rahman Rao Zahid Abbas Asghar Abbas Muhammad Subbayyal Akram Muhammad Arfan Zaman Zurisha Rani Arslan Muhammad Ali Khan Arslan Said Adnan Sabir Mughal Muhammad Azam Farooq Kasli Muhammad Adil Murtaza Khan Kamran Danish Ali Muhammad Abdullah	University of Agriculture PAKISTAN The Islamia University PAKISTAN University of Agriculture PAKISTAN Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture PAKISTAN
ASSESMENT OF SELECTED HEAVY METALS CONTAMINANT INHAMMATAN DUST WITHIN FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC KAURA NAMODA MAIN CAMPUS, ZAMFARASTATE. NIGERIA	Momoh Shaibu S.A Abdullahi Saidu Rabiu Saidu	Department of Science Laboratory Technology Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda NIGERIA
COMPARISON BETWEEN VIETNAMESE LAW AND MALAYSIA LAW ON ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN COURT	Dr. Minh Truong The	Thu Dau Mot University VIETNAM
DEVELOPMENT OF SMART TOURISM IN ALBANIA	M.Sc. Ambra KRAJA M.Sc. Xhentjan BESHIRI Prof. Dr. Ana KAPAJ	Agricultural University of Tirana ALBANIA European University of Tirana ALBANIA
FOLIAR ANALYSIS: TOWARDS A NOVEL METHOD FOR ESTIMATING NITROGEN CONTENT IN CHERRY TOMATO PLANTS USING NIRS, CHEMOMETRICS, AND MACHINE LEARNING	Abderrahim DIANE Taoufiq SAFFAJ Bouchaib IHSSANE Reda RABIE	University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah MOROCCO University Mohammed V MOROCCO
ULTRASONIC BLIND WALKING STICK	Sivalingaraja.S Sinduja.S	RMK Engineering College INDIA
IMPROVING PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITIES OF GRAPHATIC CARBON NITRIDE NANOCOMPOSITES BASED Z-SCHEME HETERO JUNCTIONS	Wali Muhammad Prof. Dr. Abbas Khan Dr. Sajjad Hussain	Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan PAKISTAN Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology PAKISTAN
VIRGIN COCONUT OIL SOLUBILISED CURCUMIN PROTECTS NEPHROPATHY IN DIABETIC RATS	Pooja Rasal Gaurav Kasar	SNJB'S SSDJ College of Pharmacy INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-1

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assist Prof. Mahmut Bingöl

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INVESTIGATION OF PRIMITIVE SHEET GEOMETRY IN SQUARE CUP DEEP DRAWING PROCESS OF STEEL SHEETS	Res. Assist. Aleyna TAŞKIN Assist. Prof. Dr. Cengiz Görkem DENGİZ	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN THE APPLICATION OF PROJECT METHOD TECHNOLOGY	Assoc. Prof. Gulshan Fakhraddin gizi Novruzova	Head of the Department of Applied Research in the Scientific Research Center of ASPU, Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogy of Primary Education AZERBAIJAN
LIVE MAINTENANCE WORKS ON TRANSMISSION LINES IN TÜRKİYE AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD	Prof. Dr. Ahmet Serdar YILMAZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Furkan DİNÇER Murat BOYRAZ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
REVIEW OF THE APPLICATIONS OF BIOREMEDIATION TECHNIQUES IN ANATOLIAN AND GLOBAL FRAMEWORK	Işılay TEKTEN Prof. Dr. Nurdan Gamze TURAN	Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF CONNECTION ANGLE ON PRESSURE DROP IN CONNECTION ELEMENTS	Ahmet Sefa ÇELİK Pınar GÖKLÜBERK Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali KİBAR	Tamsan Connection Elements Inc, Kocaeli TÜRKİYE Tamsan Connection Elements Inc, Kocaeli TÜRKİYE Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
CaCO3 IN GLASS FIBER REINFORCED SMC COMPOSITES INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF FILLING RATIO ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	Assist Prof. Mahmut Bingöl	Yalova University TÜRKİYE
EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF BENTONITE ADDITION ON THE FIRE RESISTANCE OF SEMI-RIGID POLYURETHANE FOAM	Royal GULIYEV Prof. Dr. Nalan TEKİN Dr. Yavuz Emre YAĞCI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Özgür BORA	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE Farplas Automotive Inc, TÜRKİYE Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AGGREGATE IMPACT VALUE WITH ROCK AND CONCRETE STRENGTH	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kadir Karaman	Karadeniz Technical University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Dr. Ahmet GÜNGÖR

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
OPTIMUM DESIGNS AND ANALYSIS OF NATURAL FREQUENCY FOR MULTISCALE GRAPHENE/CARBON-JUTE FIBER REINFORCED NANOCOMPOSITE LAMINATES	Ozan Ayakdaş H. Seçil Artem Melih Savran Levent Aydın	İzmir Institute of Technology TÜRKİYE İzmir Institute of Technology TÜRKİYE İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University TÜRKİYE İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE AND TRIBOLOGY BEHAVIORS OF WE43/B 4 C/SIC COMPOSITES PRODUCED BY POWDER METALLURGY METHOD	Dr. Ufuk TAŞCI Dr. Taha Alper YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Bülent BOSTAN	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF AA2219/ZRO 2 /B 4 C HYBRID COMPOSITES PRODUCED BY SPARK PLASMA SINTERING METHOD	Ahmet Ufuk GÖKMEN Dr. Ufuk TAŞCI Prof. Dr. Bülent BOSTAN	Gazi University TÜRKİYE
GREEN SYNTHESIZED BUCKWHEAT HULL-BASED NANOPARTICLES AND THEIR DYE ADSORPTION EFFICIENCY	Omer Karpuz Assoc. Prof. Cemalettin Baltaci Prof. Jale Gulen	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE Yıldız Technical University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF USING SEA WATER AS MIXING AND CURING WATER ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE	Muhammet ENGİN Prof. Dr. Umur Korkut SEVİM	İskenderun Technical University TÜRKİYE
SYNTHESIS OF TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE POLY (METHYL VINYL ETHER)- PMVE HYDROGELS AND OPTIMIZATION OF SYNTHESIS PARAMETERS	Dr. Ahmet GÜNGÖR Prof. Dr. Tonguç ÖZDEMİR	Sabancı University TÜRKİYE Mersin University TÜRKİYE
THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TRANSITION METALS DOPING ON THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYANILINE	Dr. Ahmet GÜNGÖR Prof. Dr. Emre ERDEM	Sabancı University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINATION OF THE OPTIMUM CURING TIME IN GEOPOLYMER MORTAR CURING AT A CIRCUMSTANCE TEMPERATURE	İbrahim Parçal Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arife Akın	Konya Technical University TÜRKİYE
LIGHTWEIGHT GEOPOLYMER MORTARS CONTAINING WASTE TIRES FOR SUSTAINABILITY	İbrahim Parçal Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arife Akın	Konya Technical University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF USING OLIVE POMACE AS FILLER IN BITUMINOUS HOT MIXTURES	MSc. Feyzullah Özel Dr. Mehmet Tahir Deniz Prof. Dr. Mehmet İshak Yüce	Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE İstanbul University TÜRKİYE Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-3

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit M. Koçyiğit

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EVALUATING THE POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF EPIGENETIC AGENTS ON 'EPITHELIAL MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION- EMT GENES' IN AML CELL LINE	Msc. Med. Bio. Ilayda ALÇITEPE Msc. Boubacar BALDE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burcin KAYMAZ	Ege University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINING THE DIFFERING EXPRESSION PROFILES OF MIRNAS REGULATING IMMUNE CHECKPOINT GENES IN BREAST CANCER	Dr. Mustafa Barış Zeytunlu Msc. Pharm. Fazilet Esra Düzdağ Op. Dr. Hüseyin Esin Assoc. Prof. Dr. Burcin KAYMAZ	Ege University TÜRKİYE Ege University TÜRKİYE SBÜ Tepecik Training and Research Hospital TÜRKİYE Ege University TÜRKİYE
APPROACH TO ACUTE TONSILLOPHARYNGITIS IN CHILDHOOD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail TOPAL	University of Health Sciences TÜRKİYE
PROLONGED JAUNDICE IN NEWBORN AND ITS CAUSES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. İsmail TOPAL	University of Health Sciences TÜRKİYE
DEXMEDETOMIDINE OVERDOSE BOLUS INJECTION AT THE PRE-EXTUBATION STAGE AT THE END OF THE SURGERY: A CASE REPORT	Assist. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Korkusuz Assist. Prof. Dr. Tayfun Et	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University TÜRKİYE
CASE REPORT: IN CHILDREN TRAUMA POST- IPSILATERAL TIBIAL SHAFT AND EMINENCIA OF THE FRACTURE MANAGEMENT	Assist. Prof. Dr. Göker Yurdakul Assist. Prof. Dr. Hacı Ali Olçar Op. Dr. Abdullah İyigün	Yozgat Bozok University TÜRKİYE Yozgat Bozok University TÜRKİYE Umraniye Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SALVIA OFFICINALIS AGAINST TESTICULAR DAMAGE CAUSED BY DOCETAXEL IN RATS	Mustafa Öztürk Edanur Arısoy Demet Bolat Arzu Yay Münevver Baran	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF ANTIEPILEPTIC ACTIVITIES OF FUMARIA CAPREOLATA L. GROWING IN HATAY	Melahat Hürmet Hatice ŞAHİN Assist. Prof. Dr. Hülya Özpınar Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit M. Koçyiğit	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
INTERPRETATION OF THE EFFECTS OF PLANT EXTRACTS ON CARBANIC AHYDRASE I AND II ISOENZYMES IN STUDIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ümit M. Koçyiğit	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
SPONTANEOUS LEFT ATRIAL DISSECTION AND EMATOMAONFUSED WITH CARDIAC MYXOMA	Assist. Prof. Dr. Ferit DOĞAN	Harran University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Felicia Andrei

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
GENDER-BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT STUDY IN ANTICIPATING WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION AS FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE WAY BETUNG WATERSHED	Zeda Erdian Christine Wulandari Pitojo Budiono Eny Puspasari	Universitas Lampung INDONESIA Universitas Lampung INDONESIA Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Taman Hutan Raya Wan Abdul Rachman INDONESIA Universitas Lampung INDONESIA
DISCOVERY OF NOVEL ANTI-BREAST CANCER DRUG-CANDIDATES USING SUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES	Said EL RHABORI Samir CHTITA Fouad KHALIL	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO Hassan II university of Casablanca MOROCCO Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University MOROCCO
THE EXPLOITATIVE NEXUS: UNRAVELING THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN HUMAN TRAFFICKING, MARRIAGE, AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, AND POVERTY	Assist. Prof. Ms. Parul Shukla Assoc. Prof. Dr. Niteesh Upadhyay	Galgotias University INDIA Tashkent State University UZBEKISTAN
RECENT ADVANCES IN DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS	S.Showbharnikhaa M.K Vijayalakshmi	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research INDIA
A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF WELDING DEFECTS AND ASSOCIATED FAILURE MECHANISMS IN METAL JOINING PROCESS	Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe Michael Okon Bassey Kokoette Etim Idiong	Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic NIGERIA
IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING OF A SOLAR DECLINATORWITH WATER PREHEATING	P. Sivaraj K.S.Naveen Dr. C. M. Raguraman	Annamalai University INDIA
ENHANCING INSULATING MATERIAL CHARGING EFFICIENCY THROUGH EXPERIMENAL ANALYSUS OF STATIC ELECTRICITY	Oualid Chibane Dr. Karima Smili Dr. Allaoua Rahmani Dr. Ouarda Chibane Pr. Lazhar Herous	Badji Mokhtar University ALGERIA Laboratory of technologies energetics systems ALGERIA University of Béjaïa ALGERIA University of Béjaïa ALGERIA Badji Mokhtar University ALGERIA
GLYCO-LOCALISATION AND IMPROVED PEPTIDE ANNOTATION USING ELECTRON ACTIVATED DISSOCIATION	Assist. Prof. Felicia Andrei Prof. Anca Dragomirescu	University of Medicine and Pharmacy ROMANIA
PASTA DEVELOPMENT WITH GRAPEFRUIT PEEL POWDER INCORPORATION	Sahil Chaudhary Barinderjit Singh	Gujral Punjab Technical University INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: R. Devi

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF CERIUM OXIDE (CERIA) NANOPARTICLES ON THE ENVIRONMENT	Dr. Malihe JAHANI Dr. Sedighe JAHANI	Shandiz Institute of Higher Education IRAN Tehran Islamic Azad University IRAN
ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FEASIBILITY OF LANDFILL GAS TO ENERGY PROJECT IN OUM AZZA LANDFILL, MOROCCO	Roukaya Bouyakhsass Salah Souabi Soukaina Bouaouda Abdeslam Taleb Tonni Agustiono Kurniawan Xue Liang Hui Hwang Goh Abdelkader Anouzla	Hassan II University MOROCCO Hassan II University MOROCCO Hassan II University MOROCCO Hassan II University MOROCCO Xiamen University CHINA Guangxi University CHINA Guangxi University CHINA Hassan II University MOROCCO
THERANOSTIC POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES AS A NEW APPROACH IN CANCER THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS: A REVIEW	J. Yeshwanth R. Devi R. Jothilakshmi S. Kalaivanan S. Kalaivanan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education Research INDIA
ORGANIC NANOCARRIERS FOR TARGETED DELIVERY OF ANTI-CANCER AGENTS	V. Varalakshmi S.Keerthiga R.Devi Dr.R.Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education Research INDIA
ORGANIC NANOCARRIES FOR TARGETED DELIVERY IN ANTI-CANCER AGENTS	L.Diana R. Devi Dr. R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute of Higher Education Research INDIA
EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES OF POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES IN CANCER DRUG DELIVERY	Parthasarathi.V Devi.R Dr.R.Srinvasan Sriram.R	Bharath Institute of Higher Education Research INDIA
APPLICATION OF A NEW APPROACH TO ASSESSING THE OPERABILITY OF AN ELECTRONIC COMPONENT IN COMPARISON WITH A REFERENCE SAMPLE	Alexandrov V.S.	Kazan National Research Technical University named after A.N. Tupolev RUSSIA
TOXIC IMPACT OF TOPIK80EC ON TESTICULAR MORPHOMETRY AND HISTOLOGY IN RABBITS	Rebahi Samia Alouani Abdelouaheb Méguini Nadir Khenounou Tarek	Mohamed-Cherif Messaadia Souk Ahras University ALGERIA
UNRAVELING THE AGRICULTURAL SWING: EXPLORING REASONS OF THE COTTON DECLINE AND THE RISE OF MAIZE CROP IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN	Hafiz Zahid Mehmood	Muhammad Nawaz Shareef University PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

09.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ADVANCES AND TRENDS IN NANO BIOSENSORS FOR SAFER FOODS: A REVIEW	Mr. Gbotemi Jerry ONI Mr. Tolulope BOLANIRAN	Federal University of Technology NIGERIA
ADVENTIVE SPECIES OF PLANTS THAT ARE TAKING PART IN EXPANSION IN THE TERRITORY OF ODESSA REGION	Daria Filonchuk Tetiana Moroz	Kherson State University UKRAINE
CAMERARIA OHRIDELLA - IS ONE OF THE MAIN PESTS OF SOUTHERN UKRAINE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko Veronika Isaeva	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University UKRAINE
CANISTERAPY AS A TYPE OF REHABILITATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olena Vedmedenko Oleksandra Voinova	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University UKRAINE
USE OF LEGUMES FOR RESTORATION OF SOIL FERTILITY IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nataliia Lavrenko Stanislav Babich	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University UKRAINE
PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN THE APIARY AGAINST COMMON BEE-EATER (Merops apiaster)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oksana Lyubenko Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nataliia Lavrenko Assoc. Prof. Dr. Olena Vedmedenko	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University UKRAINE
SYNANTHROPIC FRACTION OF THE URBAN FLORA OF THE CITY OF VINNITSA	Yana Shvedenko Tetiana Moroz	Kherson State University UKRAINE
THE EVOLUTION OF NATURAL DYES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE MODERN WORLD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko Maria Rizak	Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University UKRAINE
EFFECTS OF 8-WEEK HIIT TRAINING OF 30"/30" IN HIGH SPEED WITH EXTENSIVE INTERVALS AT 105%-120% OF VVO2MAX COMBINED WITH CHANGE OF DIRECTION (COD) IN VO2MAX AND ANAEROBIC CAPACITY OF 16-YEAR-OLD SOCCER PLAYERS	MsC. Arben Bici Prof. Dr. Agron Kasa	University of Sport of Tirana ALBANIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem Erol

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE EFFECTS OF PRANAYAMA YOGA EXERCISES ON SYMPTOMS, FAILURE AND RESPIRATORY PARAMETERS IN GROUP B COPD INDIVIDUALS	Lect. Selman ÇELİK Prof. Dr. Sıdıka OĞUZ Prof. Dr. Huriye BERK TAKIR	Yeditepe University TÜRKİYE Marmara University TÜRKİYE Süreyyapaşa Chest Diseases and Thoracic Surgery Training and Research Hospital TÜRKİYE
THE MECHANISM OF KISSPEPTIN IN FAMILIAL PRECOCIOUS PUBERTY	Nurdan Çağlıköse Müge Gülcihan Önal Armağan AKKUŞ	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEAL FREQUENCY AND BODY MASS INDEX OF ADULT INDIVIDUALS	Dr. Kemal Ozan LULE Assist. Prof. Dr. Nezihe OTAY LULE	Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE
YOUNG ADULTS' COMPLIANCE WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET AND RELATED FACTORS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Nezihe OTAY LULE Dr. Kemal Ozan LULE	Gaziantep University TÜRKİYE
USE OF DIFFERENT COLOR LED LIGHTING IN ONION (ALLIUM CEPA L.) CULTIVATION EFFECT ON VITAMIN C AMOUNT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatma Ergün	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE
PREMATURE EJACULATION AND FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Saliha YURTÇİÇEK EREN	Muş Alparslan University TÜRKİYE
G-SPOT IN FEMALE SEXUALITY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Saliha YURTÇİÇEK EREN	Muş Alparslan University TÜRKİYE
THE ROLE OF THE HIPPO SIGNAL PATHWAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BREAST CANCER	Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem Erol	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE
EFFECT OF OLIVE OIL ON BREAST CANCER: MOLECULAR MECHANISMS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Özlem Erol	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE
A RARE CAUSE OF HEADACHE: MILD ENCEPHALITIS/ENCEPHALOPATHY WITH REVERSIBLE SPLENIAL LESION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet DEMİR	Harran University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meliha UZUN

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
TENNIS SPORT AWARENESS LEVEL: CUDI CUP TENNIS TOURNAMENT EXAMPLE	Dr. Hasan OSMANOĞLU Lect. Fehime Konur TEKEŞ	Şırnak University TÜRKİYE
SUSTAINABLE EARTHQUAKE AWARENESS LEVEL OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN SPORTS SCIENCES	Dr. Hasan OSMANOĞLU	Şırnak University TÜRKİYE
IS BEING A COMBAT ATHLETE ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMT GENE rs4680 POLYMORPHISM? A META-ANALYTICAL REVIEW	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan İpekoğlu Res. Assist. Necdet Apaydın	Ordu University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA DISORDER: A RESEARCH ON SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meliha UZUN	Şırnak University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF FREE TIME MOTIVATIONS: A CASE OF YOUTH AND SPORTS PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE EMPLOYEES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meliha UZUN	Şırnak University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING ADHERENCE WITH HOME EXERCISE PROGRAM IN INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY SURGERY: PILOT STUDY	Arif Başyiğit Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe Abit Kocaman Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Çalbıyık	Kırıkkale University TÜRKİYE Kırıkkale University TÜRKİYE Kırıkkale University TÜRKİYE Hitit University TÜRKİYE
COMPARISON OF SPORTS EDUCATION EXPERTS AND COACHES ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES	Serhat TUTAŞ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ozan SEVER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman KIRTEPE	Fırat University TÜRKİYE Atatürk University TÜRKİYE Fırat University TÜRKİYE
ACADEMIC MOTIVATION AND PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS EXPOSED AND NOT EXPOSED TO EARTHQUAKE: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY	Lect. Dr. Burcu GENÇ KÖSE Assist. Prof. Dr. Ayşe GÜMÜŞLER BAŞARAN Assist. Prof. Dr. Bahar KEFELİ ÇOL	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celal Yeşilçayır

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON POPULATION MOBILITY IN BEYOĞLU DISTRICT (ISTANBUL)	Ümit YILDIRIM Res. Assist. Zeynep YILMAZ Assist. Prof. Dr. Cemal SEVİNDİ	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE
ACADEMIC TRENDS IN MIGRATION AND POLICY: A BIBLIOMETRIC EVALUATION FROM THE SCOPUS DATABASE	Lect. Metin BULU	Ardahan University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPORTANCE OF PILOTAGE SERVICES OFFERED TO SHIPS CROSSING THROUGH THE TURKISH STRAITS IN TERMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND ECONOMIC GAINS	Lect. Dr. Altuğ Yenginar	Sakarya University TÜRKİYE
A HOLISTIC INVESTIGATION ON THE PORT STATE CONTROL INSPECTIONS OF TURKISH FLAGGED SHIPS	Demir Ali Akyar Mehmet Serdar Celik Bulut Ozan Ceylan	Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University TÜRKİYE
STRATEGY DETERMINATION FOR ALIAGA SHIP RECYCLING INDUSTRY BASED ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS	Mehmet Serdar Celik Demir Ali Akyar Bulut Ozan Ceylan	Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University TÜRKİYE
“WHAT IS THE STATE OF LAW?” A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Celal Yeşilçayır	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
AN ENGLISH INFORMER AT THE PALACE OF IVAN IV: ELISIUS BOMELIUS	Nevin Evrim Küçük Osman Yurdakal	İstanbul University TÜRKİYE Kazan Federal University RUSSIA
AN EVALUATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIZENSHIP IN TURKEY: FROM CONSTITUTIONAL CITIZENSHIP TO DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP	Lect. Zeynep Duyar Lect. Metehan Bekleviş	Kütahya Dumlupınar University TÜRKİYE Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. R. Devi

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND EMPLOYMENT SATISFACTION OF BEGINNING INSTRUCTORS OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION	John Noel S. Nisperos	Faculty of Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University PHILIPPINES
NUMERICAL STUDY OF LAMINAR BURNING VELOCITY FOR HYDROGEN-PROPANE FLAMES AT HIGH TEMPERATURES	Hernando A. Yepes Arley Cardona Vargas Carlos Ernesto Arrieta	Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander Ocaña COLOMBIA Institución Universitaria ITM COLOMBIA Universidad de Medellín COLOMBIA
MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND NUMERICAL VALIDATION OF HERTZIAN CONTACT IN ELASTIC MATERIALS	Aqib Mehmood Dr. Waqar Ahmad Qureshi Ayaz Saleem Qureshi Muhammad Naeem	University of Engineering and Technology Taxila PAKISTAN
STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF SPONTANEOUS URBAN FLORA OF THE CITY OF TEMARA (MOROCCO)	BOUKITA Hassan BRHADDA Najiba EL AMMARI Mohamed Prof. ZIRI Rabea	Ibn Tofail University MOROCCO
A REVIEW ON THE PESTICIDE USE AND ITS IMPACTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	Abdurrahman, U D Ibrahim, U. B Utono,Y.A Kamaluddeen, A	College of Basic and Advanced Studies NIGERIA
EXTRACTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ACTIVE PRINCIPLES (FLAVONOIDS) FROM THE MEDICINAL PLANT TEUCRIUM POLIUM	Sabrina Roguai	The University of Abbes Laghrour Khenchela ALGERIA
PERCEIVED EFFECT OF SOIL EROSION ON ARABLE CROP PRODUCTION IN ABIA STATE, NIGERIA	Ukoha, J. C. I. Kalu, U. Anyanwu, E. V.	Michael Okpara University NIGERIA
OPTIMIZATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION USING BOX BEHNKEN DESIGN	R. Devi	Bharath Institute INDIA
INFLUENCE THE MOLAR CONCENTRATION ON THE PROPERTIES OF NANOSTRUCTURE NiO THIN FILMS TO BE USED AS A GASEOUS SENSOR	Radhiyah M. Aljarrah Nawar Raheem Ali Al-Jawdah	University of Kufa IRAQ University of Kufa IRAQ Babylon University IRAQ
A DEVELOPING EQUATION MODELING ANALYZE IN MALAYSIA: ORGANIZATIONAL RESULTS IN SMES	Md. Ibrahim Khalil Saif Ahmed Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rasheedul Haque Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdul Rahman Bin S Senathirajah	MAHSA University MALAYSIA Universiti Kebangsaan MALAYSIA MAHSA University MALAYSIA Inti International University MALAYSIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ping Yu

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INCIDENCE OF ROTATOR CUFF MUSCLES TENDERNESS AMONG STROKE SURVIVORS WITH HEMIPLEGIC SHOULDER PAIN ATTENDING MURTALA MUHAMMAD SPECIALIST HOSPITAL AND MUHAMMAD ABDULLAHI WASE TEACHING HOSPITAL, KANO STATE, NIGERIA	Rabiu Musa Isah Hassan Yusif Ahmad Imam Malik Umar Muddasir Sani Jakada Abdulhamid Umar Maje	Murtala Muhammad Specialist Hospital Kano NIGERIA
ANTITOXIC IMMUNITY AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN DURING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19	Dr. Olha Panchenko Prof. Halyna Pavlyshyn Prof. Kateryna Kozak	I.Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University UKRAINE
APPLICATION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY COMPOSITE ARGININE-POLYANILINE@G-C3 N4 TO PURIFY WATER FROM ORANGE G DYE.	Hamid Zouggari Mahir Fatima-Zahra Imgharn Abdelaziz Hsini Abdelghani Nouh Aarab Mohamed Laabd Albourine Abdallah	Ibn Zohr University MOROCCO
IMPACT OF DYSLIPIDEMIA ON CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN WOMEN AND MEN	PhD.Cand. Klara Hysenaj Prof. Dr. Shpëtim Qyra PhD.Cand. Rezarta Stena Dr. Blerina Bani	University of Elbasan 'Aleksandër Xhuvani' ALBANIA
OPTIMIZING LIGHT QUALITY FOR SPEED BREEDING ON FOOD LEGUMES	Mohammed Mitache Aziz Baidani Bouchaib Bencharki Omar Idrissi	Hassan First University of Settat MOROCCO
DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF NEW RICE VARIETIES IN MOROCCO WITH HIGH PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY, AND RESISTANCE TO DISEASE (PYRICULARIA ORYZAE)	Dr. Elwahab Fathalah Prof. Dr. Sedki Mohamed Prof. Dr. Brhadda Najiba Prof. Dr. Ziri Rabea	The University Ibn Toufail MOROCCO Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Kenitra MOROCCO
MODIFICATION OF BITUMEN WITH LOW DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (LDPE)	Samayamanthrı Prıya Meghana Bontha Saı Kıran Vıttanala Saı Chandana Chodavarapu Gırıdhar Kumar	College Of Engıneerıng Vızıanagaram INDIA
THE WEAKNESSES OF ANDOLA ET AL.'S DYNAMIC ID BASED REMOTE MULTI-SERVER USER AUTHENTICATION SCHEME WITH SMART CARD	Prof. Dr. Ping Yu	Chinese Culture University Taiwan R.O.C. TAIWAN
STUDY-ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH RISKS IN ORAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW HEALTH SYSTEM STRATEGY MODEL	Prof. Shalva Zarnadze Prof. Irine Zarnadze	Tbilisi State Medical University GEORGIA
COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF THE INHIBITORY POTENTIAL OF FLAVONE DERIVATIVES ON THE SARS-CoV-2 PROTEIN	Merzouki Mohammed Lamiae Bourassi Rania Abidi Bouammali Boufelja Challioui Allal	Mohammed I University MOROCCO

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-1, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 09:00 – 11:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Dr. Vo Trung Hau

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INVESTIGATION THE EFFECTS OF CRIME AND DEVIATION DETECTIVE OF SOCIALIZATION ON THE BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG OFFENDERS? IN UNIVERSITY OF ANNABA, ALGERIA	Amara Sahraoui	The University of Baji Mukhtar Annaba ALGERIA
SCENARIOS OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT OF MOVEMENT OF LATIN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE 21st CENTURY	Pérez Gamón Carolina Margarita	Universidad del Nordeste-Facultad de Humanidades-ARGENTINA
CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SURVIVAL STRATEGY FOR GRAIN BASED FOOD ENTERPRISES IN FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, ABUJA	Abang Stanley E Dr. Akpan, James E Muhammad Dahir Ahmad	Nigeria Police Academy Wudil NIGERIA
LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF ENTERPRISES ACCORDING TO VIETNAM ENTERPRISES LAW	Dr. Vo Trung Hau	Business Administration Training School Joint Stock Company VIETNAM
BRAZILIAN WORKFORCE: BLACK WOMEN CHALLENGES	Panche Motta Ribeiro	Candido Mendes University, Rio de Janeiro BRAZIL
COMMUNITY SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK IN SUPPORTING ECOSYSTEM RECOVERY EFFORTS	Lutfi Nur Latifah Christine Wulandari	Universitas Lampung INDONESIA
THE EFFECT OF INTRODUCTION OF SAK ETAP ON THE APPLICATION OF SAK ETAP	Nilam Kesuma Muhammad Hidayat Abdullah Muhammad Ichsan Siregar	Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Sriwijaya INDONESIA
EXPLORING AWARENESS ON E-COMMERCE AMONG CUSTOMER'S SATISFACTION	Yaser Abou Saada Ammar Dr. Rasheedul Haque	MAHSA University MALAYSIA
AN OVERVIEW OF AI'S FUNCTION IN THE INTERNET OF THINGS	Mrs.A.Rajeswari	G.Venkataswamy Naidu College INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-1

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem Özkan

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE ELEMENTS IN AYVACIK DISTRICT: ANCIENT CITIES AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND RUINS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çiğdem Özkan	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE
THE ROLE OF KARABAKH GRADUATES OF THE GHORI TEACHERS SEMINARY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL IN AZERBAIJAN	Aliyeva Durdana	Jalilabad branch of ASPU, head teacher AZERBAIJAN
THE PROBLEM OF PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNACATION IN PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE	Hacızadə Hüzürə Tapdıq qızı	Nakhchivan State University AZERBAIJAN
HEYDAR ALİYEV'S CONCERN FOR AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE	Vusala Karimova Ali	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical College AZERBAIJAN
FIRST EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL AND ITS REFLECTIONS (1939)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Recep Büyüktolu	Çankırı Karatekin University TÜRKİYE
XVI ORDINARY GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SYNOD OF BISHOPS 'FOR A SYNODAL CHURCH: COMMUNION, PARTICIPATION, AND MISSION' HIGHLIGHTS	Dr. Osman Şahin	İnönü University TÜRKİYE
PETRYKIVKA PAINTING AS A TOURISTIC ASSET	Prof. Dr. Yaşar Sarı Yuliia Borovska	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD AND PRESCHOOL MUSIC TEAHCHING METHODS	Sibel ÇİLOĞLU Prof. Dr. Deniz Beste ÇEVİK KILIÇ	Balıkesir University TÜRKİYE
A REVIEW ON THREE WORKS THAT ARE THE SUBJECT OF PAINTINGS BY FOREIGN PAINTERS FROM THE HOLBEIN CARPET GROUP	Assist. Prof. Dr. Semra KILIÇ KARATAY Lect. Ahmet Melih ÇİLİNGİR	Aksaray University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-2

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Lect. Hatice Özdemir

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
RISK ASSESSMENT IN HIGH VOLTAGE ENERGY TRANSMISSION LINES: A CASE STUDY	Mehmet Selim TEKİK Assist Prof. Dr. Serdar ERCİNS	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC STUDIES IN SCOPUS DATABASE ON THE SUBJECT OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN TÜRKİYE-ADDRESSED	Lect. Hatice Özdemir	Kayseri University TÜRKİYE
ROLLING CONTACT FATIGUE BEHAVIOUR OF THE WHEEL STEEL AGAINST THE TOOL STEEL	ElSiddig Suliman İbrahim Ahmed Mouhadjir Mohammed Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Ahlatcı	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF ACCELERATING COOLING SYSTEM WITH ANSYS SPACECLAIM	Kahelan Faisal Hamood Melhi Al-hemyari Ahmed Mouhadjir Mohammed Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Ahlatcı Prof. Dr. İsmail Esen	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
RESIDUAL STRESS IN S275JR QUALITY HEA140 GEOMETRY PROFILES SUBJECTED TO ACCELERATED COOLING	Ahmed Mouhadjir Mohammed Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Ahlatcı Antar Alalialkhalil	Karabük University TÜRKİYE
MAPPING MONTHLY AVERAGE REFERENCE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION IN GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT: A CASE STUDY IN SANLIURFA	İsmail Hakkı ÜRÜN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gökhan İsmail TUYLU Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali Demir Keskiner	Harran University TÜRKİYE
STATUS OF SOYBEAN CHARCOAL ROT DISEASE IN TURKIYE AND CONTROL STRATEGIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fatih Mehmet Tok Sema Şahbaz Assist. Prof. Dr. Yaşar Akışcan	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE
WINTER TOURISM IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ: A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON ONLINE COMMENTS ABOUT YEDIKUYULAR SKI CENTER	Lect. Dr. Sercan BENLİ Assist. Prof. Dr. Mahmut BALTACI	Mersin University TÜRKİYE Selçuk University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-3

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Yusuf KAHREMAN

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CITY, WOMEN AND VISIBILITY: A STUDY ON ISPARTA	Prof. Dr. Nilüfer Negiz Assist. Prof. Dr. Özkan Yalçın	Süleyman Demirel University TÜRKİYE Trabzon University TÜRKİYE
THE PARADIGM AFFECTING THE CHANGE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CULTURAL DIVERSITY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Güven Şeker Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Gül	Carleton University CANADA Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE
ANALYSIS OF THE HARMONY BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEMTHE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN CAPITAL STRENGTH IN REGIONAL INNOVATION OUTCOMES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Gül	Adnan Menderes University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN CAPITAL STRENGTH IN REGIONAL INNOVATION OUTCOMES	Res. Assist. Deniz ERENEL Assist. Prof. Dr. Ezgi BADAY YILDIZ	Erzurum Technical University TÜRKİYE
A RESEARCH TOWARDS DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF ORGANIZATIONAL DISSENT IN HIGH SCHOOLS INSTITUTIONS	Lect. Dr. Mustafa ERBİR	Kayseri University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF OECD COUNTRIES' EXPENDITURES ON CURATIVE, LONG-TERM, AND PREVENTIVE CARE	Dilara TUNÇER Assist. Prof. Ahmet Bahadır ŞİMŞEK	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF COUNTRIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX (HCI) INDICATORS IN TERMS OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM)	Assist. Prof. Dr. Tuğçe Şimşek	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' COGNITIVE STRUCTURES RELATED TO THE CONCEPTS OF ECOLOGY AND SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH WORD ASSOCIATION TESTS	Dr. Mehmet Ünal	Bartın University TÜRKİYE
ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF THE BLACK SEA ECONOMIC CO- OPERATION MEMBER STATES FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2020	Assist. Prof. Yusuf KAHREMAN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Farhat Aisha Ansari

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE FACTORS DETERMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SEAFOOD EXPORT BY ENTERPRISES IN KHANH HOA AND PHU YEN, VIETNAM	Dang Hoang Xuan Huy Hoang Van Tuan Vo Dinh Quyet	Nha Trang university VIETNAM
THE ROLE OF FRATERNAL SCHOOLS IN THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN BELARUS	Sen. Lect. Irina Lyubanets	Baranovichi State University BELARUS
A REAL WORLD SOLUTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATIC CHANGE THROUGH HYBRID MATERIALS	Safi Ullah Muhammad Sadiq	University of Malakand PAKISTAN
THE LEVEL OF TAX CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG MALAYSIAN TAXPAYERS	Dzatul Fasihah binti Ali Dr Natalia binti Hakimi	MAHSA University MALAYSIA
ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' MORPHOLOGICAL AWARENESS	Dr. Waad Dawood Nasser	Sumer University, Faculty of Basic Education INDIA
MXENES A NEW TREND IN CORROSION CONTROL	Dr. Farhat Aisha Ansari	Hygia Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research INDIA
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION, NORTH-WEST REGION, NIGERIA	Tanimu BALA Usman BUKAR USMAN Ibrahim ABUBAKAR BELLO Ibrahim ADAMU USMAN	Aliko Dangote University of Science and Technology Wudil NIGERIA Mai-Idris Aloma Polytechnic NIGERIA
DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND THEIR ATTRACTIVENESS IN TOURISM SECTOR FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF TOURISM PARTICIPANTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. PhDr. Daniela MATUŠÍKOVÁ, PhD	University of Prešov SLOVAKIA
A STUDY ON THE TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF HOSPITALITY COMPANIES IN INDIA	Shreyas K C Jayshree Mishra Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shalini R	Jain Deemed to be University INDIA
INSTAGRAM AND SELF ESTEEM: A SURVEY ON YOUTH IN INDIA	Dr. Shahi Shaika	Amity University INDIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-5

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Dr. Muhammad FAISAL

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
IONIC LIQUID MODIFIED GO@MoS2 NANOCOMPOSITE FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL APPLICATIONS	Mohd. Jamshaiya Raza	SGT University INDIA
PLANT-EXTRACT-MEDIATED GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION	Bijender Singh Rupanshi Davender Singh Vionod Kumar	Central University of Haryana INDIA
EXOGENOUS MITOQ PREDOMINANTLY SCAVENGES PEROXYNITRITE RADICAL AND PARTIALLY AMELIORATES MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION RESTORING COLONIC MURINE EPITHELIAL TRACT IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY	Shashwati Ghosh BC Spoorthi Priyajit Banerjee Ishita Saha Dr. Arpan Kumar Maiti	University of North Bengal INDIA Dayananda Sagar University INDIA University of Burdwan INDIA Medical College Kolkata INDIA University of North Bengal INDIA
IMPACTS OF THERMAL CONDITIONS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF APPLE CULTIVARS GROWN IN MOROCCO: COMPARISON IN TWO CONTRASTING SITES	Hassane Boudad Atman Adiba Anas Hamdani Ouardi Laila Mentag Rachid El Fazazi Kaoutar Abdelmajid Haddioui Jamal Charafi	National Intitute of Agricultural Research MOROCCO University of Sultan Moulay Slimane MOROCCO
ANALYTICAL STUDY ON PROXIMATE COMPOSITION OF FUNGAL FERMENTED CORN COB	Titilayo Elizabeth Adesokan Dr. Mrs. Adedayo Majekodunmi Rachael Ajimotokin Adewale Joshua	Kwara State University NIGERIA
HARNESSING DENSENET FOR ACCURATE LIVER LESION CLASSIFICATION IN MEDICAL IMAGING	N. Nanda Prakash V. Sri Sravan	Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation INDIA
FAULT-TOLERANT CONTROL OF A WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM USING A MATRIX CONVERTER	Aboubaker Essaddiq MAZOUZ Said HASSAINE Hamid BOUMEDIENE	University of Tiaret ALGERIA
INFORMATION COORDINATED IN BASIC FREEDOMS DATA THE BOARD FRAMEWORK WHICH ARE CARRIED OUT BY DR FAISAL DIRECTOR (HRIMS)	Dr. Muhammad FAISAL	Ministry of Human Rights Commission, PAKISTAN
OPTIMIZING DATA COLLECTION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS THROUGH ADAPTIVE SPEED CONTROL FOR MOBILE DATA COLLECTORS	Satish K. Maurya Dr. Vijay Saw Om Prakash Pal Manish Kumar	Ganpat University INDIA Sarla Birla Institute of Technology INDIA Ganpat University INDIA Ganpat University INDIA

All participants must Dr. Muhammad FAISAL the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-2, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 11:30 – 13:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assist. Prof. D. Jeslin

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
INSTABILITY IN FOOD SECURITY LEADS TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION - A REVIEW	Thorat Jayashri Sanjay	K.R.T. Arts, B.H. Commerce and A.M. Science (KTHM) College INDIA
EFFECTS OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF Ficus capensis LEAVES ON SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF PAROXETINE-INDUCED ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION IN MALE WISTAR RATS	Raji Toheeb Adebisi Hamdalat Folake Muritala	University of Ilorin NIGERIA
PREPARATION OF HETEROMODULAR NANOCOMPOSITES BASED ON THE B4C-SiC-BN-TiC-Al2 O3 SYSTEM FOR TURBINE DISKS AND WINGS, BALLISTIC ARMOR, FOR USE ON HOT JUNCTIONS OF AIRCRAFT	Zviad kovziridze Natela NiJaradze Tsira Danelia	Georgian Technical University GEORGIA
FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF DIRECTLY COMPRESSIBLE AGGLOMERATES OF TELMISARTAN	Assist. Prof. D. Jeslin Assist. Prof. M.K. Vijayalakshmi	Bharath Institute INDIA
FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF MULTISLOT ANTENNA IN MICROWAVE TISSUE ABLATION	Marija Marija Radmilović-Radjenović Nikola Bošković Branislav Radjenović	University of Belgrade SERBIA
APPLICATION OF MULTI-COMPONENT PLASMA FLUID MODEL IN PREVENTING BURNS AS A COMPLICATION OF DIATHERMY	Branislav Radjenović Nikola Bošković Marija Marija Radmilović-Radjenović	University of Belgrade SERBIA
ENHANCING LANDSLIDE STABILITY AND SAFETY IN ALGIERS: A PLAXIS- BASED ANALYSIS AND REINFORCEMENT APPROACH	Dr. Brahim Meziani Dr. Hamid Gadouri	The University of khémis Miliana ALGERIA
MORPHO-ANATOMICAL MODIFICATION IN WITHANIA SOMNIFERA (L.) DUNAL FROM PUNJAB,PAKISTAN: INSIGHT INTO ADAPTATION	Syeda Sabika Zahra Naqvi Syed Mohsan Raza Shah	University of Education PAKISTAN
BIODEGRADABLE MAGNESIUM MMC FOR BIOMEDICAL IMPLANTS: A REVIEW	Er. Himanshu Khanna Dr. Harish Pungotra Dr. Sandeep Gandotra	Guru Nanak Dev University INDIA Sardar Beant Singh State University INDIA Sardar Beant Singh State University INDIA
A COMPARATIVE STUDY: ENHANCING ELECTRICAL GRIDS WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY	Ghada Baouni Dr. Karima Smili Dr. Tarek Messikh	National Higher School of Technology and Engineering – Annaba ALGERIA Laboratory of technologies energetics systems, ENSTI-Annaba ALGERIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Settar Ünal

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EFFECT OF IRON APPLICATIONS ON GERMINATION CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME FORAGE PEA CULTIVARS	Assoc. Prof. Ömer Süha USLU Assoc. Prof. Osman GEDİK Agr. Eng. Zehra DEMİR	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPLICATIONS OF INVASIVE ALIEN WEEDS ON PAKISTAN'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY	Haroon KHAN Assoc. Prof. Ömer Süha USLU Assoc. Prof. Osman GEDİK	The University of Agriculture PAKISTAN Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
ANALYSING SOME DATA OF MOLASSES PRODUCED FROM KITILNEFS, ONE OF THE GRAPE VARIETIES OF ŞIRNAK REGION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Settar Ünal	Şırnak University TÜRKİYE
THE IMPORTANCE OF LEAVES IN AMPELOGRAPHY IN VITICULTURE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Settar Ünal	Şırnak University TÜRKİYE
ST. JOHN'S WORT (HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L.) FROM PAST TO PRESENT	Melek KAYACI CÖMERT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özge Doğanay ERBAŞ KÖSE	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University TÜRKİYE
PROPERTIES OF TIN COATING DEPOSITED ON THE CUTTING TOOL MATERIAL BY MAGNETRON SPUTTERING METHOD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şengül Danışman Res. Assist. Emin Ersoy Mustafa Erdem Kerim Harun Liman	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
ELECTRICAL INSULATION PROPERTIES OF OXIDE COATINGS DEPOSITED BY MAGNETRON SPUTTERING METHOD	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şengül Danışman Assist. Prof. Dr. Çağatay Yılmaz Assist. Prof. Dr. Sinan Kesriklioğlu Assist. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Akkaya Res. Assist. Emin Ersoy Ahmet Çağrı Sayın	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE Abdullah Gül University TÜRKİYE Abdullah Gül University TÜRKİYE Kırşehir Ahi Evran University TÜRKİYE Erciyes University TÜRKİYE Abdullah Gül University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-2

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Canan TAŞTİMUR TEMİZ

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
KERATIN PRODUCTION FROM CHICKEN FEATHERS	Güngör POLAT Assist. Prof. Dr. Sümeyye ÜSTÜNTAĞ Prof. Dr. Nazım PAŞAYEV	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
EFFECTS OF PRODUCTION PARAMETER CHANGES ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF AIR-JET TEXTURED YARNS	Prof. Dr. Suat CANOĞLU	Marmara University TÜRKİYE
USE OF KERMES OAK (QUERCUS COCCIFERA L.) SEED AS A SUSTAINABLE SOURCE FOR UV-PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONALIZATION OF TEXTILES	Dr. Nazlı Üren	Dokuz Eylül University TÜRKİYE
DEVELOPMENT OF AN ASYNCHRONOUS REQUEST LIMITING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE E-COMMERCE SELLER PANEL	Cemalettin Kaya Mustafa Mert Ergin Anıl Doğan Zehra Sude Sarı Ceren Ulus Prof. Dr. M. Fatih Akay	Trendyol, Department of Technology Istanbul TÜRKİYE Çukurova University TÜRKİYE
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STUDIES ON BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS	Selma YAZICI	Balıkesir University TÜRKİYE
DEEP LEARNING-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF VERY SIMILAR FASTENERS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Canan TAŞTİMUR TEMİZ	Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University TÜRKİYE
FUNDAMENTALS OF WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER (WPT) WITH RESONANT FREQUENCY DEPENDENT PARAMETERS, ENERGY TRANSFER EFFICIENCY, AND GREEN TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS	Dr. Yıldırım ÖZÜPAK Dr. Emrah ASLAN	Dicle University TÜRKİYE
WEAKLY NONCOSINGULAR MODULES	Assist. Prof. Dr. Engin Kaynar	Amasya University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZ

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DETERMINANTS OF INTEREST IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: A CASE TURKEY	Prof. Dr. Ömer ALKAN Dr. Ayşenur DEMİR	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE
DETERMINANTS OF THE NUMBER OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES IN THE HOUSEHOLD	Dr. Ayşenur DEMİR Prof. Dr. Ömer ALKAN	Atatürk University TÜRKİYE
AN EXTRAORDINARY QURAN TRANSLATION IN TERMS OF ITS CLAIMS AND CONTENT	Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZ Prof. Dr. Ahmet ABAY	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
INTERNAL ISRA'ILIYYAT IN THE CONTEXT OF SURAH AL-AHZAB VERSE 37	Prof. Dr. Ahmet ABAY Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University TÜRKİYE
SOFT ENCRYPTION AND DIFFIE HELLMAN ALGORITHM	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Emin AYGÜN Duygu YILMAZ	Erciyes University TÜRKİYE
EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION PRICING IMPLEMENTATION	Res. Assist. Dr. Gözde BAKİOĞLU	İstanbul Technical University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-4

Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: PhDc KLEADA AGASI

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF FACTORS ON THE UNIVERSITY SELECTION DECISIONS OF 12TH - GRADE STUDENTS	Dr. Phan Thi Yen Dr. Dang Vinh	University of Foreign Languages Studies VIETNAM
DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S PROFOUND INFLUENCE ON THE POETRY OF NAMDEO DHASAL	Ms. Nancy Bisht Dr. Rafraf Shakil Ansari	Sharda University INDIA
NECESSITY OF CORRECTING MISTAKES IN CHOOSING APPROPREATE ETHNIC NAMES//NATIONALITY NOWADAYS DUE TO THE INFLUX OF RUSSIAN SPEAKING PERSONS INTO TBILISI AND BATUMI	Dr. Natela Borisovna POPKHADZE	Head of Scholarly Information at Phassis Academy in Tbilisi GEORGIA
DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS BY CREATING A QUALITY CULTURE OF THINKING IN LEARNING CLASSES	PhDc KLEADA AGASI	The University Aleksander Moisiu ALBANIA
EXTRACTIVE TEXT SUMMARIZATION MODEL FOR HAUSA LANGUAGE	Nur Bala Rabiu Ibrahim Said Ahmad	Bayero University NIGERIA
ETNOGRAFIZMLARNING O'ZBEK BADIIY MATNLARIDA QO'LLANISHI	Nadim Muhammad Humayun	Termiz State University UZBEKISTAN
THE ALGORITHMS AND INNOVATIONS APPLIED TO E-COMMERCE	Prof. Manana Chumburidze Assist. Prof. Giorgi Chachua Dr. Nino Lomidze	Akaki Tsereteli State University GEORGIA
APPLICATION OF TURMERIC BASED YELLOW DYE FOR SILK DYEING	Noman Habib Shahid Adeel Muhammad Naveed Aqsa Kiran Umaira Bilal Aamir Ali	Government College University Faisalabad PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Dr. Amira Y. Boshra

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
EXPLORING WORK-RELETED ANXIETY AMONG NEWLY GRADUATED NURSES IN THE RIYADH REGION	Dr. Amira Y. Boshra Kholoud R. Alrashedi	Majmaah University SAUDI ARABIA Aliman General Hospital, Riyadh SAUDI ARABIA
FOOTBALL AND THEATRE FROM A CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR VIEWPOINT: AN ANALYIS OF SPORTINGSUN PUBLICATION	Masa'udu ALIYU Muhammad Sada BATURE	Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic NIGERIA Yar'adua University NIGERIA
STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL METHODS ON FOOTBALL PRODUCTION	G. E. JAMES Y. ZAKARI I. I. ALKALI U. F. USMAN P. A. ALFA A. MUHAMMED A. I. IBRAHIM	Ahmadu Bello University NIGERIA
STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF MONETARY POLICY ON INFLATION RATE	U. F. USMAN Y. ZAKARI A. I. IBRAHIM G. E. JAMES I. I. ALKALI A. MUHAMMED P. A. ALFA	Ahmadu Bello University NIGERIA
TRIHALOMETHANES IN MOROCCAN DRINKING WATER: A CASE STUDY OF CASABLANCA AND RABAT	Zanik Oumaima Prof. Dr. El Hamri Hecham	Mohammed VI University MOROCCO National Institute of Hygiene POLAND
DFT STUDY OF REACTION MECHANISM OF SELECTED DIELD-ALDER REACTIONS	Asim Mansha Sadia Asim Umatur Rehman	Government College University Faisalabad PAKISTAN
NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT STRATEGY IN CONTROLLING RELAPSE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HBV INFECTION	Nwaokolo Martin Afam Okorie Charity Ebelechukwu	Federal University, Wukari NIGERIA
MODELING THE PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN TARABA STATE	Nwaokolo Martin Afam Okorie Charity Ebelechukwu	Federal University, Wukari NIGERIA
INFLUENCE OF DIVERGENT SECTION LENGTH ON SUPERSONIC FLOW THROUGH A BELL NOZZLE	Benlembarek.Sabrina Talbi Kamel	University of Brothers Mentouri Constantine1 ALGERIA
INVARIANT SOLUTION OF BOUSSINESQ EQUATION USING LIE POINT SYMMETRY	Mr. Haroon Ur Rasheed	Kohat University PAKISTAN

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-3, Hall-6
Ankara Local Time: 14:00 – 16:00
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Dr. Shahi Shaika

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
GREENDOM: ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY STRUCTURE	ISAAC EILAN BIN MUSA SINAU AZMIL CHIN MAZLAN	Keningau Vocational College MALAYSIA
INVESTIGATING THE NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIONUCLIDE ACTIVITY CONCENTRATIONS IN GHANA'S MINING COMMUNITIES	Lordford Tettey-Larbi Esther Osei Akuo-ko Tuvshinsaikhan Ganbaatar Gergely Tóth Máté Novák Amin Shahrokhi Edit Tóth-Bodrogi Tibor Kovács	University of Pannonia HUNGARY
PIPE HOLDER WITH DIGITAL MEASUREMENT	NOAH FLETCHER ALBERT MOHD HARITH IKMAL BIN SUAININ	Keningau Vocational College MALAYSIA
INSTAGRAM AND SELF ESTEEM: A SURVEY ON YOUTH IN INDIA	Dr. Shahi Shaika	Amity University INDIA
ENSURING SAFETY AND SUSTAINABILITY IN MINING OPERATIONS: REGULATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND INNOVATIONS	USMAN ALIYU TALIYAWA CHIBUIKE CHIDOZIE UMEAGHADI	FEDERAL UNIVERSITY DUTSIN-MA NIGERIA
GLOBAL WARMING AND FOOD CRISIS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA IN SUDAN	Lect. Wadah Elsheikh Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur Uçak Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Cüneyt Bağdatlı	University of Khartoum SUDAN Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University TÜRKİYE
IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A COMPLEX LANDSCAPE	ASTITVA KUMAR RAO	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Natıonal Law Unıversıty INDIA
NEURAL NETWORK CONTROLLER IN PQ THEORY FOR SHUNT ACTIVE POWER FILTER WITH PV SYSTEM	MERAOUAH Mustapha HASSAİNE Said KADDARİ Faiza MİHOUB Youcef HEROUAL.Samira	Ibn Khaldoun University ALGERIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-1
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan DEDE

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
DETERMINATION OF DEGRADATION RISK LEVELS OF ACTUAL GLACIERS AND GLACIAL LANDFORMS A COMPONENT OF GEOTOURISM: A CASE STUDY FOR KAÇKAR MOUNTAINS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Volkan DEDE Assist. Prof. Dr. Kuttusi ZORLU	Ardahan University TÜRKİYE
COMPOSTING TECHNIQUES AND THE CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY	Murat Kahraman Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fulya AYDIN TEMEL	Giresun University TÜRKİYE
REVIEW OF GREEN CAMPUSES AND APPLICATIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Fulya AYDIN TEMEL Prof. Dr. Nurdan Gamze TURAN	Giresun University TÜRKİYE Ondokuz Mayıs University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF A FIBER DYEING MILL WITH LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT	Şeyda HIZ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Afşin Y. ÇETİNKAYA Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adem YURTSEVER	Hasan Kalyoncu University TÜRKİYE Yıldız Technical University TÜRKİYE İstanbul University TÜRKİYE
PROPAGATION OF RASPBERRY (Rubus sp.) BY TISSUE CULTURE	Lect. Selcan Özyalın	Yozgat Bozok University TÜRKİYE
INVESTIGATION OF RADIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SOIL AND PLANT SAMPLES TAKEN FROM DIFFERENT DISTANCE ZONES FROM METSAMOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT	Selim SARI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Serdar DİZMAN	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University TÜRKİYE
ECOLOGICAL TOUCH TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Aysun Altıkat	Iğdır University TÜRKİYE
MOLECULAR BINDING ANALYSIS AND ADMET PREDICTIONS OF THIOPHENE AND PYRAZOLE COMPOUNDS	Mehmet Yasin Bayden Assoc. Prof. Dr. Adnan Çetin	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-2
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Bölükbaşı

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
A DIVAN POET IN THE MODERN AGE: THE GROUND OF THOUGHT OF ŞAHİN UÇAR'S POEM	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nuretin ÇALIŞKAN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University TÜRKİYE
READING BEHÇET NECATİGİL'S HÜLYÂLARIN ŞİİRİ IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERTEXTUAL RELATIONS THROUGH TEVFİK FİKRET'S POEMS AROUND THE SUBJECT OF THE DESIRE FOR A NEW LIFE	Özlem ÖZTOK	Ministry of National Education TÜRKİYE
CINEMATOGRAPHICAL ELEMENTS IN ÖZLEM YILMAZ'S STORYBOOK CALLED DİVAN CADISI	Dr. Sabanur YILMAZ	Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University TÜRKİYE
VIRTUAL REALITY IN THE LIGHT OF ALBERT BAYET'S SCIENTIFIC ETHICAL OPINIONS	Res. Assist. Beyza TANRIVERDİ	Erzurum Technical University TÜRKİYE
GLOBALIZATION IN EDUCATION: EVALUATION OF THE 2018 GEOGRAPHY LESSON TEACHING PROGRAM	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vedat ŞAHİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ziya İNCE	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE
A STUDY ON LITHUANIA, ONE OF THE DEVELOPING FACES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ziya İNCE Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vedat ŞAHİN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University TÜRKİYE
THE SOCITIES WHICH PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES ON THE SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT OF EDUCATIONALISM IN AZERBAIJAN	Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Pınar Khanım İsayeva	Eskişehir Osmangazi University TÜRKİYE
THE JAHILIYYAH PERIOD POET IMRU'U'L-QAYS AND ANKARA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Bölükbaşı	Bartın University TÜRKİYE
TRANSFER OF ARABIC WORDS INTO SİVEREK ZAZAKİ	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Bölükbaşı	Bartın University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-3
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Aydın

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
THE NEEDS OF THE PRIZREN ARMY CORPS (APRIL-AUGUST 1903)	Mustafa KOÇ	İstanbul University TÜRKİYE
TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE EFFECT OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON LEADERSHIP	Hatice Nur ŞAHİN Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÜSTÜN	Amasya University TÜRKİYE
ONE OF THE OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE IN ISLAMIC LAW: DIFFERENCE OF RELIGION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Suat Erdoğan	Düzce University TÜRKİYE
REVIEW OF THE MOVIE BLOW UP IN THE CONTEXT OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND REALITY	Res. Asssit. Dr. Duygu KIZILDEMİR	Batman University TÜRKİYE
WILL, CONCEPT OF DESTINY AND HUMAN PERFECTION IN SEYYİD BEY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Aydın	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
LIBERTARIAN CONCEPT OF DESTINY IN MATURIDI'S THEOLOGY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muhammet Aydın	Gümüşhane University TÜRKİYE
PROTECTION OF PERSONAL HEALTH DATA IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS	Assist. Prof. Dr. Maral Törenli Çakıroğlu	Haliç University TÜRKİYE
PLACES OF WORSHIP WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF MODERN CITIES	Sena GÜLSEVEN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin APALI	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University TÜRKİYE
SOME CONCEPTS IN THE QURAN THAT WARNING AGAINST WRONG THOUGHTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Coşkun Baba	İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University TÜRKİYE
SOME CONCEPTS IN THE QURAN THAT ARE WARNING AGAINST CORRECT THOUGHT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Coşkun Baba	İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-4
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Kenan Dülger

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY	Ertuğrul ÖZTABAK Assoc. Dr. İbrahim Tuğkan ŞEKER	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE
UNEXPECTED CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SENSE OF BELONGINGNESS TO SCHOOL AND MATH AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT: TIMSS19 DATA	Prof. Dr. Ali Baykal	Bahçeşehir University TÜRKİYE
ON LEYLA AND MAJNUN STORIES IN PERSIAN LITERATURE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet ÜNAL	Uşak University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION AND TERRORISM: THE EXAMPLE OF SEPTEMBER 11	Hazal İstay	Kocaeli University TÜRKİYE
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN JOB STRAIN AND BIG FIVE INVENTORY-10: EVALUATION OF ACCOUNTANTS AND MANAGERS	Assist. Prof. Bahar Doğramacı Yalçın Assoc. Prof. Dr. İffet Kesimli	Kırklareli University TÜRKİYE
ANALYSIS OF THE MOVIE 'US' (2019) IN THE CONTEXT OF SIGMUND FREUD'S CONCEPT OF THE UNCANNY	Meryem Melek Köse Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yelda Yanat Bağcı	Yıldız Technical University TÜRKİYE
LEGAL REGIME REGARDING THE EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES LOCATED ON THE INTERNATIONAL SEA BED AND THE POWERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEA BED AUTHORITY	Assist. Prof. Dr. Kenan Dülger	İstanbul Beykent University TÜRKİYE
EXAMINING WORKPLACE ACCIDENTS BASED ON EMPLOYEE COUNT AND SENIORITY STATUS IN WORKPLACES	Lect. Hatice Özdemir Lect. Ramazan Kayabaşı	Kayseri University TÜRKİYE
PAST AND PRESENT OF DIGITAL GAME DESIGN IN TURKEY	Assoc. Prof. Gülşah Özdemir	Sivas Cumhuriyet University TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-5
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30
Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Mustafa Abdullah Yılmaz

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
SPHERICALLY SYMMETRIC VACUUM SOLUTION IN f(R,Ø,X) THEORY	Dr. Hüseyin Aydın Erkan Eraslan	State Hydraulic Works (DSİ), Trabzon TÜRKİYE Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE
BIOSENSORS AND CBRN	Tuğba KARAYİĞİT Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU Prof. Dr. Hamdi Şükür KILIÇ	Selçuk University TÜRKİYE
CONFORMAL MONOPOLES IN GRAVITY	Erkan Eraslan Assoc. Prof. Dr. Melis Ulu Doğru	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University TÜRKİYE
PESTICIDAL ACTIVITY OF EUCALYPTUS ESSENTIAL OIL	Prof. Dr. Mustafa Abdullah Yılmaz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuz Çakır	Dicle University TÜRKİYE
FLAVONOIDS AND THEIR POTENTIAL ANTICANCER EFFECTS	Prof. Dr. Mustafa Abdullah Yılmaz Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oğuz Çakır	Dicle University TÜRKİYE
DISSOLUTION BEHAVIOR OF METALS FROM COPPER SLAGS IN THE PRESENCE OF H2 O2 AND VINASSE	Lect. Dr. Zeynel Abidin SARI	İskenderun Technical University TÜRKİYE
INTEGRATION OF DELPHI TECHNIQUE INTO POST-EARTHQUAKE LAND PLANNING STUDIES	Şeyma YİĞİT UZUNALİ	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE
“SMART CITY” PROPOSAL IN REGIONS TO BE REBUILT AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE	Alper UZUNALİ	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University TÜRKİYE
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND POLITICS: THE USA EXAMPLE	Dr. Hümeyra Türedi	Ministry of National Education TÜRKİYE

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-6

Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Clement Okechukwu Attamah

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
STABILITY ANALYSIS METHOD FOR LINEAR TIME-INVARIANT CONTROL SYSTEMS USING KRYLOV AND HURWITZ METHODS	Hooman Fatoorehchi Niloofar Arabi Seyed Amirreza Babaei	University of Tehran IRAN
ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF REWARD STRUCTURES IN DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING ON THE PATH PLANNING OF MOBILE ROBOTS	ALAA ISKANDAR Dr. Bela Kovacs	University of Miskolc HUNGARY
THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF COMMUNAL CLASHES ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES: A CASE OF ISHIELU, EBONYI STATE, NIGERIA	Clement Okechukwu Attamah Chiamaka Lilian Emmanuel Godswill Gozie Okoro	University of Nigeria NIGERIA
FARMERS' ACCESS AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FACILITIES: A CASE OF ENUGU NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA	Clement Okechukwu Attamah Princewill Chinonso Madumere	University of Nigeria NIGERIA
APPLICATION OF PLANT ESSENTIAL OILS, EXTRACTS, AND POWDERS AS PESTICIDES IN NORTHERN AFRICA: PROGRESS AND OUTLOOK	Dr. EL AMMARI Mohamed Prof. Brhadda Najiba Dr. EL BAHJA Fatima Dr. ELWAHAB Fathalah Dr. FAHAD Kaoutar Prof. BOUZAKRAOUI SAID Prof. ZIRI Rabea	Ibn Tofail University MOROCCO
ADSORPTION DEGRADATION STUDIES OF BRILLIANT GREEN DYE IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION USING 50% GYPSUM AND 50% TITANIA	Jamiu RIdwanullahi olalekan Odeyemi O.T	Kwara state polytechnic NIGERIA
QUANTIFICATION OF BIOMASS AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION POTENTIAL OF OLEA EUROPEA IN BENGUERIR, MOROCCO: A COMPREHENSIVE ALLOMETRIC APPROACH	Nabil EL KHATRI Dr. Mohamed Louay METOUGUI Pr. Ngobidzashe CHIRINDA	University Mohamed VI Polytechnic MOROCCO
ANALYSIS OF THE BENEFITS OF PURWACENG AS A MEDICINAL PLANT	Shinta Dewi Fitri Mukarromah	State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan INDONESIA
USE OF NATURAL SUBSTANCES IN THE DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER ORGANIC SUBSTANCES	Bariza FRIH	Echahid Hamma lakhder University ALGERIA

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

10.11.2023 / Session-4, Hall-7
Ankara Local Time: 16:30 – 18:30

Meeting ID: 858 1117 0419 / Passcode:080910

Moderator: Marwa Yahia Bushra Yahia

Title	Author(s)	Affiliation
METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF CABOZANTINIB BY LC-MS/MS	Punna Venkateshwarlu Mehul M. Patel	Charotar University INDIA
DIAGNOSTIC OF LATERAL SOIL HETEROGENEITY BASED ON MULTISPECTRAL SPACE SCANNING DATA	Byndych T.	Institute for Soil Science and Agrochemistry Research named after O.N. Sokolovsky UKRAINE
NANOEMULSION	S.Sakthi R. Devi Dr.R. Srinivasan	Bharath Institute INDIA
ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF ENDOPHYTIC BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM Adenosma bracteosum Bonati AGAINST Aeromonas hydrophyla	Thanh-Dung Nguyen Huu-Nghia Duong Thi-Pha Nguyen Huu-Hiep Nguyen Huu-Thanh Nguyen	Can Tho University VIETNAM
GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING MEDICINAL PLANTS EXTRACT	Hania Hamrouni Prof. Walid Elfalleh	University of Gabes TUNUSIA
DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC, TOTAL FLAVONOID CONTENT, AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY IN BASIL EXTRACTS (OCIMUM BASILICUM L)	TAYEBI Amani MOUMOU Mohammedine HARNAFI Hicham	Mohammed Premier University MOROCCO
COMPARE THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT EXTRACTION METHODS ON THE OIL EXTRACTABILITY, BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS, AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SEEDS AND SEED OIL OF BLACK MAHLAB	Marwa Yahia Bushra Yahia	University of Sinnar Faculty of Agriculture SUDAN
ANALISIS SWOT DALAM STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN UMKM PETANI SELADA (STUDI KASUS UMKM ALAM TANI HIDROFARM KUDUS)	Anni Mafaticha Riyan Andni	Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus INDONESIA
USE OF NATURAL SUBSTANCES IN THE DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER ORGANIC SUBSTANCES	Bariza FRIH	Echahid Hamma lakhder University ALGERIA
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN DIGITAL AGE (LITERATURE REVIEW)	OUBRAIM Ibtissam	Ibn Zohr University MOROCCO

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.
Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.
Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.

CONTENTS

PERIODICAL DIFFERENTIALS IN CURRENT BALANCE COMPONENTS IN TÜRKİYE AND FINANCING PROBLEM FOR CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICITS

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Niyazi ÖZKER

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Public Finance Department 10200-TÜRKİYE

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5313-246X

ABSTRACT

This study aims to present a structural analysis regarding the different current account balance components in Türkiye for the last period and the position of current account variability expressed by the impact values of these balance components. In addition, today, where the financing of the current account deficits is an important public economic problem, addressing the problematic of the structural relationship between the current account deficit problems and the reserves that constitute financial resources constitutes another structural perspective of the study. The recent variability of current account deficits in Türkiye has entered a fluctuation process that reveals some significant impact values, especially in the period after 2018. This situation, which continues with significant fluctuations, especially in the energy and commodity purchasing sectors, has led to significant deviations in important current account balances and increases in some export items. The phenomenon is related to commodity prices and imports of goods and infrastructure. However, it is observed that imported raw materials, intermediate goods and investment goods are prioritised as import items, especially based on imports of foreign investments. On the other hand, it is understood that the primary income impact levels, as the amounts paid for the income obtained in return for the provision of labour, financial or natural resources, also significantly affect the current account deficits. In addition, the differences that create significant deficit effects based on gold and energy trends regarding current account deficit variations have also turned into a striking impact trend, revealing a structure in which current account balances have been increasing, especially from the recent period to the present.

Key Words: Current Accounts Deficits, Current Accounts Financing, Export and Import, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Primary Income.

JEL Codes: F32, F62, F63, H11.

THE EFFECT OF TRADE DEPENDENCY WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION ON PUBLIC FINANCE IN TÜRKİYE (1996-2022)

Asst. Prof. Fatih AKBAYIR
Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University

Lecturer Büşra ÇELİKÖZ
Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to determine whether public financial balances in Turkey are affected by the export and import dependency with the European Union, and if so, what is the direction of this effect. An important assumption of the study is that trade between Turkey and the European Union has become mutual dependence because of the Customs Union. The scope of the study is the period from the date of Turkey's entry into the Customs Union (January 1, 1996) until today. In the study, foreign trade data, the share of trade with the European Union in foreign trade and some variables reflecting the public financial balance were analyzed comparatively. The findings reveal that Turkey's trade with the European Union has a positive impact on the growth of exports and the development of public financial balances because the European Union is a large and developed market. In addition, the fact that trade with the European Union has become a dependency negatively affects public financial balances. As a result, Türkiye should diversify the countries and regions it trades with. And it should also not allow the weight of a country or region in its total foreign trade to rise too much. A more balanced structure in foreign trade would be able to reduce the fragility in public financial balances to some extent.

Keywords: foreign trade, public finance, Customs Union, European Union, Türkiye

HAVA-JET TEKSTÜRE İPLİKLERİN FİZİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNDE ÜRETİM PARAMETRE DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİNİN ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF PRODUCTION PARAMETER CHANGES ON PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF AIR-JET TEXTURED YARNS

Prof. Dr. Suat CANOĞLU

Marmara Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü,34854 Maltepe/İstanbul

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1604-9875

ÖZET

Hava-jet tekstüre yöntemi ile üretilen ipliklerin yüzeyindeki ilmekli yapılar ipliklere hacimli bir görünüm kazandırmaktadır. Hava-jet tekstüre iplik makinalarında hacimli tekstüre iplik üretimi için hammadde olarak, Polyester FDY (tamamen çekilmiş/yönlendirilmiş iplik) veya POY (kısmen yönlendirilmiş iplik) kullanılabilmektedir. Ancak, hammadde olarak fiyat avantajı nedeni ile genellikle polyester POY tercih edilmektedir. Hava-jet tekstüre iplik makinalarında, iplik üretimi yaparken üründen beklentileri karşılayan en iyi özellikleri elde edebilmek için çeşitli makine parametrelerinin tecrübelerle desteklenmiş optimal değerlerinin tespit edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada, hava- jet tekstüre iplik makinasında kullanılan standart şartlar değiştirilerek (besleme oranı ve çekim oranı) tekstüre ipliklerde oluşacak farklılıklar saptanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Buna yönelik olarak yapılan çalışmada, hava-jetli tekstüre iplik oluşturmak için hem çekirdek hem de efekt besleme ipliklerinin her ikisinde de polyester (PET) POY filament iplikler (270 dtex/ 48F) kullanılarak 420dtex/96F hava-jet tekstüre iplikler elde edilmiştir. Daha sonra üretilen bu iplikler ile mukayese yapmak amacı ile yukarıda sözü edilen değişiklikler yapılarak aynı numarada hava-jet iplikler üretilmiştir. Yapılan üretimler dört defa tekrarlanarak, objektif bir değerlendirme yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Daha sonra numunelerin; uzama, mukavemet, numara, kaynama çekmesi gibi fiziksel özellikleri ölçülmüştür.

Çalışma sonucuna bakıldığında; besleme oranı değişimi sonucunda, çekirdek iplik etrafında oluşan lif yerleşiminin bu değişimden oldukça etkilendiği ve besleme oranının arttırılmasıyla tekstüre ipliklerde daha dağınık ve gevşek bir yapının ortaya çıktığı gözlenmiştir. Ayrıca hava jetli tekstüre iplik üretiminde çekim oranı arttıkça iplik numarasının azaldığı (ipliklerin inceldiği) tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Polyester, hava-jeti tekstüre, aşırı besleme, tekstüre iplik

ABSTRACT

The looped structures on the surface of the yarns produced by the air-jet texturing method give the yarns a voluminous appearance. Polyester FDY (fully drawn/oriented yarn) or POY (partially oriented yarn) can be used as raw material for volume textured yarn production in air-jet textured spinning machines. However, polyester POY is generally preferred as a raw material due to its price advantage. In air-jet textured yarn machines, in order to obtain the best features that meet the expectations of the product when producing yarn, the optimal values of various machine parameters, supported by experience, must be determined. In this study, it was trying to determine the differences that would occur in textured yarns by changing the standard conditions (yarn feeding rate and yarn drawing rate) used in the air-jet textured spinning machine.

In the study conducted for this purpose, 420dtex/96F air-jet textured yarns were obtained by using polyester (PET) POY filament yarns (270 dtex/48F) in both core and effect feeding yarns to create air-jet textured yarn. In order to compare with these yarns produced later, air-jet yarns of the same number were produced by making the changes mentioned above. It was aimed to make an objective evaluation by repeating the productions four times. Then the samples; Physical properties such as elongation, strength, number, and boiling shrinkage were measured.

Looking at the results of the study; As a result of the change in the yarn feeding rate, it has been observed that the fiber settlement around the core yarn is greatly affected by this change, and by increasing the yarn feeding rate, a more dispersed and loose structure emerges in the textured yarns. Additionally, it has been determined that as the draft rate increases in air-jet textured yarn production, the yarn count decreases.

Key words: Polyester, air-jet texturing, overfeeding, textured yarn

OROSANGA JAPONICA (MELİCHAR, 1898)' NIN EPİDEMİ OLUŞTURMASINDA TOPRAK YAPISININ ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF SOIL STRUCTURE ON THE EPIDEMIC OF OROSANGA JAPONICA (MELİCHAR, 1898)

Doç. Dr. Mimar Sinan ÖZKAYA

Artvin Orman Bölge Müdürlüğü – Artvin

Özet

Orosanga japonica (Melichar, 1898) (Homoptera: Ricaniidae), 2006-2022 yılları arasında, Artvin'den İstanbul'a kadar geniş bir alana yayılmıştır. Bu alanların birçoğunda epidemi oluşturarak birçok bitkinin taze yaprak ve sürgünlerini emerek önemli ölçüde verim düşüklüğüne neden olmuştur. Bu çalışmada, Doğu Karadeniz'de 2006 yılından itibaren başta çay bitkisi olmak üzere tarım ve orman alanlarında 200 yüzden fazla bitkide zarar yapan *Orosanga japonica*'nın popülasyon artışı yapmasında toprak yapısının etkisinin olup olmadığı konusunda araştırma yapılmıştır. Zararlının yoğun olduğu ve zararının olmadığı alanlardan 20 farklı toprak örnekleri alınmış ve pH değeri, kum, kil, toz ve organik madde tahlilleri yapılmıştır. Toprak numunelerinin analizinde, kum + kil + toz değerlerinin istatistiği doğrultusunda toprak türü her iki sahada da kumlu balçık çıkmıştır. Toprakların pH değeri, kum, kil, toz ve organik madde tahlilleri sonucuna göre, toprak özellikleri bakımından, zararlının çok yoğun olduğu ve zararının bulunmadığı sahalar arasında istatistiki açıdan anlamlı bir fark bulunamamış, toprak yapısının böceğin epidemisine etkisinin olmadığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Orosanga japonica*, Doğu Karadeniz, Toprak yapısı, Analiz

Abstract

Orosanga japonica (Melichar, 1898) (Homoptera: Ricaniidae) spread over a wide area from Artvin to Istanbul between 2006-2022. It caused an epidemic in many of these areas and caused a significant decrease in productivity by sucking the fresh leaves and shoots of many plants. In this study, a research was conducted on whether the soil structure had an effect on the population increase of *Orosanga japonica*, which has damaged more than 200 hundred plants in agricultural and forest areas, especially tea plants, in the Eastern Black Sea region since 2006. Twenty different soil samples were taken from areas where the pest was intense and where there was no damage, and pH value, sand, clay, dust and organic matter analyzes were made. In the analysis of soil samples, in line with the statistics of sand + clay + dust values, the soil type was sandy loam in both fields. According to the results of soil pH value, sand, clay, dust and organic matter analyses, no statistically significant difference was found in terms of soil properties between the areas where the pest was very dense and those where it was not harmful, and it was determined that the soil structure did not affect the epidemic of the insect.

Key words: *Orosanga japonica,* Eastern Black Sea, Soil structure, Analysis

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF FACTORS ON THE UNIVERSITY SELECTION DECISIONS OF 12TH-GRADE STUDENTS

Dr. Phan Thi Yen
University of Foreign Languages Studies, The University of Danang, Viet Nam
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4966-0352

Dr. Dang Vinh
Vietnam - Korea University of Information and Communication Technology, The University of Danang, Viet Nam.
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1176-8248

ABSTRACT

The research focuses on investigating and analyzing the factors that 12th-grade students consider when making decisions about choosing a university for their post-secondary education after graduating from high school. These factors encompass both objective and subjective elements, including one's academic performance, family finances, the diversity and appeal of the chosen field of study, the geographical location of the university, its reputation, employment opportunities and career prospects, desired majors, family influence, extracurricular activities and support, entrance exam scores, and social influences. This study analyzes the impact of each of these factors on the students' decisions and can provide valuable information for improving academic counseling processes and creating suitable support programs for 12th-grade students in their university selection process.

Based on these factors, a survey was constructed, targeting over 1,200 12th-grade students to collect opinions and assess the degree of influence of these factors on the university selection decisions of each individual.

Using the SPSS software, the analysis of the results indicates varying degrees of impact among the factors. Most of the factors were assessed to have a significant influence, with scores ranging around 3.6 out of 5. Additionally, there were three factors found to have a low impact on the university selection decisions of 12th-grade students.

Keywords: University Selection, 12th-grade Students, Factors of Influence, SPSS Analysis, Decision Impact

EXECUTION OF CIVILE CASES

Dr. Sc. Kastriote Vlahna
University of Pristina “Hasan Prishtina”, Department of Civile Law, Pristina, Kosovo.

Phd.Cand. Argona Kuçi
South Eastern European University; Graduated in Master Studies, Chicago-Kent TRCollege of Law

ABSTRACT

The professor of execution is a civil procedure in which the cases that have the object of property disputes as well as disputes from family relations and labor relations disputes are handled. The paper in question deals with the enforcement of cases that have disputes arising from the assets of persons, specifically debtors.

This is based on the law on enforcement in Kosovo, according to which it is stated that the private bailiff is the entity that enforces cases related to legal property relations, while for other cases the enforcement is the court and only the court deals with the enforcement of cases arising from the work relationship as well as from family relationships such as the return of the child to the parent who gives better care to the child.

Thus broadly and in short points, based on the positive law in Kosovo, we will present the progress of the enforcement procedure to the private bailiff. Therefore, we will talk about the paper in more detail during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: enforcement law, procedure, property claims, labor disputes, family disputes.

DRAFTING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET ACCORDING TO LEGISLATION AND PRACTICE IN KOSOVO

Mr. Sc. Dafina Vlahna

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Department/ Financial Law, Pristina, Kosovo.

ABSTRACT

The state budget is formed from public revenues. In Kosovo, also for the formation, collection, and management of the budget, a special law has been formed on the basis of which the state of Kosovo is financed. Thus, the drafting of the budget is foreseen at the beginning of the current year for the following year, as well as the drafting of the current budget requires a vote in the parliament. Based on the allocation of the budget, which comes from public revenues, a figure is determined which must be voted on by the deputies of Kosovo. From the budget approved for the current year, the state of Kosovo finances central and local institutions.

Thus, for example, a budget is allocated for each Municipality of Kosovo, as well as based on central institutions such as universities, hospitals, and other organizations, based on which it is predicted how much they can spend for the current year. Thus, based on the law on the budget, in addition to regular revenues from public revenues, own revenues have also been determined, emphasizing that: all the own revenues of budget organizations at the central level are deposited by the central budget organizations in the Kosovo Fund and registered in SIMFK in accordance with the Financial Rules of the Treasury in harmony with the provisions of Article 5 of this law and the budget allocations in table 3.1. (a) for OBs that have limited use of their own revenues, i.e. in the percentage of revenues collected and allowed for spending and (b) own revenues of the central level are authorized for spending without any limitation in the percentage of realization with provided that such revenues are deposited in the Kosovo Fund and registered in SIMFK.

Thus, the budget of a state has a special importance for the state since the state itself is financed from it, so special importance should be paid to how we secure the revenues for the formation of the budget. So, unfortunately, regarding the topic in question, I will present during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: budget, law, public revenues, own revenues, budget management.

THE BASES AND LIMITS OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL CODE IN KOSOVO

Dr. Sc. Florim Salihu

European University of Tirana - UET, public law in the Criminal field, Tirana, Albania

ABSTRACT

In order to protect freedom and human rights, rules are defined in the legislation of a state. Likewise, according to the legislation in Kosovo, basic human rights and freedoms are protected both by the constitution and by civil and other criminal laws. Thus, the initial approach is found in the penal code of Kosovo, according to which in its first provisions it is emphasized that: Criminal offenses and criminal sanctions are provided only for those behaviors that infringe or damage to that extent human freedoms and rights as well as other rights and social values guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and by international law, the protection of which would not be possible without criminal and legal violence.

Thus, any action against life and human being is sanctioned according to the penal code of Kosovo and in case the same is proven, the perpetrator must suffer the punishment determined by the said Code. Thus, based on the weight of the criminal offense committed, the sanction for the perpetrator of the criminal offense is determined. Thus, based on the Criminal Code, it is emphasized that: The provision of criminal offenses as well as the types of measures and the level of criminal sanctions for perpetrators of criminal offenses are based on the necessity of the criminal legal sanction and the proportionality of the degree and nature of the danger to human freedoms and rights and of social values.

Therefore, the offense committed must first be identified, which for the jurors is the basis for proceeding further with court proceedings, and then in court proceedings based on the evidence and the Criminal Code of Kosovo, the judge determines the criminal sanction for that offense performed. I will talk more about this topic during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: criminal offense, legislation, criminal code, bases of the offense, limits, sanction.

THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY ACCORDING TO THE CRIMINAL CODE OF KOSOVO

Phd. Cand. Triumf Sadikaj

University of Southeast Europe, Criminal Justice department, employed at the University of Prizren "Ukshin Hoti", Prizren, Republic of Kosovo.

ABSTRACT

As in all other fields and in criminal law, the principles must be taken into account, and in particular the principle of legality. This principle is especially important for the courts when it comes to making decisions by the court. In accordance with the principle of legality, all main and auxiliary parties in court proceedings must act in this way, since any illegal action is to the detriment of the main parties and especially to the detriment of the court.

This is how the penal code of Kosovo speaks about the principle of legality, based on which it is stated that: Criminal offenses, criminal sanctions and compulsory treatment measures are defined only by law. This means that these are defined by law and that it should be done only as the law specifically defines the criminal code of Kosovo. It is further emphasized that: no one can be imposed a criminal sanction or a measure of compulsory treatment for an offense if before its commission it was not defined by law as a criminal offense and the criminal sanction or measure of compulsory treatment was not foreseen for that deed. This is because for any illegal action, the criminal code foresees the punitive measure which must be imposed as much as it is defined in the law and not otherwise, otherwise it is considered that the principle of legality has been violated.

Among other things, it is determined that: the definition of a criminal offense must be defined precisely and interpretation by analogy is not allowed. In case of ambiguity, the definition of the criminal offense is interpreted in favor of the person against whom the criminal procedure is conducted. Thus, regarding the principle of legality and its importance in criminal proceedings, I will speak during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: principle of legality, criminal offense, criminal code, criminal liability, criminal sanctions.

KIRMIZI PANCARIN BİLEŞİMİ VE SAĞLIK ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

COMPOSITION OF RED BEET AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH

Doktora Öğrencisi Beyza KABA

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

Prof. Dr. İlkay KOCA

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

ÖZET

Kırmızı pancar (*Beta vulgaris* L.) kaz ayağı (*Amaranthaceae*) ailesine ait 2 yıllık bir bitkidir. Dünyada yumru ve yapraklarından yararlanılan bir sebzedir. Yetiştirilme alanları Avrupa, Amerika ve Hindistan'a kadar uzanmaktadır. Türkiye'de en çok Ege ve Marmara bölgesinde, az miktarda da Akdeniz bölgesinde üretilmektedir. Kırmızı pancarın yaprakları ülkemizde ıspanak gibi yemeği yapılarak veya turşu şeklinde tüketilirken, yumruları sebze suyu, turşu şeklinde, birçok meze üretiminde ve çiğ olarak tüketilmektedir. Yumrular, dünyada önemli bir gıda renklendiricisi olan betalainlerin eldesinde kullanılmaktadır. Kırmızı pancarın, yumru ve yaprakları önemli mineral ve vitamin kaynağıdır. İçerdiği yüksek miktarda polifenoller, karotenoidler ve vitaminler nedeniyle antioksidan, anti-inflamatuar, antikanserojen özelliklere sahiptir. Yaprak kısımları A, C ve K vitaminleri, besinsel lif, beta karoten, folik asit, niasin, demir, potasyum, magnezyum ve kalsiyumca zengindir. Yumrular ise yüksek miktarda betalain ve nitrat içermektedir. Hem yumru hem de yapraklar doğal antioksidanlarca zengin olup, bazı kanser tiplerinin oluşumunu önler, hücresel hasarı engeller. Kan basıncını düşürür ve kalp sağlığını destekler. Yüksek nitrat içeriği, sporcular için performans artırıcı bir etkiye sahiptir. Sindirim sağlığını destekler, kabızlığı önler ve karaciğerin doğal detoksifikasyon süreçlerini teşvik eder. Ayrıca, demir ve folik asit içeriği nedeniyle anemi tedavisine yardımcı olur. Folik asit bakımından zengin olmaları, kırmızı pancar yumrularını fonksiyonel bir gıda haline getirir. Düşük kalorili ve yüksek besin içeriği nedeniyle kilo kontrolünü dengelemektedir. Bu derlemede kırmızı pancarın bileşimi ve sağlık üzerindeki potansiyel etkileri tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kırmızı pancar, Biyoaktif bileşenler, Sağlık etkisi

ABSTRACT

Red beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.) is a biennial plant belonging to the goosefoot (*Amaranthaceae*) family. It is a vegetable whose tubers and leaves are used throughout the world. Its cultivation areas extend to Europe, America and India. In Turkey, it is produced mostly in the Aegean and Marmara regions, and in small amounts in the Mediterranean region. While the leaves of red beet are consumed like spinach or in the form of pickles in our country, its tubers are consumed in the form of vegetable juice, pickles, in the production of many appetizers and raw. Tubers are used to obtain betalains, an important food colorant in the world. Red beet, tubers and leaves are important sources of minerals and vitamins. It has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anticarcinogenic properties due to the high amount of polyphenols, carotenoids and vitamins it contains. Leaf parts are rich in vitamins A, C and K, dietary fiber, beta carotene, folic acid, niacin, iron, potassium, magnesium and calcium. Tubers contain high amounts of betalain and nitrate. Both tuber and leaves are rich in natural antioxidants, preventing the formation of some types of cancer and preventing cellular damage. It lowers blood pressure and supports heart health. Its high nitrate content has a performance-enhancing effect for athletes. It supports digestive health, prevents constipation and promotes the liver's natural detoxification processes. Additionally, it helps treat anemia due to its iron and folic acid content. Being rich in folic acid makes red beet tubers a functional food. It balances weight control due to its low calorie and high nutritional content. In this review, the composition of red beet and its potential effects on health are discussed.

Keywords: Red beet, Bioactive components, Health effect

İNOVATİF BİR ÜRÜN OLARAK APİTURİZM: AVRUPA VE TÜRKİYE'DEKİ GELİŞİMİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF APITOURISM AS AN INNOVATIVE PRODUCT: EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND TURKEY

Doç. Dr. Harun ÇALHAN

Erciyes Üniversitesi Turizm Fakültesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Turizm, kültürel ve doğal değerlerin korunmasını esas alan ve turistik kaynaklara sahip bölgelerde yaşayanlara gelir ve istihdam sağlayan bir ekonomi sektörüdür. Turizm faaliyetlerinin deniz-kum-güneş tatil turizmi anlayışına dayalı kitle turizmi günümüzde çevreye duyarlı, daha çevre dostu alternatif turizm türlerine doğru evrilmektedir. Turistler rekreasyon için ayırdıkları zamanlarını aktif şekilde değerlendirebilecekleri sadece fiziksel değil aynı zamanda bilişsel rekreasyonel faaliyetleri bulma ve tecrübe etme arayışı içerisindedirler. Günümüzde yeni deneyimler elde etmek, bilgi edinmek, bir bölgenin var olan eşsiz özelliklerini tecrübe etmek birçok turistin temel seyahat motivasyonu haline gelmiştir. Ayrıca, turistler gidecekleri bölgenin ayırt edici kültürel ve doğal güzelliklerini görmek ve farklı olanı hissetmek, yaşamak için yeni turizm türleri aramaktadırlar. Son yıllarda popüler olmaya başlayan kendine has özellikleri ile benzersiz bir alternatif turizm türü olan apiturizm dünyada hızla gelişmektedir. Apiturizm, arının Latince adı olan "apis mellifera" kökeninden türetilmiş olup, geleneksel arıcılık mesleği ve arı ürünlerini turizm, ekoloji, gıda ve tedavi/terapi ile ilişkilendirilen bir alternatif turizm türüdür. Apiturizm turistlerin arıcılık, arı türleri, bal üretimi ve bal çeşitleri ile arı kovanlarındaki yaşam hakkında her şeyi öğrenme fırsatına sahip olabildiği bir turistik deneyimdir. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, inovatif bir turizm türü olarak apiturizmin ve temel aktivitelerinin kavramsal olarak incelenmesi ile ikincil istatistiki verilere dayalı olarak bazı Avrupa ülkeleri ve Türkiye'de apiturizm gelişiminin ve mevcut durumunun değerlendirilmesidir. Ayrıca, yeni bir turizm olgusu olan apiturizme yönelik bilgi ve farkındalık düzeyinin arttırılmasına katkı sağlanması da çalışmanın önemli görülen amaçlarındandır. Bu doğrultuda, çalışmada kapsamında öncelikle inovatif bir ürün olan apiturizm kavramı ve önemi açıklanmış, sonrasında apiturizm gelişiminin farklı açılardan fayda ve katkıları ile gelişiminin önündeki engeller değerlendirilmiştir. Ardından, apiturizm bağlamında gerçekleştirilen temel aktivitelere ilişkin bilgi verilmiş, ikincil istatistiki verilere dayalı olarak Avrupa ülkelerindeki ve Türkiye'deki apiturizm gelişimine ilişkin değerlendirme ve karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır. Sonuç bölümünde, inovatif bir turizm türü olarak apiturizmin Türkiye'de geliştirilmesine yönelik değerlendirmelerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Apiturizm, Turistik Ürün, İnovasyon

ABSTRACT

Tourism is an economic sector that is based on the protection of cultural and natural values and provides income and employment to people living in regions with touristic resources. Mass tourism which is based on the sea-sand-sun holiday type, is today evolving to environmentally sensitive, more environment friendly alternative tourism types. Tourists are in search of finding and experiencing not only physical but also cognitive recreational activities where they can actively utilize their time for recreation. Nowadays, gaining new experiences, gaining knowledge, and experiencing the unique features of a region have become the main travel motivation for many tourists. In addition, tourists are looking for new types of tourism to see the distinctive cultural and natural beauties of a region and to feel and experience what is different. Apiturism has become popular in recent years as being unique type of alternative tourism with its special characteristics and developing rapidly in the world. Apiturism is derived from the Latin name of the bee, "apis mellifera", and is a type of alternative tourism that associates the traditional beekeeping profession and bee products with tourism, ecology, food and treatment/therapy. Apiturism is a touristic experience in which tourists can have the opportunity to learn many things about beekeeping, bee types, honey production and honey varieties and life in beehives. The main purpose of this study is to examine apiturism and its basic activities as an innovative type of tourism conceptually, and to evaluate the development and current situation of apiturism in some European countries and Turkey based on secondary statistical data. In addition, contributing to increasing the level of knowledge and awareness about apiturism as a new tourism phenomenon is one of the important aims of the study. In this regard, within the scope of the study, firstly, the concept of apiturism, and its importance were explained, and then the benefits and contributions of apiturism development and obstacles to its development were evaluated. After that, main activities carried out in the context of apiturism were shared, and evaluations and comparisons were made regarding the development of apiturism in European countries and Turkey based on secondary statistical data. In the conclusion section, evaluations were made regarding the development of apiturism as an innovative type of tourism in Türkiye.

Keywords: Apitourism, Tourism Product, Innovation

EĞİTİMDE KÜRESELLEŞME: 2018 COĞRAFYA DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

GLOBALIZATION IN EDUCATION: EVALUATION OF THE 2018 GEOGRAPHY LESSON TEACHING PROGRAM

Doç. Dr. Vedat ŞAHİN

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Tekirdağ/Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Ziya İNCE

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Tekirdağ/Türkiye

ÖZET

Küreselleşme, dünya çapında bilgi, ekonomi, politika, kültür, teknoloji ve sanat gibi pek çok hususun yaygınlaşması ve birbiriyle etkileşimidir. Özellikle bilgisayar ve internet teknolojileri bilgiye ulaşımda kolaylıklar getirmiş ve eğitimde küreselleşmenin hızlanmasına katkı sağlamıştır. Küreselleşmenin önemli olması zaman içinde öğretim programlarına girmesine neden olmuştur. Bunlardan birisi de coğrafya dersi öğretim programlarıdır. Bu çalışma, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman analizine dayalı olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada 2018 yılı coğrafya dersi öğretim programı incelenerek içerdiği küreselleşmeye dair hususlar tespit edilmiş ve bunların değerlendirilmesi yapılmıştır. Zira bu çalışmanın temel amacı 2018 yılında kabul edilen coğrafya dersi öğretim programı içinde küreselleşmenin yeri nedir, sorusuna cevap aramaktır. Çalışma sonuçlarına göre coğrafya dersi öğretim programının genel hedef ve amaçları içinde küreselleşmeyle ilgili çeşitli husus bulunmaktadır. Programda küreselleşme konusu yerel, bölgesel, ulusal ve küresel etkileşimlerin birbirine etkilerini değerlendirmeye imkân verecek şekilde düzenlenmiştir. Ayrıca küresellerimin bir aracı olan teknolojik gelişmeleri içerdiği görülmüştür. Diğer yandan coğrafya dersi öğretim programında küresel boyuttaki çevresel, kültürel, siyasi ve ekonomik örgütler ve sözleşmelere yer verilmiştir. Bunların özellikle uluslararası ilişkiler alanındaki önemlerinin öğrenilmesi ve bunlara yönelik analizler yapılması programın bir başka tarafıdır. Bu yönüyle Türkiye'nin küresel ölçekte durumunun değerlendirilmesi ve çeşitli ilişkiler açısından özelliklerinin kavratılması programın amaçları içinde yer almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Küreselleşme, eğitim, coğrafya dersi, müfredat

ABSTRACT

Globalization is the increase in interaction and the spread of relations in fields such as knowledge, economy, politics, culture, technology and art around the world. Especially computer and internet technologies have facilitated access to information and contributed to the acceleration of globalisation in education. The importance of globalisation has caused it to be included in curricula over time. One of these is the geography curriculum in Turkey. This study was carried out based on document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods. In the study, the 2018 geography curriculum was examined and the issues related to globalisation were identified and evaluated. Because the main purpose of this study is to seek an answer to the question of what is the place of globalization in the geography curriculum adopted in 2018. According to the results of the study, there are various issues related to globalization within the general goals and objectives of the geography course curriculum. According to the results of the study, there are various issues related to globalisation in the general goals and objectives of the geography curriculum. In the curriculum, the subject of globalisation is arranged in a way to enable the evaluation of the effects of local, regional, national and global interactions on each other. In addition, it has been observed that it includes technological developments as a tool of globalisation. On the other hand, environmental, cultural, political and economic organisations and conventions of global dimension are included in the geography curriculum. Learning the importance of these especially in the field of international relations and making analyses about them is another aspect of the programme. In this respect, the evaluation of Turkey's situation on a global scale and the understanding of its characteristics in terms of various relations are among the aims of the program.

Keywords: Globalisation, education, geography lesson, curriculum

CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS A SURVIVAL STRATEGY FOR GRAIN BASED FOOD ENTERPRISES IN FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY, ABUJA

Abang Stanley E

Department of Management Science, Nigeria Police Academy Wudil, Kano, Nigeria.

Dr. Akpan, James E
Department of Economics, Nigeria Police Academy Wudil, Kano, Nigeria

Muhammad Dahir Ahmad
Department of Management Science, Nigeria Police Academy Wudil, Kano, Nigeria.

Abstract

The high mortality rate of small and medium-sized enterprises like grain based food enterprise has been attributed to the erratic operating environment of the enterprises as observed in the study area. Corporate entrepreneurship has been advocated as the surviving strategy for small scale enterprises operating in such a turbulent environment. This paper examines the role of corporate entrepreneurship as a surviving strategy for grain based food enterprises in the study area. A quantitative survey design was used to selects one hundred and twenty-six respondents from a population of two hundred and thirty-eight registered grain based food enterprises in the six area councils of the study area. Eighty eight questionnaires were appropriately filled and return for analysis. Descriptive statistic was used to analyze the demographic characteristics of the respondent while SPSS version 26 was used to test the formulated hypotheses for the study. The findings of the study shows that, the predictor variable was statistically significant and have a positive effect on the survival of grain based food enterprises in the study area Abuja, Nigeria. Based on the findings, the study recommends the incorporation of corporate entrepreneurship behavior in all cadre of grain based food enterprises in the study area to enhance the sustainability and survival of these enterprises.

Keywords: Abuja, Corporate Entrepreneurship, Enterprises, Grain Based Food, Survival,

DETERMING THE CONTENT OF FOREIGN LAW ACCORDING TO LEGISLATION IN KOSOVO

Phd. Cand. Argona Kuçi

South Eastern European University; Graduated in Master Studies, Chicago-Kent, College of Law.

Dr.Sc. Kastriote Vlahna

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Department of Civile Law, Pristina, Kosovo.

ABSTRACT

A foreign element may appear in the created legal relationship, either in object, subject, rights and obligations. In all the cases defined above, in cases where the termination of the created legal relationship, change or protection is required, then the subject of the legal relationship must seek legal assistance, i.e. the court in which he has his domicile or place of residence.

Thus, if it happens that within a legal relationship there are two subjects with different residences or more specifically with different citizenships, then it should be seen which law should be applied to provide a solution to the specific case. Thus, this issue is regulated by the law on international law, which is also defined as common law in Kosovo, and which states that: the court or other competent body according to official duty will determine the content of the competent foreign law.

The court or other competent body may use the methods defined by international agreements, may request clarifications on the content of foreign law from the state administration body competent for legal issues, or the opinion of an expert. So, in all cases where a foreign element is presented, whether in objects or subjects, rights and obligations, the case can be presented in the court where the party has the residence or place of residence, but in the case of the place of residence, the party must also choose the law based on which the legal issue will be dealt with, and the law on private international law itself determines and gives assistance to the parties. Thus, we will talk about the issue in more detail during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: international law, foreign element, legal relationship, law enforcement, ascertainment of law

SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS IN KOSOVO

Mr. Sc. Dafina Vlahna

University of Pristina "Hasan Prishtina", Department/ Financial Law, Pristina, Kosovo.

ABSTRACT

Public accounts in Kosovo are an important process for maintaining and developing the state of Kosovo, since the accounts made on public revenues in Kosovo are used to manage the finances of the state of Kosovo. Thus, based on the law on public finances of Kosovo, it is emphasized that: every budget organization and public enterprise that is a recipient of public funds must be subject to the independent audit process offered by the Office of the Auditor General.

This means that every activity undertaken must be controlled in order to have a better result in the collection of public revenues. Thus, the process of supervision of public accounts and expenditures in Kosovo takes place through three different levels. The first level is the internal audit which is done within the public institution that is the recipient of public funds. Every budget organization that is a recipient of public money is obliged to have an internal auditor or to procure the services of an Internal Auditor in case it does not have one. The internal auditor has the task of examining the expenses of budget organizations in relation to the laws and practices for the benefit of the budget organization for which he performs the audit.

So, in general, it should be clearly defined who and when should be controlled, so that shortcomings and mistakes that can lead to a decrease in public revenues can be noticed in time, since this affects the state budget to a large extent. Therefore, I will talk more about the supervision of public accounts in Kosovo during the presentation of this paper.

Keywords: supervision, management, control, auditor, public finance.

DOĞAL RENKLENDİRİCİ OLARAK BETALAİNLER

BETALAINS AS NATURAL COLOURANT

Doktora Öğrencisi Beyza KABA

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

Prof. Dr. İlkay KOCA

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi

ÖZET

Gıdaların tercih edilebilirliğini etkileyen en önemli kalite kriterlerinden biri renktir. Bu nedenle gıda endüstrisinde istenilen rengin elde edilebilmesi veya mevcut rengin arttırılması amacıyla renklendirici maddeler kullanılmaktadır. Ancak bazı sentetik renklendiricilerin yan etkileri ve toksisite sorunlarına ilişkin, dünya çapındaki tüketiciler doğal alternatiflere artan bir ilgi göstermektedir. Doğal renk maddeleri genellikle çeşitli bitkisel kaynaklardan elde edilmekte ve gıdaların duyusal özelliklerinin yanı sıra besleyici özelliklerini de arttırdıkları için tercih edilmektedir. Betalainler, suda çözünme yeteneğine sahip ve azot içeren, betalamik asit türevidirler. Genellikle betasiyanin ve betaksantin olarak iki gruba ayrılmaktadırlar. Betasiyaninler kırmızı-mor, betaksantinler ise sarı-turuncu renge sahiptirler. Betalainler, günümüzde gıda endüstrisinde doğal renklendirici amacıyla sentetik boyalara umut verici bir alternatif olarak popülerlik kazanmıştır. Ancak kimyasal kararsızlıkları yaygın kullanımlarını sınırlamıştır. Sıcaklık, pH, su aktivitesi, oksijen, ışık, şelatlayıcı maddeler, pigment konsantrasyonu, depolama ve işleme koşulları stabilitelerini etkileyen en önemli faktörlerdir. Betalainler dünyada ve ülkemizde süt ve süt ürünleri, şekerlemeler, jöle, meyve suları, soslar, çorbalar, salça, kahvaltılık ürünler, sosis ve sucuk gibi ürünlerde renklendirici olarak kullanılmaktadır. Diğer doğal pigmentlere göre doğada daha az dağılım gösteren betalainler, pancar (*Beta vulgaris* L.) amarant (*Amaranthus* sp.), frenk inciri (*Opuntia* ve *Hylocereus*), pitaya (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) ve Amanita, Hygrocybe, Hygrophorus cinsi gibi mantarlarda bulunmaktadırlar. Renklendirici olmalarının yanı sıra, antioksidan, antimikrobiyal, antiproliferatif, kardiyoprotektif, antienflematuvar ve antimikrobiyal etkilere de sahiptirler. Bu derlemede, betalainlerin gıda endüstrisinde kullanımı, renklendirici olarak özellikleri ve kullanımını sınırlayan konular ele alınmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Betalainler, Doğal renk maddeleri, Bitkisel renklendiriciler

ABSTRACT

One of the most important quality criteria affecting the preferability of foods is color. For this reason, coloring agents are used in the food industry to obtain the desired color or to increase the existing color. However, given the side effects and toxicity issues of some synthetic colorants, consumers worldwide are showing increasing interest in natural alternatives. Natural colorants are generally obtained from various plant sources and are preferred because they increase the nutritional properties of foods as well as their sensory properties. Betalains are derivatives of betalamic acid, which are water-soluble and contain nitrogen. They are generally divided into two groups: betacyanin and betaxanthin. Betacyanins have a red-purple color and betaxanthins have a yellow-orange color. Betalains have now gained popularity in the food industry as a promising alternative to synthetic dyes for the purpose of natural coloring. However, their chemical instability has limited their widespread use. Temperature, pH, water activity, oxygen, light, chelating agents, pigment concentration, storage and processing conditions are the most important factors affecting their stability. Betalains are used as colorants in products such as milk and dairy products, confectionery, jelly, fruit juices, sauces, soups, tomato paste, breakfast products, sausage and sucuk in the world and in our country. Betalains, which are less distributed in nature than other natural pigments, are found in mushrooms such as beet (*Beta vulgaris* L.), amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp.), prickly pear (*Opuntia* and *Hylocereus*), pitaya (*Hylocereus polyrhizus*) and Amanita, Hygrocybe, Hygrophorus genus. In addition to being a colorant, they also have antioxidant, antimicrobial, antiproliferative, cardioprotective, anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial effects. In this review, the use of betalains in the food industry, their properties as colorants and issues limiting their use are discussed.

Keywords: Betalains, Natural colorants, Vegetable colorants

TURİZMDE ULUSLARARASI YEŞIL SERTIFIKA PROGRAMLARI: TÜRKIYE İLE YUNANISTAN KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

INTERNATIONAL GREEN CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS IN TOURISM: A COMPARISION BETWEEN TURKIYE AND GREECE

Hatice Tüfek

Erciyes Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Harun ÇALHAN

Erciyes Üniversitesi Turizm Fakültesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Doğal ve ekolojik çevre turizmin en önemli kaynağıdır. Turizm çevrenin iyileştirilmesine, doğal ve kültürel mirasın korunmasına ve alt yapının güçlendirilmesine önemli katkılar sağlamaktadır. Günümüzde yaşanan bilinçsiz ve dikkatsiz kullanım sonucunda su kaynakları azalmakta, kirlilik artma ve doğal çevre insan eliyle tahrip olmaktadır. Bunun bir sonucu olarak turizmi doğrudan etkileyen küresel ısınma ve iklim değişikliği yaşanmaktadır. Bu konuda hassasiyet gösteren eko-turistler daha çevreci hizmet ve uygulamaları turizm işletmelerinden talep etmeye başlamışlardır. Turizm endüstrisinin önemli bileşenlerinden biri olan konaklama sektörü doğal çevrenin ve ekolojik dengenin korunmasına yönelik oluşan bu talebi karşılamak üzere uluslararası düzeyde hizmet veren yeşil programlardan sertifika sahibi olmaya yönelmişlerdir. Yeşil sertifika programları enerji tasarrufu, su tasarrufu, geri dönüşüm ve atık azaltımı kategorisinde pek çok kriter içeren ve bu kriterlerin sağlanma durumuna göre otelleri derecelendiren programlardır. Dünyada otelleri sertifikalandırabilen birçok ulusal ve uluslararası sertifika programı bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı öncelikle uluslararası düzeyde kabul gören, en çok tercih edilen ilk beş yeşil sertifika programını belirlemek ve bu programların temel özelliklerini incelemektir. Ardından, Türkiye ve Yunanistan'daki otellerden kaçının söz konusu yeşil sertifikalara sahip olduğunun belirlenmesi ve sertifika sahibi otellerin şehirlere göre dağılımının incelenmesi bu çalışmanın diğer amacını oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmaya kapsamında, yeşil sertifika programlarının belirlenmesinde mevcut literatür ve konu ile ilgili online uluslararası gazete ve seyahat dergilerinde yer alan haberlerden yararlanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda, uluslararası düzeyde ilk beş yeşil sertifika programı sırasıyla, "*GreenKey"*, "*Travelife*", "*EarthCheck*", "*GreenGlobe*" ve "*GSTC (Global Sustainable Tourism Council)*" olarak belirlenmiştir. İlgili sertifika programlarının resmi web siteleri üzerinde yapılan inceleme sonucunda Yunanistan'ın *Green Key, Travelife* ve *EarthCheck* sertifika programları kapsamında Türkiye'den daha fazla sertifikaya sahip otellerinin olduğu görülmüştür. Diğer taraftan, Türkiye'nin *Green Globe* ve *GSTC* sertifika programı bağlamında Yunanistan'dan daha fazla sertifikalı otele sahip olduğu anlaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uluslararası Yeşil Sertifika, Sürdürülebilirlik, Otel, Türkiye, Yunanistan.

Abstract

Natural and ecological environment is the most important source of tourism. Tourism makes significant contributions to improving the environment, protecting natural and cultural heritage and strengthening infrastructure. Because of unconscious and careless consumption, water resources are decreasing, pollution is increasing and the natural environment is being destroyed by human. As a result of this, global warming is increasing which directly affects tourism industry. Eco-tourists who are sensitive about this issue have begun to demand more environmental friendly services and practices from tourism businesses. The accommodation sector which is one of the important components of the tourism industry, has tended to obtain certificates from green programs serving internationally in order to meet this demand for the protection of the natural environment and ecological balance. Green certificate programs include many criteria such as energy saving, water saving, recycling and waste reduction. Certification programs evalaute hotels according to whether they have met these criteria. There are many national and international certification programs around the world certifying hotels.

The main purpose of this study is to determine most preferred five green certificate programs that are internationally accepted and examine the basic features of these programs. Another aim of the study is to determine the number of certificated hotels in Türkiye and Greece and distribution of hotels according to the operating cities. Within the scope of the research, literature and news/articles at online international newspapers and travel magazines were used to determine top five green certificate programs. In this context, green certificate programs at the international level are determined respectively; "*GreenKey"*, "*Travelife*", "*EarthCheck*", "*GreenGlobe*" ve "*GSTC (Global Sustainable Tourism Council)*". As a result of the review on the official websites, it was seen that Greece has more certified hotels than Türkiye according to *GreenKey*, *Travelife* and *EarthCheck* certification programs. On the other hand, it has been understood that Türkiye has more certified hotels than Greece in the context of *GreenGlobe* and *GSTC* certification programs.

Keywords: International Green Certificate, Sustainability, Hotel, Türkiye, Greece.

AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ ÜLKELERİNİN GELİŞEN YÜZLERİNDEN BİRİ LİTVANYA ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A STUDY ON LITHUANIA, ONE OF THE DEVELOPING FACES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

Doç. Dr. Ziya İNCE

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Tekirdağ/Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Vedat ŞAHİN

Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Tekirdağ/Türkiye

ÖZET

Avrupa Birliğinin gelişen yeni ülkelerinden biri olan Litvanya'nın gelişim süreci bu araştırmada ele alınmıştır. Nitel yöntemde doküman analizi modeli ile ele alınan Litvanya doğal ve beşeri özellikleri ile gelişim süreci açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır.

Litvanya Cumhuriyeti Baltık Denizi kıyısında, doğuda Beyaz Rusya, kuzeyde Letonya, güneyde Polonya, batıda ise Rusya'ya bağlı Kaliningrad ve Baltık denizi ile sınırlı 65.200 km² yüzölçümüne sahip bir kuzey Avrupa ülkesidir. Ilıman okyanus ikliminin etkisinde yer alan ülkede ekili araziler ve yerleşim yerleri dışında topografya çam ormanları ile kaplıdır.

Tarihsel süreçte birçok kez devlet kuran Litvanyalılar 1951'de tam olarak Sovyet hakimiyetine girmiştir. 1991 yılında Sovyetler Birliğinin yıkılması ile yeni kurulan 15 devletten biri olarak bağımsızlığını ilan eden Litvanya, 2004 yılında Avrupa Birliğine girmesi ile hızlı bir gelişim süreci gerçekleştirmiştir. Günümüzde 3750.000 nüfusa sahip Litvanya başkent Vilnius dışında Kaunas, Klaipeda, Siaulia, Maryjampole ve Alytus gibi şehirlere sahiptir. Nüfusunun % 80'ini Litvanlar, % 9'unu Ruslar, % 8'ini Polonyalılar, % 2'sini Beyaz Ruslar oluşturmaktadır. Ülkede ilk ve orta öğretim mecburi ve ücretsiz olduğu için eğitim seviyesi yüksektir. Ayrıca 12 yükseköğretim kurumu ile akademik anlamda da önemli bir gelişim halindedir.

Ülkede tarım ön planda olmakla beraber Avrupa birliğinin etkisi ile son yirmi yılda sanayi de gelişmiştir. 2004 yılında Litvanya'nın Avrupa birliğine girmesi ile ülkedeki sanayi özellikle metal işleme, ahşap işleme, genel imalat sanayi, gıda işleme sanayi, gemi yapımı ve tamiratı ile balık işlemeciliğine dayalı sanayide kendini göstermektedir. Ayrıca ülkede üretilen tarımsal ürünler Avrupa'nın diğer ülkelerine ihraç edilmektedir. Litvanya'nın gelişen tarım, sanayi ve hizmet sektörleri ülkeyi yirmi yıl sonunda gelişmiş Avrupa Birliği ülkelerinden bir haline getirdiği görülmektedir.

Keywords: Litvanya, Avrupa Birliği, Gelişim Süreci, Kuzey Avrupa ülkeleri.

ABSTRACT

The development process of Lithuania, one of the new developing countries of the European Union, is discussed in this study. Lithuania, which is handled with document analysis model in qualitative method, has been tried to explain the development process with its natural and human characteristics.

The Republic of Lithuania is a northern European country with an area of 65,200 km² on the Baltic Sea coast, bordered by Belarus to the east, Latvia to the north, Poland to the south, Kaliningrad of Russia to the west and the Baltic Sea. The country has a temperate oceanic climate and the topography is covered with pine forests except for cultivated lands and settlements.

Lithuanians, who have established states many times in the historical process, came under Soviet domination in 1951. Declaring its independence as one of the 15 newly established states after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Lithuania realized a rapid development process with its entry into the European Union in 2004. Lithuania, which has a population of 3750.000 today, has cities such as Kaunas, Klaipeda, Siaulia, Maryjampole and Alytus apart from the capital Vilnius. Lithuanians make up 80% of the population, Russians 9%, Poles 8% and Belarusians 2%. The level of education in the country is high as primary and secondary education is compulsory and free of charge. It is also in a state of academic development with 12 higher education institutions.

Although agriculture is at the forefront in the country, industry has also developed in the last twenty years with the influence of the European Union. In 2004, with Lithuania's accession to the European Union, the industry in the country manifests itself especially in metal processing, wood processing, general manufacturing industry, food processing industry, shipbuilding and repair and fish processing based industry. In addition, agricultural products produced in the country are exported to other countries of Europe. Lithuania's developing agricultural, industrial and service sectors have made the country one of the developed European Union countries at the end of two decades.

Keywords: Lithuania, European Union, Development Process, Northern European countries.

3D PRINTING METALS WITH LASER BEAM

Matej Babič

Faculty of information studies, Novo mesto, Slovenia

Abstract

There are several manufacturing processes which fall under the heading of metal additive manufacturing, but this article concentrates on those which use layers of metal powder to build up and form complex structures that may be difficult to create with other techniques. The metal 3D printing process involves sintering or melting metal powders directly, or combining them with a second material to allow delivery through a nozzle. It is used for both rapid prototyping and finished production parts for aerospace, mechanical engineering, tooling and more. A wide range of different metals can be used in powder form to manufacture parts through 3D printing. Titanium, steel, stainless steel, aluminium, copper, cobalt chrome, titanium, tungsten and nickel-based alloys are all available in powdered form for 3D printing, as are precious metals like gold, platinum, palladium and silver. These different metals offer various properties, making them suitable for a range of applications. For example, stainless steel provides excellent corrosion resistance, making it ideal for printing pipes, valves and steam turbine parts. There are several technologies for 3D printing metals. Powder bed fusion techniques, which include Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS), SLM (Selective Laser Melting) and EBM (Electron Beam Melting), are the more widely used techniques for metal additive manufacturing:

Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)

This commonly used method uses a laser to sinter metal powder layer-by-layer to form an object. The process does not actually melt the metal and is used for prototyping and manufacturing finished parts including medical devices and instruments.

Selective Laser Melting (SLM)

This process involves using a laser to melt the material where required within a layer of powder in an inert gas environment. This proceeds layer by layer for creating objects with similar parameters to those produced with casting. SLM is often used to manufacture parts from aluminium and titanium, including those for the medical, automotive and aerospace industries.

Electron Beam Melting (EBM)

This process is similar to SLM, except an electron beam is used to melt the material rather than a laser. EBM is perceived as being faster and more precise than SLM and is often used to manufacture items from cobalt and titanium. EBM is widely used by the aerospace industry for items including engine components.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS BOOK READING HABITS OF NURSING STUDENTS TAKING BOOK READING COURSES

KİTAP OKUMA DERSİ ALAN HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KİTAP OKUMA ALIŞKANLIĞINA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Belgin ŞEN ATASAYAR

Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Surgical Diseases Nursing, Samsun Turkey

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to examine the attitudes of nursing students taking book reading courses towards book reading habits.

The sample of the research consisted of 40 second-year students who took the elective 'Book Reading' course in the fall semester of 2021-2022 in the nursing department of a faculty located in the Central Black Sea Region. Personal Information Form and Attitude Scale on Book Reading Habits were used to collect data. In the analysis of the data, the Mann-Whitney U test was used for comparisons between two groups that did not show normal distribution, and the Kruskall Wallis test was used for comparisons of three or more groups. Additionally, descriptive statistics (number, percentage, mean, standard deviation) were used and $p<0.05$ was accepted as the significance level.

According to the research results; The average age of the students is 20.18±1.70, 70% are female and the rate of students who willingly choose the Book Reading Course is 62.5%. While the mean score of the Attitude Scale on Reading Habits was 4.22±0.591 before the training, it was 4.36±0.666 after the training. While the rate of students who stated that they had a habit of reading books before class was 50%, this rate increased to 67.5% after class, and the rate of students who stated that they read 50-100 pages of books per day increased from 2.5% before class to 10% after class. The rate of students who thought that the habit of reading books contributed to the nursing profession was 67.5% before the course and 85% after the course.

According to the results of the research, it was determined that the Book Reading Lesson had a positive effect on nursing students' attitudes towards book reading habits. Based on this result, it is recommended that courses that will contribute to students' book reading habits should be included more in the curriculum.

Keywords: Book reading, student, nursing student, reading attitude

ÖZET
Bu araştırma kitap okuma dersi alan hemşirelik öğrencilerinin kitap okuma alışkanlığına yönelik tutumlarını incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Araştırmanın örneklemini, Orta Karadeniz'de yer alan bir fakültenin hemşirelik bölümünde, 2021-2022 yılında güz döneminde seçmeli 'Kitap Okuma' dersi alan 40 ikinci sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmuştur. Verilerin toplanmasında Kişisel Bilgi Formu ve Kitap Okuma Alışkanlığına İlişkin Tutum Ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde, normal dağılım göstermeyen iki grup arası karşılaştırmalarında Mann-Whitney U, üç ve üzeri grup karşılaştırmalarında Kruskall Wallis testi kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca tanımlayıcı istatistiklerden (sayı, yüzde, ortalama, standart sapma) yararlanılmış ve anlamlılık düzeyi olarak $p<0.05$ değeri kabul edilmiştir.
Araştırma sonuçlarına göre; öğrencilerin yaş ortalaması 20.18±1.70, %70'i kadın ve Kitap Okuma Dersi'ni isteyerek seçen öğrencilerin oranı %62.5'tir. Kitap Okuma Alışkanlığına İlişkin Tutum Ölçeği puan ortalaması eğitim öncesi 4.22±0.591 iken, eğitim sonrası 4.36±0.666'dır. Ders öncesi kitap okuma alışkanlığı olduğunu belirten öğrencilerin oranı %50 iken ders sonrası bu oran %67.5 olmuş, günde 50- 100 sayfa kitap okuduğunu belirten öğrencilerin oranı ders öncesi %2.5 iken, ders sonrası %10'a yükselmiştir. Kitap okuma alışkanlığının hemşirelik mesleğine katkı sağladığını düşünen öğrencilerin oranı ise ders öncesi %67.5 iken, ders sonrası %85 olmuştur.

Araştırma sonuçlarına göre Kitap Okuma Dersi'nin, hemşirelik öğrencilerinin kitap okuma alışkanlığına yönelik tutumlarına olumlu etki yaptığı belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçtan hareketle, öğrencilerin kitap okuma alışkanlığına katkı sağlayacak derslerin müfredatta daha fazla yer bulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kitap okuma, öğrenci, hemşirelik öğrencisi, okuma tutum

İNSAN HAKLARI BAĞLAMINDA KİŞİSEL SAĞLIK VERİLERİNİN KORUNMASI

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL HEALTH DATA IN THE CONTEXT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Maral Törenli Çakıroğlu
T.C. Haliç Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Bilişim teknolojilerinin gelişmesi ve internetin yaygınlaşması kişisel verilerin dijital ortamda işlenmesi ve depolanmasına imkân sağlamaktadır. Bu gelişmenin getirdiği avantajlar (verilerin depolanmasının ve ulaşılmasının daha hızlı ve ekonomik olması gibi) olsa dahi, barındırdığı riskler nedeni ile kişisel verilerin hukuken korunmaları gereği doğmuştur.

Kişisel veri kısaca belirli ya da belirlenebilir nitelikteki bir kişiye ilişkin her türlü bilgi şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır. Kişisel verilerin korunması temel haklardan olan, özel hayatın gizliliği ve mahremiyet ile yakından ilgilidir. Kişisel bilgileri, verileri korunmayan bir kişinin özel hayatının gizliliğinin de korunduğundan bahsetmek mümkün değildir.

Kişisel veriler arasında bazıları hassas veri ya da özel nitelikli veri olarak tanımlanmıştır. Bu veriler, kişilerin ırk, etnik köken, felsefi düşünce, inanç, dernek üyelikleri, sabıka kayıtları, sağlık bilgileri, biyometrik ve genetik veriler cinsel hayat gibi kişilerin en mahrem alanlarına ilişkin özel ve hassas bilgileri içermektedirler. Kişiler ancak bu bilgilerin gizli kalabildiklerinden emin oldukları sürece kendilerini güvende hissedebileceklerdir.

Bu hassas veriler arasında da şüphesiz en özel olanları sağlık verileridir. Sağlık verilerinin hukuka aykırı olarak izinsiz depolanmaları ve paylaşılmaları insan hakları bakımından özellikle özel hayatın gizliliği ve mahremiyet kapsamında değerlendirilmektedir. Hastalar açısından temel bir hak olan mahremiyet hakkı, hekimler açısından sır saklama yükümlülüğü olarak vücut bulmaktadır. Hasta ve hekim arasındaki güven ilişkisinin kurulabilmesi ve devamı mahremiyet hakkına saygı gösterilmesine bağlıdır. Kişiye ait tüm tıbbi veriler hassas nitelikteki kişisel sağlık veriler olarak kabul edilmekte ve hem uluslararası hem de ulusal mevzuatta korunmaktadırlar.

Pandemi döneminde kamu sağlığının korunması için uyulması gerekli bazı zorunlu kurallar (izolasyon, karantina uygulamaları, seyahat ve dolaşma engelleri, zorunlu aşı…) getirilmiş olup bireylerin temel hak ve özgürlüklerine müdahale edilmiştir. Özellikle bu dönemde kişisel sağlık verilerinin mobil uygulamalarla (Hayat Eve Sığar gibi…) takip edilmesi kişisel mahremiyet ve kamu sağlığı kavramlarının birbiri ile çatışmasına sebep olmuştur. Devletler Covid 19 kuralları ile bireyleri takip edebilmek için sağlık verilerini kullanmışlardır. Kişiler hasta olmasalar dahi çalışma hayatına dönebilmek, seyahat edebilmek kısaca normal hayatlarına dönüş yapabilmek için hasta olmadıklarına veya aşı olduklarına dair sağlık

verilerini ispat etmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Bu kurallar zaman zaman kamu sağlığı gerekçesi ile (kişisel verilerin ve özel hayatın gizliliği, seyahat özgürlüğü gibi…) bazı bireysel hak ve özgürlüklerin feda edilmesine neden olmuştur.

Kişisel sağlık verileri ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde birçok belgede düzenlenmiş bulunmaktadır. Bu düzenlemeler ışığında bu verilerin korunmasının özel yaşamın gizliliği hakkına dâhil temel bir insan hakkı olduğu tartışmasızdır. Ülkemizde AB mevzuatına uyumlu olarak çıkarılmış 6698 sayılı Kişisel Verileri Korunması Hakkındaki Kanun'un yanı sıra bu Kanun'a dayanarak özel olarak çıkarılmış olan tıbbi verilerin korunmasına yönelik kuralları içeren Kişisel Sağlık Verilerinin İşlenmesi ve Mahremiyetinin Sağlanması Hakkında Yönetmelik bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, öncelikle kişisel veri ve kişisel sağlık verisi kavramları açıklanacak olup, bunların korunmasının ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde ne şekilde sağlandığı ve neden bir insan hakkı olarak ele alındığı açıklanmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimler: Özel Hayatın Gizliliği, Temel Hak ve Özgürlükler, Mahremiyet, Kişisel Sağlık Verileri

The development of information technologies and the widespread use of the internet enable personal data to be processed and stored in a digital environment. Even though there are advantages brought by this development (such as faster and more economical storage and access of data), the need for legal protection of personal data has arisen due to the risks it poses.
Personal data is defined as any information regarding a specific or identifiable person. Protecting personal data is closely related to privacy and confidentiality, which are fundamental rights. A person's private life cannot be safeguarded without the protection of his personal information and data.
Among the personal data, some are defined as sensitive data or special quality data. These data contain private and sensitive information about people's most intimate areas, such as race, ethnicity, philosophical thought, belief, association memberships, criminal records, health information, biometric and genetic data, and sexual life. People can only feel safe if they are sure this information can remain confidential.
Among these sensitive data, the most private ones are undoubtedly health data. Unauthorized storage and sharing of health data is considered human rights, especially within the scope of privacy and confidentiality. The right to privacy, a fundamental right for patients, is embodied as an obligation of confidentiality for physicians. Establishing and maintaining a trusting relationship between the patient and the physician depends on respecting the right to privacy. All personal medical data are considered sensitive personal health data and are protected by both international and national legislation.
During the pandemic, some mandatory rules that must be followed to protect public health (isolation, quarantine practices, travel and movement restrictions, compulsory vaccination, etc.) have been introduced, and individuals' fundamental rights and freedoms have been interfered with. Especially in this period, tracking personal health data through mobile applications (such as Hayat Eve Sığar) has caused personal privacy and public health to conflict. States have used health data to track individuals with COVID-19 rules. Even if they were not sick, people had to prove their health data that they were not ill or vaccinated to return to working life, travel, or, in short, to their everyday lives. These rules have sometimes caused some individual rights and freedoms to be sacrificed for public health reasons (such as privacy of personal data and private life, freedom of travel, etc.).
Personal health data are regulated in many documents at national and international levels. In light of these regulations, it is indisputable that protecting this data is a fundamental human right, including the right to privacy. In our country, in addition to the Law No. 6698 on the Protection of Personal Data, which was issued per the EU legislation, there is the Regulation on the Processing and Ensuring the Privacy of Personal Health Data, which includes the rules for the protection of medical data specifically issued based on this Law.
In this study, first of all, the concepts of personal data and personal health data will be explained, and it will try to explain how their protection is ensured at the national and international level and why it is considered a human right.

keywords: Privacy, Fundamental Rights and Freedoms, Confidentiality/Intimacy, Personal Health Data

THE EFFECTS OF PRANAYAMA YOGA EXERCISES ON SYMPTOMS, FAILURE AND RESPIRATORY PARAMETERS IN GROUP B COPD INDIVIDUALS

Öğr. Gör. Selman ÇELİK

Yeditepe Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimler Fakültesi

Prof. Dr. Sıdıka OĞUZ

Marmara Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Anabilim Dalı

Prof. Dr. Huriye BERK TAKIR

[3]Sürreyapaşa Göğüs Hastalıkları ve Göğüs Cerrahisi EAH.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Deep breathing exercises called Pranayama yoga increase the oxygen and diffusion capacity of the alveolar in the lungs and facilitate gas exchange (Soni et. al, 2012, Rajinita et. al, 2016; Zeng et. al, 2018). Thus, tissue perfusion increases, more oxygen binds to hemoglobin and is transported (Li et. al, 2018; Pomidori et. al, 2009). As a result, paranayama yoga practices make significant changes in respiratory parameters such as respiratory FEV1/FVC (%) 10.60%, FEV1 (L) 53.19% and FVC (L) of the individual and can improve health status (Thokchom et. al, 2018). It is thought that as a result of the improvements, the fatigue rate of the individual with COPD will decrease. OBJECTIVE: This study was planned as a randomized controlled study to examine the effects of pranayama yoga practices on symptoms, fatigue and respiratory parameters in individuals withCOPD.

METHODS: The sample of the study, which was planned to be randomized, consisted of 30 COPD patients diagnosed with COPD for at least six months, aged 40-65 years, Group B COPD patients according to GOLD Classification, Stage I and Stage II according to FEV1. The study was explained by the researcher by interviewing the patients face to face, the COPD Assessment Test(CAT), COPD/Asthma Fatigue scale(CAFS) were filled and PFTs of the patients were performed. The patients were taught and practiced pranayama yoga for 20 minutes by the researcher, they were taught to do the taught yoga every day for 21 days. In addition, patients were given a training booklet detailing pranayama yoga exercises, a training video, and a 21-day checklist of practicing yoga. The patients were called by the yoga instructor, allowed to practice yoga. After yoga, the patients were interviewed face-to-face for the second time, the interview form, the CAT, CAFS and PFTs were performed again. The study has ethics committee approval.

RESULTS: After 21 days of pranayama yoga, it was found that there was a significant decrease in the patients' symptom and fatigue levels and a significant increase in their FEV1, FEV1/FVC, PEEF values. A strong positive relationship was detected between the VC rate after yoga and the time to quit smoking ($r < 0.01$).

Table:1 Differences Between Pre and Post Pranayama Yoga, in CAT, CAFS and Some Respiratory Parameters

	Pre Pranayama Yoga	Post Pranayama Yoga		
	X ± Sd (N=12)	X ± Sd (N=12)	t değeri	p
CAT	14,50 ± 3,52	**5,33 ±2,83**	7,011	**,000***
CAFS	38,91 ± 14,1	**12,16±10,4**	5,273	**,000***
FVC	3,47 ± ,56	3,55 ± ,71	-1,084	,301
FEV1	2,43 ± ,59	**2,57 ± ,67**	-2,795	**,017****
FEV1/FVC	69,2 ± 8,1	**71,7 ± 7,7**	-3,214	**,008***
PEEF	5,93 ± 1,5	**6,91 ± 1,5**	-4,366	**,001***
VC	3,74 ± ,55	3,81 ± ,66	-,382	,709

*(P<0.01) ** (P<0.05) CAT: level of COPD symptoms and disease exposure, CAFS: fatigue level

After 21 days of pranayama yoga practice, a significant decrease was found in the symptoms and fatigue levels of the patients. In addition, it was found that there was a significant increase in the FEV1, FEV1/FVC and PEEF values of the patients. According to our findings, there was no significant difference between pre and post pranayama yoga, COPD stage 1, stage 2 and smoking status. While there was no significant difference between FVC, FEV1, FEV1/FVC and PEEF values and smoking behaviors. A strong positive correlation was found between the VC rate after yoga and the duration of smoking cessation ($r < 0.01$). It was found that the longer the smoking cessation time, the faster the post-exercise vital capacity increased.

CONCLUSIONS:It was evaluated that pranayama yoga exercises caused a decrease in symptoms and fatigue levels and an increase in some spirometric values in individuals with group B COPD. Pranayama yoga is recommended for individuals with COPD as a useful alternative method that can be applied in addition to medical treatment.

Keywords: Pranayama yoga, COPD, Fatigue, Respıratory Parameters

AN EVALUATION ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CITIZENSHIP IN TURKEY: FROM CONSTITUTIONAL CITIZENSHIP TO DIGITAL CITIZENSHIP

Lec. Zeynep Duyar

Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Gediz Vocational School, Department of Law

Lec. Metehan Bekleviş

Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University, Gölpazarı Vocational School, Department of Management and Organization

ABSTRACT

Citizenship is a legal term that refers to the allegiance of individuals to a particular country or organized state structure; that is, it indicates that the individual is a member of the human element of the state. Citizenship usually results from birth, parental status or legal immigration. Citizenship entitles individuals to certain fundamental rights. In addition, citizenship initiates a process in which the state has certain responsibilities towards the individual and the individual towards the state. The concept of citizenship, which is not a new concept belonging to the modern period, is at the center of political systems today. The concept of citizenship, which is known to have been used for the first time in the ancient Greek site states, was not inclusive of everyone in this sense. With the modern period, an understanding of citizenship has been established on the basis of the principle of "equality". The main purpose of the constitutional understanding of citizenship is to make the understanding of equal citizenship dominant. The understanding of citizenship, which was attempted to be established in the last period of the Ottoman Empire, was included in the 1876 Code of Laws within the framework of both the definition of citizenship and the rights and responsibilities of citizens. The definition and development of citizenship in the Republic of Turkey, which was founded on the legacy of the Ottoman Empire, has been a subject of debate for many years. In Turkey, the definition of citizenship was included in the constitutions of 1921, 1924, 1961 and 1982 and in special laws on citizenship, thus establishing the constitutional understanding of citizenship in the country. With the digitalization process, in addition to the constitutional understanding of citizenship, an understanding of digital citizenship that acts in accordance with ethical principles through information and communication technologies has emerged. Digital citizenship in Turkey is a system that aims to facilitate citizens' transactions in the digital environment, move citizenship services to digital platforms and protect citizenship rights by using digital technologies. While constitutional citizenship aims to create citizens of Turkey and Turkish

citizens, digital citizenship has the idea of creating citizens who can act responsibly and in accordance with ethical principles while using technology in accordance with the requirements of the age. The first application that comes to mind when digital citizenship is mentioned in Turkey is e-government. In addition, services and applications such as digital identity, mobile government, UYAP, etc. are important steps towards creating digital citizens. At this point, when we look at the development of the understanding of citizenship in Turkey, it is seen that the understanding of citizenship formed on the basis of constitutional citizenship has enabled the focus on a new understanding of citizenship with the effect of a new process. In this respect, this study aims to reveal the development of the understanding of citizenship in Turkey by using document analysis method. At this point, in the theoretical framework of the study, the understanding of citizenship that has developed from the last period of the Ottoman Empire to the present day has been evaluated through constitutions. Then, the concept and practices of digital citizenship, which imposes new rights and responsibilities on citizens in addition to constitutional rights, are explained in detail. Finally, the similarities, differences and criticisms of the constitutional and digital citizenship concepts in the process are expressed as a whole.

Keywords: Citizenship, Constitutional Citizenship, Digitalization, Digital citizenship.

FİBER TAKVİYELİ POLİMER MATRİSLİ KOMPOZİT ÇARPIŞMA KUTULARINDA FİBER TİPİNİN SU ABSORBSİYONU ÜZERİNDE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF FIBRE TYPE ON WATER ABSORPTION IN FIBRE REINFORCED POLYMER MATRIX COMPOSITE CRASH BOXES

Öğr. Gör. Baran Erkek
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğterim Üyesi Ertan Kösedağ
Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Hamit Adin
Batman Üniversitesi

ÖZ

Çarpışma kutusu, taşıtlarda bulunan ve çarpışma sırasında ortaya çıkan enerjiyi emen böylece araç içindekileri ve aracı büyük hasarlardan koruyan bir tür enerji emici malzemedir. Bu çalışmada metal türevi malzemelere alternatif olarak epoksi matrisli cam, aramid ve karbon fiber takviyeli kompozit çarpışma kutuları vakum infüzyon ile üretilmiş ve bu malzemelerin hidrotermal yaşlanma esnasında maruz kaldıkları ağırlık artış özellikleri araştırılmıştır. Vakum infüzyon yöntemi ile üretilen silindirik çarpışma kutularının su emilim oranları 60 ^{o}C sıcaklıktaki saf su içerisinde 500 ve 1000 saat süreli hidrotermal yaşlandırılmaya tabi tutularak belirlenmiştir. Bu kutularının ağırlıklarındaki değişimler göz önüne alındığında farklı fiber tiplerinin su emme oranları üzerindeki etkileri yaşlanma sürelerine bağlı olarak karşılaştırılmıştır. Aramid takviyeli çarpışma kutularının ağırlığındaki artış oranı 500 ve 1000 saat süreli yaşlandırmalarda sırasıyla %7.88 ve %9.28dir. Cam fiber takviyeli numunelerde ise 500 saatlik yaşlandırma ile meydana gelen ağırlık artışı %3.23 iken 1000 saatlik yapay yaşlandırmada bu oran %3.61 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Karbon fiber takviyeli çarpışma kutusu numunesinde 500 saatlik yaşlandırma sonucu meydana gelen ağırlık artışı %2.93 olarak belirlenmiştir. Aynı tip numunenin 1000 saatlik yapay yaşlandırılması sonucu ortaya çıkan ağırlık artışı %4.08 düzeyindedir. Kompozit numune bünyesine alınan suyun fazlalığı fiber matris arayüzeylerinde hasar oluşumunu hızlandıracak ve dolayısı ile çarpışma kutularının mekanik özelliklerini olumsuz etkileyecektir. Buna göre yaşlandırma süresinden en az etkilenen numunenin cam fiber takviyeli numune olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bunun yanında ağırlık artış oranının gerek 500 saatte gerekse de 1000 saatte en yüksek olduğu numunenin aramid fiber takviyeli numune olduğu ve dolayısıyla yapay yaşlandırmaya en duyarlı numunenin aramid fiber takviyeli numune olduğu belirlenmiştir. Son olarak cam ve karbon takviyeli numunelerin yapay yaşlandırma duyarlılıklarının birbirlerine oldukça yakın olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:Çarpışma kutusu,Yapayyaşlandırma,Karbonfiber,Camfiber,Aramid fiber.

ABSTRACT

A crash box is a type of energy absorbing material in vehicles that absorbs the energy generated during a collision, thus protecting the vehicle and its occupants from major damage. In this study, glass, aramid and carbon fibre reinforced composite crash boxes with epoxy matrix as an alternative to metal derivative materials were produced by vacuum infusion and the weight gain properties of these materials during hydrothermal aging were investigated. The water absorption rates of cylindrical collision boxes produced by vacuum infusion method were determined by subjecting them to hydrothermal ageing for 500 and 1000 hours in pure water at 60 ^{o}C temperature. Considering the changes in the weights of these boxes, the effects of different fibre types on water absorption rates were compared depending on the aging times. The rate of increase in the weight of aramid reinforced crash boxes is 7.88% and 9.28% for 500 and 1000 hours of aging, respectively. In glass fibre reinforced specimens, the weight increase with 500 hours of aging was 3.23%, while this rate was 3.61% in 1000 hours of artificial aging. The weight gain of the carbon fibre reinforced crash box specimen after 500 hours of aging was determined as 2.93%. The weight gain of the same type specimen after 1000 hours of artificial aging is 4.08%. The excess of water taken into the composite sample will accelerate the formation of damage at the fibre matrix interfaces and thus adversely affect the mechanical properties of the crash boxes. Accordingly, it was determined that the glass fibre reinforced sample was the least affected by the aging time. In addition, it was determined that the sample with the highest weight increase rate at both 500 hours and 1000 hours was the aramid fibre reinforced sample and therefore the most sensitive sample to artificial aging was the aramid fibre reinforced sample. Finally, it was found that the artificial ageing sensitivities of glass and carbon reinforced samples were very close to each other.

Keywords: Crash box, Artificial ageing, Carbon fibre, Glass fibre, Aramid fibre.

REVIEW OF THE APPLICATIONS OF BIOREMEDIATION TECHNIQUES IN ANATOLIAN AND GLOBAL FRAMEWORK

Işılay TEKTEN

Department Of Environmental Engineering Ondokuz Mayıs University, TURKEY

ORCID: 0009-0001-7591-5534

Prof. Dr. Nurdan Gamze TURAN

Department Of Environmental Engineering Ondokuz Mayıs University, TURKEY

ORCID: 0000-0001-6500-6188

ABSTRACT

In recent years, the interest of societies, businesses and states in the concept of ecological sustainability has increased and new strategies and policies have begun to be put forward on the principle of sustainability within the framework of ecological logic.

While various studies are carried out to protect the environment and public health based on sustainable development, many branches of science are used. For example, when modeling; mathematics, static and computer science are used. In order to ensure environmental management; economics, law, education and mass communication sciences are used. For basic and applied studies; branches of science such as physics, chemistry, biology, biochemistry, microbiology and biotechnology are used.

Biotechnology refers to all scientific and engineering applications used to obtain a new organism, product or service by using living things such as plants, animals and microorganisms, biological systems and processes. Biotechnology is classified under different subheadings, and one of them is environmental biotechnology.

Bioremediation is one application of environmental biotechnology. Bioremediation is a biological treatment used to transform hazardous substances in water, air and soil into non-toxic substances with the help of microorganisms or macroorganisms such as bacteria, algae, plants and fungi.

In this study, different bioremediation methods (bio-sparging, bio-augmentation, bio-stimulasyon, bio-degradation, bio-slurping, bio-pile, bio-venting, land applications, permeable reactive barriers, bioreactors, composting, natural depletion, phytoremediation) were examined and it is aimed to shed light on future studies by giving quantitative and qualitative data and examples from scientific applications in Turkey and around the world.

Keywords: Bioremediation, Phytoremediation, Heavy Metal, In-Situ, Ex-Situ

THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON TAX MORALITY: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS IN GENDER LIGHT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Candan YILMAZ UĞUR

Gümüşhane Üniversitesi, Gümüşhane, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

In recent years, studies on tax compliance have focused on "tax morality", which is an intrinsic motivation for taxpayers to fulfill their tax-related duties and responsibilities. Understanding the determinants of tax morality is important in terms of building an effective and fair tax system desired by both the administration and taxpayers. In this context, the study first examines whether attitudes towards tax morality vary systematically according to gender and then determines the demographic factors affecting tax morality. For this purpose, analyses were conducted with data from 64 countries in the World Value Survey Wave - 7 (2017 - 2022) period. The findings of the study indicate that women have higher levels of tax morality.

Keywords: Tax Compliance, Tax Morale, Gender

Jel Codes: H26, J16

INVESTIGATION OF PRIMITIVE SHEET GEOMETRY IN SQUARE CUP DEEP DRAWING PROCESS OF STEEL SHEETS

Arş. Gör. Aleyna TAŞKIN
Ondokuz Mayıs University Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cengiz Görkem DENGİZ
Ondokuz Mayıs University Türkiye

ABSTRACT

With the rapid development of technology, the need for lightweight and durable materials is increasing. To meet this need, metal forming methods are used in many areas. Three-dimensional parts can be obtained from sheet metal with the deep drawing process, which is one of the metal forming methods. A large number of light and low-cost products can be produced with the deep drawing method. This method is frequently preferred in the production of containers with cylindrical or angular geometries. Rectangular and square geometry containers are used in medical sterilization containers. Die parameters, sheet geometries and dimensions of these containers produced by deep drawing method need to be optimized. This study examines the square cup deep drawing process of Erdemir 6112 (DC01) and AISI 430 steel sheets. In the first stage, the relationship between the limit drawing rates and depths of Erdemir 6112 (DC01) square sheets with different edge lengths as a result of the deep drawing process was examined. Findings show that depth increases with increasing limit draw rate. However, this increase caused the blank holder force to increase and the formation of ears at the corners of the sample. In the second stage of the study, deep drawing process was applied to AISI 430 sheets and necessary improvements were made in line with the results of Erdemir 6112 (DC01) sheets. It was determined that the force required for forming decreased as the sample area decreased, and the most suitable cut corner area for the sheet with an edge length of 80 mm was determined to be 200 mm^2. However, due to the small area held by the blank holder, wrinkling occurred on the walls of the container. For this reason, the deep drawing process of samples with different edge lengths and an area of 112.5 mm^2 cut from the corners was examined. The optimum edge length was found to be 80 mm. As a result, this study has obtained important information to determine the most suitable parameters of steel sheets for square cup deep drawing process. This information carries the potential to optimize the deep drawing process in industrial production and make it more efficient.

Keywords: Metal forming, deep drawing, medical container, stainless steel, limiting drawing ratio

WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT THROUGH ECOTOXICITY TESTING

Belinda Hoxha

Armela Mazrreku

Marilda Osmani

Glejdis Hajdini

University of Elbasan, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Department of Chemistry

https://orcid.org/0009-0000-3854-7763

Water, a valuable resource nowadays, is receiving a wide range of pollutants mainly with anthropogenic origin, such as industry, agriculture, etc. Therefore, water quality requires an essential consideration. Chemicals occur in water in a variety of forms, some of which are soluble and represent a serious environmental risk for the aquatic systems and living organisms.

Bioassays, where living organisms are toxin "defectors", are suggested as a test for the presence of toxic compound in natural waters. Thus, indicator species used in ecotoxicological bioassays are a valuable tool in water quality monitoring. The focus of the paper is to evidence the role living organisms as indicator species in water quality assessment using the laboratory toxicity tests. Therefore, living individuals taken from their natural environment are raised in laboratory conditions, similar with their normal habitat. These organisms are then exposed to different concentrations of chemicals and are tested for their susceptibility towards the chemicals.

LC50/is calculated for the tested chemicals, according to OECD standards and recommendations. Their mortality is an indicator of their intolerance towards the chemical concentration. The laboratory data are elaborated in order to predict the highest concentration of the chemical that shows the adverse effects on the chosen organisms, and as a consequence indicates its possible influence/impact of the chemicals in natural water bodies.

Key words: water quality, environmental risk, ecotoxicology, laboratory tests.

REVITALIZING EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Zohaib Hassan Sain

Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences, Pakistan
ORCID: 0000-0001-6567-5963

Abstract

Education is essential for political stability and socio-economic development. However, the existence of different education systems with different teaching methods has led to an uneven educational landscape. A study used a mixed methodology to examine Pakistan's education system, its operational mechanisms, and its challenges. The quantitative part of the study used a survey to collect data from 450 participants using a multi-stage systematic sampling approach. The qualitative part of the study used interviews with 40 participants, including university faculty and students. The study found that education promotes political stability by instilling a sense of national rights and responsibilities in individuals. This awareness leads to cooperation, participation, and harmony. Education also shapes people's character, enabling them to participate actively in society. It is a fundamental tool for empowerment and promoting human rights and gender equality. The study concluded that Pakistan needs to invest more in education in order to improve its quality and equity. This investment will pay off in the long run by promoting political stability and socio-economic development.

Keywords: Challenges, Education, Political Stability.

CHAT GPT: A TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTION OR DILEMMA FOR THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN 2023

Zohaib Hassan Sain

Superior University, Faculty of Business & Management Sciences, Pakistan
ORCID: 0000-0001-6567-5963

Abstract

Chat-GPT, an AI chatbot, is revolutionizing the way we interact with technology. Its ability to hold human-like conversations, generate essays, and perform other tasks has raised questions about its impact on education. Some educators believe that Chat-GPT could be a valuable addition to the classroom, providing students with personalized tutoring and assistance with their assignments. Others are concerned that Chat-GPT could be used to cheat or plagiarize, and that it could lead to a decline in critical thinking skills. Early evaluations suggest that Chat-GPT can outperform many students when given English assignments. The bot is also capable of generating high-quality content, such as cover letters and literary summaries. However, it is important to note that Chat-GPT is still under development, and its capabilities are constantly evolving. The integration of AI into education is a rapidly evolving field, and it is important for educators to stay up-to-date on the latest developments. This paper explores the potential impact of Chat-GPT on education, and it recommends that educators use the tool responsibly. Overall, the impact of Chat-GPT on education is still unknown. However, it is clear that this technology has the potential to both benefit and harm students. It is important for educators to use Chat-GPT responsibly and to be aware of the potential risks.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Chat-GPT, OpenAI.

METHODS TO ENHANCE EFFICIENCY OF ENERGY GENERATION PLANTS

Dr. Harminder Singh

Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab-143005, India

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0829-2154

ABSTRACT

Energy generation waste to energy plants has capability to produce electrical energy from the fuel which is considered as waste. There are various types of wastes such household waste, clinical waste, medical waste, industrial waste, agriculture waste. These wastes usually dumped in rivers can be utilized in controlled manner to generate electricity. Agriculture waste such as cotton sticks can be collected from farms and used as fuel in these plants which will generate revenue to farmers. However globally the waste-to-energy plants are running at low efficiency as compared to fossil fuel based plants due to hot corrosion degradation failure of the heat exchanger components. The presence of mainly alkali and heavy metals along-with chlorine in the waste lowers the first melting point (FMT) of deposits on the surfaces, results in accelerated corrosion of the components. Though superalloys show better results compared to different boiler steels but still there is need of corrosion resistant coatings to improve the efficiency of the power plants.

Keywords: Waste, Electricity, Waste to energy plants, WTE

BÖLGESEL İNOVASYON ÇIKTILARINDA BEŞERİ SERMAYE GÜCÜNÜN ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN CAPITAL STRENGTH IN REGIONAL INNOVATION OUTPUTS

Arş. Gör. Deniz ERENEL
Erzurum Teknik Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ezgi BADAY YILDIZ
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Bölgesel inovasyon sistemleri bölgesel firmaların yeteneklerini ve performanslarını geliştirmek için uygulanan politikalar olarak ifade edilmektedir. Bu politikaların tasarlanması ve uygulanması için bölgedeki tüm aktörlerin etkin role sahip olmaları gerekmektedir. Ayrıca bölge içerisinde etkileşim ve işbirliğinin sürdürülebilmesi için sistemi doğrudan etkileyecek eğitimli ve donanımlı beşeri sermayeye ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Böylelikle bölgesel inovasyon çıktıları üretilerek mikro ve makro düzeyde faydalar sağlanacaktır.

Türkiye, beş yıllık kalkınma planları düzenleyerek bölgesel inovasyon ve beşeri sermaye düzeyini geliştirmek adına bazı hedefler belirlemiştir. Dolayısıyla çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye için bölgesel inovasyon çıktıları üzerinde beşeri sermayenin ne ölçüde etkili olduğunu analiz etmektedir. Bu amaçla çalışma, 2010-2020 dönemi Türkiye Düzey-1 bölgelerinin inovasyon çıktılarına etki yapan beşeri sermaye unsurlarını incelemektedir.

Panel Veri Analizi ile tahmin edilen sonuçlara göre bölgesel inovasyon çıktıları üzerinde Ar-Ge iş gücü, doktora mezuniyeti, yükseköğretimli iş gücü ve toplam sağlık kurumu değişkenlerinin pozitif ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir etkiye sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İktisadi Büyüme, İnovasyon, Bölgesel İnovasyon Sistemleri, Beşeri Sermaye, Panel Veri Analizi.

ABSTRACT

Regional Innovation Systems is defined as policies implemented to improve the capabilities and performances of regional firms. All actors in the region need to play an active role in designing and implementing these policies. In addition, in order to sustain interaction and cooperation within the region, there is a need for educated and equipped human capital that will directly affect the system. In this way, regional innovation outputs will be produced and micro and macro level benefits will be achieved.

Turkey has set some targets to improve the level of regional innovation and human capital by organizing five-year development plans. Therefore, the aim of the study is to analyze the extent to which human capital has an impact on regional innovation outputs for Turkey. For this purpose, the study analyzes the human capital factors affecting the innovation outputs of Turkey's NUTS-1 regions in the 2010-2020 period.

According to the results estimated by Panel Data Analysis, R&D labor force, PhD graduation, higher education labor force and total health institutions variables have a positive and statistically significant effect on regional innovation outputs.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Innovation, Regional Innovation Systems, Human Capital, Panel Data Analysis.

A REAL WORLD SOLUTION OF GLOBAL CLIMATIC CHANGE THROUGH HYBRID MATERIALS

Safi Ullah
Muhammad Sadiq
Department of Chemistry, University of Malakand, Chakdara-18800, Pakistan

Abstract

The anthropogenic release of greenhouse gases, specifically CO_2 into the atmosphere has posed serious threat to global climate. To mitigate CO_2 emission, one of the most promising approaches are Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU). Meanwhile, the current project focuses on optimized procedure of rapid layer by layer synthesis of hybrid materials at mild conditions for achieving better yield, high surface area and well-ordered pore size distribution to capture CO_2 and convert to low carbon fuel (LCF) simultaneously. The synthesized materials was tested for the capturing of CO_2 and utilization at laboratory level experimental set-up and extended to industrial scale. A strong correlation has been observed between the surface area, numbers of layers and CO_2 uptake at atmospheric pressure and 323K temperature and therefore, it has been observed that synthesized hybrid material is a potent candidate for the advancement of CCU.

A SIMULATION STUDY ON THE INTEGRATION OF SOLAR ENERGY INTO BUILDINGS FOR SPACE HEATING

Nazlıcan Meço

Istanbul Technical University, Energy Institute, Istanbul, Türkiye

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Coşkun Fırat

Istanbul Technical University, Energy Institute, Istanbul, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The pressing global energy crisis has spurred extensive research into renewable energy sources, with a particular focus on Türkiye, especially Istanbul, aiming for energy security and environmental sustainability. This investigation delves into the impressive growth of solar energy in Istanbul, utilizing statistical data from diverse sources.

Buildings are significant energy consumers, particularly due to their substantial energy usage in heating and cooling systems. This paper explores innovative passive solutions such as Trombe walls, harnessing solar energy for heating purpose.

A unique Trombe wall configuration employing highly thermally conductive material and phase change material is introduced. Finite element method simulations are utilized for performance analysis. Results demonstrate the system's significant impact, elevating room temperatures to 22°C during the day, leading to substantial energy savings. For example, in December, the room temperature increases from 18°C to 19.5°C, utilizing approximately 71.6 kJ of energy, compensating for the cost of 0.02 kWh of energy consumption.

This research contributes valuable insights to sustainable building design practices, providing architects and engineers with essential information for optimizing passive solar heating systems. Ultimately, the study advocates for eco-friendly and energy-efficient building designs, aligning with global initiatives to combat climate change and minimize greenhouse gas emissions.

Keywords: Solar Energy Integration, Trombe Wall Systems, Space Heating,

A TECHNICAL VIEW OF BEFORE AND AFTER LIHKAB'S

LİKHAB'LARIN ÖNCESİ VE SONRASINA TEKNİK BİR BAKIŞ

Selim Taşkaya

Artvin Çoruh Üniversitesi, Artvin, Türkiye.

Orcid No: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4290-3684

Özet

Ülkemizde arazi bazında arazilerin tüm kimliklerinin belli olduğu kayılar tapu senetleri başlığında değerlendirilir. Kadastro Müdürlüklerinin üzerindeki yükü alabilmek amacıyla belli zaman olarak dışarıda serbest olarak çalışan harita mühendislerinden resmi kurum karşılığında lisanslı harita kadastro büroları kurulmuştur. Farklı zaman süreci içerisinde arazi ve arsa işlemlerinin yürütülmesi için çeşitli kıstaslar ile bu bürolar yürütülmeye devam etmiştir. İlk açıldığı zaman ve şimdi arasındaki teknik bazlı değişimler irdelenmiştir. Çalışmada likhabların yaptığı işlemlerin neler olduğu çeşitli plan örnekleri ile verilmiş, serbest diğer bürolar ile arasındaki farkın teknik olarak neler olduğu ortaya konmuştur. Zaman içerisinde konumsal olarak teknik bazda nereye dönüşebileceğine öneriler getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Likhab, Arazi, Teknik İrdeleme

Abstract

In our country, records where all the identities of the lands are known are evaluated under the title of title deeds. In order to relieve the burden on the Cadastre Directorates, licensed survey and cadastral offices were established in exchange for the official institution, consisting of survey engineers who work freelance outside for a certain period of time. These offices continued to operate with various criteria for the execution of land and land transactions over different periods of time. Technique-based changes between when it was first opened and now are examined. In the study, the operations carried out by likhabs are given with various plan examples, and the technical differences between them and other free offices are revealed. Suggestions have been made as to where it could transform on a technical basis over time.

Keywords: Lihkab, Land, Technical Analysis

SÖZEL VERİMLİLİĞİN KONU BAĞLAMINDA ÖLÇÜLMESİ: BİR ORTAOKULDAKİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN MATEMATİK METAFORLARI

CONTEXT DEPENDENT CASE OF VERBAL FLUENCY: MATH RELEVANT METAPHORS OF STUDENTS IN A JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Prof. Dr. Ali Baykal

Bahcesehir University, İstanbul Turkiye
ORCID: 0000-0001-7705-4064

Şevket Karabacak

IELEV Okulları, İstanbul, Turkiye
ORCID: 0009-0008-9749-2975

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada farklı alanlarda yol alan iki ilgi akımı aynı mecrada buluşturulmuştur. Birincisi öğrencilerin matematik algılarını yansıtan metaforlardır. İkincisi de sözel verimlilik ölçümüdür. Hiçbir nitel yapı içeriksiz ölçülemez. Özellikle bilişsel başarı ve yetenek ölçümünde geçerli içerik kullanmak önem ve öncelik kazanır. Örneğin, Guilford zekâ küpü modelinde üç boyut vardır: İçerik, işlem ve ürün. Sözel verimlilik anlamsal içerik kapsamında yapılan ıraksak işlemlerle elde edilen ürünlerle ölçülmektedir. Elde edilen ürünler; birimler kümeler, ilişkiler, sistemler, dönüşümler ve çıkarımlar olarak sınıflanır. Hazırlama, uygulama, puanlama ve veri ileme süreçlerinde geçerlik, güvenirlik ve kullanışlılığı uzlaştırmak için genellikle birbirinden bağımsız maddeler kullanılır. Dolayısıyla zekâ testlerinde "sistem" niteliğinde "ürün" çıkmaz.

Bu çalışmaya temel oluşturan yüksek lisans tezinde Karabacak matematik metaforlarına ilişkin algılarını ölçmek istemişti. Alan yazın incelendiğinde genellikle öğrencilerin kendilerine sunulan metaforlara ilişkin yorumlarının ölçüldüğü görüldü. Öğrencilerin kendi ürettikleri metafor araştırmalarına rastlanamadı. Başlangıçta belirtilen iki farklı ilgi aynı mecrada buluşturularak ortaokul öğrencilerine kendi "matematik metaforlarını" ortaya koyma fırsatı hazırlandı. Matematik metaforları beş farklı konu bağlamında istendi: Matematik, Matematik Öğrenmek, Matematik Bilmek, Matematik Dersi ve Matematik Kitabı. Araştırmacıların erişimindeki bir ortaokulda 222 öğrenciye belirtilen beş konu için teker teker "Ne gibidir? Neden? ve Neye benzer? Neden?" soruları yöneltildi. Toplanan yazılı yanıtlar nicel ve nitel yöntemlerle yorumlandı. Bu çalışmada öğrencilerin yanıtları sözel verimlilik açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Ortaokul öğrencilerinin Matematik bağlamında metafor üretkenliklerinin özgün ve verimli olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sözel Verimlilik, Matematik Metaforları, Iraksak Düşünme,

ABSTRACT

In this study, two currents of interest in different fields were brought together in the same medium. The first is metaphors that reflect students' perceptions of mathematics. The second is the verbal efficiency measurement. No qualitative construct can be measured without content. Especially in measuring cognitive success and ability, using valid content gains importance and priority. For example, in the Guilford intelligence cube model, there are three dimensions: content, process, and product. Verbal efficiency is measured by the products obtained by divergent operations performed within the scope of semantic content. The products obtained are; units are classified as sets, relations, systems, transformations and inferences. Independent items are often used to reconcile validity, reliability, and usefulness during the preparation, administration, scoring, and data processing processes. Therefore, there is no "product" in the nature of a "system" in intelligence tests.

In his master's thesis, which formed the basis of this study, Karabacak wanted to measure their perceptions of mathematical metaphors. When the literature was examined, it was seen that students' interpretations of the metaphors presented to them were generally measured. No metaphor research produced by the students themselves could be found. By bringing together the two different interests mentioned at the beginning in the same medium, an opportunity was created for secondary school students to reveal their own "mathematics metaphors". Mathematics metaphors were requested in the context of five different topics: Mathematics, Learning Mathematics, Knowing Mathematics, Mathematics Lesson, and Mathematics Book. In a secondary school that the researchers had access to, 222 students were asked one by one for the five subjects: "What is it like?" From where? and What does it look like? From where?" questions were asked. The collected written responses were interpreted using quantitative and qualitative methods. In this study, students' responses were evaluated in terms of verbal efficiency. It was concluded that the metaphor productivity of secondary school students in the context of Mathematics is original and productive.

Keywords: TIMSS, Affective Attitude, Sense of Belonging to School, School Climate, Achievement

OKULA AİT OLMA DUYGUSU İLE MATEMATİK VE FEN BAŞARISI ARASINDA BEKLENMEDİK ÇELİŞKİ: TIMSS19 VERİLERİ

UNEXPECTED CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SENSE OF BELONGINGNESS TO SCHOOL AND MATH AND SCIENCE ACHIEVEMENT: TIMSS19 DATA

Prof. Dr. Ali Baykal

Bahcesehir University, İstanbul Turkiye
ORCID: 0000-0001-7705-4064

ÖZET

Uluslararası geniş ölçekli sınavlar eğitsel gelişim için gerekli bilimsel veri birikimine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Geniş ölçekli ölçmelerin sonuçları, uluslararası karşılaştırmaları kolaylaştırarak ulusal uygulamaların da değerlendirilmesine katkı sağlar. Eğitsel uygulamaların yaygın etkilerinin anlaşılmasının yanı sıra öğrenme başarısının cinsiyet, gelir, anne-baba eğitim düzeyleri vb. kategorik değişkenlere göre farklılaşmaların; ilgi, yetenek, kaygı vb. sürekli değişkenlerle ilişkilerin belirlenmesine fırsat verebilir. Geniş ölçekli araştırmalardan birisi olan TIMSS verileri ile de değişik yıllarda öğrencilerin eğitsel edinimleri irdelenmiştir. Çeşitli yıllardaki TIMSS verileri ile eğitsel başarının belirleyici etkenleri incelenmiştir. Örneğin öğrencilerin sosyo-ekonomik engellerine karşın başarılı olabildikleri bile gözlenmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra engelli öğrencilerin başarılarının ülkeler arasında farklılık gösterdiği de görülebilir. Geniş ölçekli sınavlarda her zaman yer alan Matematik konusunda öğrencilerin yaşadığı zorluklar her zaman ilgi odağı olmuştur. Matematik kaygısı ve matematikte çaresizlik öğrencilerin matematik öğrenmesini zorlaştırmaktadır. Oysa, öğrenciler, ana-babalar ve elbette eğitimciler için matematik ve fen önemlidir. PISA veya TIMSS gibi uluslararası geniş katılımlı ölçümlerde Türk öğrencileri matematik ve fen konularında başarılı olamadıkları ortaya çıkmaktadır. Türk öğrencilerin bu konulara ilişkin duyuşsal özellikleri, müfredat dışı etkinliklere katılımları, eğitimden beklentileri, okullarındaki donanım olanakları, okullarının güvenliği başarılarını belirleyici etkenler olabilmektedir. TIMSS 2019 uygulamasında ölçülen değişkenlerden biri de Okula Ait Olma Duygusudur. Ayrıca okul Disiplini, Güvenlik Duygusu ve Akran zorbalığı algıları ile ilgili veriler bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı ülkelerin Matematik ve Fen alanlarındaki bilişsel başarıları ile başta Okula Ait Olma Duygusu olmak üzere diğer duyuşsal algıları arasındaki karşılıklı ilişkileri ortaya koymaktır. Analiz birimi olarak ülkeler alındığında TIMSS19 verileri fen ve matematik başarısı ile okula aidiyet duygusu arasında negatif bir ilişki olduğunu ortaya koydu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TIMSS, Duyuşsal Tutum, Okula Ait Olma Duygusu, Okul İklimi, Başarı

ABSTRACT

International large-scale examinations contribute to the accumulation of scientific data necessary for educational development. The results of large-scale measurements facilitate international comparisons and contribute to the evaluation of national practices. In addition to understanding the widespread effects of educational practices, achievement can be affected by some categorical variables such as gender, income, parental education levels, etc. TIMSS data provide the opportunity to determine the correlations between achievement and some continuous variables such as students' attitudes. The educational achievements of students in different years were examined with TIMSS data, which is one of the large-scale studies. The determining factors of educational success were examined with TIMSS data from various years. For example, it has even been observed that students can be successful despite their socio-economic obstacles. In addition, it can be seen that the success of students with disabilities varies between countries. The difficulties experienced by students in Mathematics, which is always included in large-scale exams, have always been the center of attention. Mathematics anxiety and helplessness in mathematics make it difficult for students to learn mathematics. However, math and science are important for students, parents and, of course, educators. Assessment research such as PISA or TIMSS reveal that Turkish students are not successful in mathematics and science. Turkish students' affective characteristics regarding these issues, their participation in extra-curricular activities, their expectations from education, the equipment facilities in their schools, and the security of their schools may be the determining factors for their success. One of the variables measured in the TIMSS 2019 application is the Sense of Belonging to School. There is also data on school Discipline, Sense of Security and perceptions of peer bullying. The aim of this study was to display the intercorrelations between countries' achievements in Mathematics and Science and the Sense of Belonging to School. Data revealed a negative correlation between science and math achievement and the sense of belongingness to school in TIMSS19 when countries are taken as the units of analysis.

Keywords: TIMSS, Affective Attitude, Sense of Belonging to School, School Climate, Achievement

ABDURRAHMAN WAHID (GUSDUR) THOUGHTS: ISLAMIC STUDIES AND PEOPLE'S ECONOMICS

ADHI RIZA AULIA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0003-6154-3279

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

ADE GUNAWAN
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0001-8479-0641

Abstract
This research aims to determine Abdurrahman Wahid's basic thought concepts regarding Islam and people's economics. Community economy is an economic system carried out by local communities. The implementation of people's economics also aims to realize social justice in society through controlling economic activities. This research is a literature study with a qualitative approach. The data sources in this research were obtained through studying various references such as books, journal articles, the internet, and other sources relevant to the research topic. The data analysis in this research uses content analysis techniques from existing reference sources. The research results show that Abdurrahman Wahid's thoughts on economics are established into five pillars and also become an implementation. The five pillars are, namely, the people's economy which is an economic movement controlled and implemented by the (small) people. Then, the economy must be based on local resources and establish consistent food prices to support increased purchasing power. Furthermore, economic growth and equality must also go hand in hand and maintain relations between countries to be able to develop together. Apart from that, Gus Dur also had ideas about social Islam in the form of Islamic economics, namely the values of justice, equality, liberation, simplicity, humanity, brotherhood and local wisdom.

Keywords: Economics, Populist, Islam, Gus Dur.

EFFECT OF PHOSPHOGYPSUM ON SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES IN MOROCCAN SALT-AFFECTED SOILS

M Barka Outbakat
Agricultural Innovation and Technology Transfer Center (AITTC), Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir 43150, Morocco

Khalil El Mejahed
Agricultural Innovation and Technology Transfer Center (AITTC), Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir 43150, Morocco

Mohamed El Gharous
Agricultural Innovation and Technology Transfer Center (AITTC), Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir 43150, Morocco

Kamal El Omari
OCP S.A., Sustainability & Green Industrial Development (SGID), Casablanca 20200, Morocco

Adnane Beniaich
Agricultural Innovation and Technology Transfer Center (AITTC), Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Ben Guerir 43150, Morocco

Abstract:
Salinity is one of the most critical challenges for crop production and soil and water management in arid and semi-arid regions, such as a large area of Morocco. These regions are characterized by low rainfall with an erratic distribution, long drought periods, and high evaporation, resulting in salt accumulation in the superficial layer of the soil and soil and water degradation. Therefore, phosphogypsum (PG) could be a promising amendment to reduce the salinity effect and improve soil quality in salt-affected soils. In this context, the present study aimed to evaluate the effect of PG on the physical properties of Luvisols and Cambisols collected from salt-affected soils in four regions in Morocco: Chichaoua, Ras El Ain, Sidi Zouine, and Sed El Masjoune. The treatments consisted of different rates of PG (15, 30, and 45 t/ha), natural Gypsum (G) (15 t/ha), and control. Our findings revealed that PG application improved soil structure by promoting flocculant action provided by calcium. Linear regression indicated that Water Aggregate Stability (WAS) and PG doses were strongly correlated with a high coefficient of determination ($R2 = 93.41\%$, p value < 0.05). Compared to the control, the overall efficiency of 45 t/ha of PG amendment reached 53%, 95%, and 36%, respectively, in Chichaoua, Ras El Ain, and Sed El Masjoune soils. PG application presented a positive effect on other soil physical properties (soil hydraulic properties, total porosity, and bulk density), especially for the soils of Chichaoua and Ras El Ain regions. The total porosity was increased by 8% with 45 t PG/ha in Ras El Ain soil, and in Chichaoua soil, the bulk density was 5% lower in the pot treated with 45 t PG/ha compared to the control. This study supports the use of PG as an amendment for reclaiming salt-affected soils through monitoring agronomic and environmental impacts.

Keywords: sustainability; soil salinity; sodicity; soil degradation; soil physical properties; circular econom

FEASIBILITY STUDY OF ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT IN REGISTER 19 OF WAN ABDUL RACHMAN GRAND FOREST PARK (TAHURA WAR)

Vinanda Arum Tri Kurniawan

Jurusan Kehutanan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung,

Christine Wulandari

Jurusan Kehutanan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung,

Pitojo Budiono

Jurusan Ilmu Pemerintahan, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik, Universitas Lampung

Eny Puspasari

Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Taman Hutan Raya Wan Abdul Rachman

ABSTRACT

Ecotourism is tourism that emphasizes conservation and education, ecotourism is currently starting to develop in Lampung. Ecotourism management needs to be considered to increase the potential of environmental services. Based on data from the Bandar Lampung City Tourism Office in 2022, many people are interested in ecotourism where it is known that there is an increase in visitors of 9.4% compared to 2021. However, the management is still low, this can be seen from the percentage of the number of tours that fall into the ecotourism category of only 20.63%. Based on this, it is necessary to conduct a feasibility study to determine whether a tour is feasible or not to be used as ecotourism. The research location is in Register 19 Wan Abdul Rachman Forest Park which was conducted in August 2023. This research was conducted to provide information related to the feasibility of Register 19 Tahura WAR tourism which can later be used as a recommendation for the management of tourist attractions. The method used is a qualitative method through a descriptive approach. Data were collected through interviews and observations. The feasibility study of tourism will appear from the analysis using the Guidelines for the Analysis of Operational Areas of Natural Tourism Objects and Attractions (ADO-ODTWA).

Keywords: Ecotourism, Environmental Services, Feasibility

THE PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF COMMUNAL CLASHES ON AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES: A CASE OF ISHIELU, EBONYI STATE, NIGERIA

Clement Okechukwu Attamah

Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria

Chiamaka Lilian Emmanuel

Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria

Godswill Gozie Okoro

Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Communal clashes have been the bane of community development in some parts of the world especially in rural Nigeria. The study assessed the communal clashes in Ishielu, Ebonyi State, Nigeria, with particular emphasis on the perceived socio-economic effects of the conflict on agricultural activities of farmers. A structured interview schedule was used to collect data from 96 farmers who were sampled using multi-stage and purposive sampling techniques. The data were analysed using descriptive statistics. The findings reveal that the major causes of communal clashes were political rivalry (M=2.97), land disputes (M=2.96), and cultism (M=2.93), while the identified major effects were death and dearth of farmers (M=5.00), destruction of crops (M=4.97), reduced disposable income (M= 4.93) and destruction of storage houses and facilities (M=4.92). The possible solutions to communal conflicts were access to information (M=4.94), provision of effective communication channels (M=4.89), involvement of local leaders and forces in settling disputes before escalation (M=4.89), and the provision of wholesome training for the youths (M=4.86). The study inferred that consistent communal clashes have grave negative effects on agricultural activities and the socio-economic effects could result to reduction in crop yield, increased poverty, and displacement of farmers, among others. The study therefore recommends that the governments should intensify efforts to foster and aid peace among communities, especially in settling of land disputes, recovering light weapons in the hands of criminals and cultists, and providing wholesome empowerment schemes for youths in the area.

Keywords: Communal clashes, Agricultural activities, Effects of conflicts, Conflicts in Nigeria

INFLUENCE THE MOLAR CONCENTRATION ON THE PROPERTIES OF NANOSTRUCTURE NIO THIN FILMS TO BE USED AS A GASEOUS SENSOR

Radhiyah M. Aljarrah

University of Kufa/ Faculty of Science/ Department of Physics/ Iraq

ORCİD: ID/ 0000-0003-3431-4238

Nawar Raheem

University of Kufa/ Faculty of Science/ Department of Physics/ Iraq

Ali Al-Jawdah

Babylon University, Collage of science, Physics department, Iraq.

ABSTRACT

Semiconductor metal oxides such as nickel oxide NiO are in principle a suitable material for use as gaseous sensors.

In this research, nickel oxide nanostructure were prepared by chemical spray pyrolysis method, by dissolving different weights of aqueous nickel nitrate [Ni(NO3)2.6H2O] in 100 ml of distilled water to obtain different concentrations of the solution used in the spraying process, and the concentrations were(0.01, 0.03, 0.05, 0.07 and 0.1 M). The structural nature of the prepared films were measured using X-ray diffraction technique and atomic force microscope examinations, and the influence of changing the spring solution concentrations on the structure of the films were studied.

A gaseous sensor was prepared from various concentration of nickel oxide salt solution, the response properties were studied, and the best temperature was found for operating the gaseous sensor for NO_2 gas. Also, finding the response and recovery times for the sensor and finding the best concentration that gives the highest responsivity and the lowest response time.

Keywords: AFM, Gas Sensor, nickel oxide, operating temperature, responsivity .

DETERMINATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS PROPERTIES OF ORIENTAL BEECH (*FAGUS ORIENTALIS* LIPSKY) AND SCOTS PINE (*PINUS SYLVESTRIS* LIPSKY) WOOD PROCESSED WITH DIFFERENT MILLING BLADES AND HEAT TREATMENT

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Çağlar Altay

Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Aydın, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this research, the objective was to ascertain the surface roughness measurements of Oriental beech (Fagus orientalis Lipsky) and Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris Lipsky) wood after undergoing heat treatment using various milling tools. In the study, first, the test samples were subjected to heat treatment at 150 °C and 180 °C for 2, 4, and 6 hours, and then on planed solid wood material surfaces with milling machine blades (star and razor blades); The effects of wood type, blade type, heat treatment time and heat treatment temperature on surface roughness were investigated. TIME TR-100 tactile (needle) surface roughness tester was used to measure surface roughness values. For this purpose, a total of 280 Oriental beech and Scots pine wood test samples, 10 from each sample group, were prepared and measurements were made perpendicular to the fibers.

According to the test results; the smoothest surface was determined in Scots pine wood at the tree species level. At the milling cutter type level, it was detected in the star blade of Oriental beech wood and in the razor blade of Scots pine wood. When all the test samples were examined, the best roughness value was observed in the Scots pine wood test samples processed with a razor blade and heat treated at 150 °C for 6 hours.

Keywords: Heat treatment, milling cutters, surface roughness, Oriental beech, Scots pine

FARMERS' ACCESS AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT FACILITIES: A CASE OF ENUGU NORTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, ENUGU STATE, NIGERIA

Clement Okechukwu Attamah
Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria

Princewill Chinonso Madumere
Department of Agricultural Extension, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Credit plays critical role in agricultural development. The study assessed farmers' access and use of agricultural credit facilities in Enugu North Senatorial Zone of Enugu State, Nigeria. Multi-stage and purposive sampling techniques were adopted in selecting 72 farmers for the study. Data were elicited using structured interview schedule, and analysed using descriptive statistics. The result shows that the major sources of credit available to farmers were friends and relations (73.6%), cooperative society (52.8%) and Isusu (thrift) (48.6%), while the main accessible sources were friends and relations (M=2.89), and cooperative society (M=2.50). The credits were principally used for planting operations (88.9%), purchase of seeds and seedlings (87.5%), purchase of farm chemicals like fertilizer, and insecticide (84.7%), land preparation (81.9%), and hiring of labour (77.8%). The study concluded that farmers lacked access to institutionalized credits like loan from commercial banks, and that could drastically affect agriculture development. Hence, government through agricultural extension agents should urgently and adequately sensitize farmers on credit sources, accessibility, utilization, repayment and investment.

Keywords: Agricultural development; Credit access and use; Agricultural credit facilities; Credits in Nigeria

PASTA DEVELOPMENT WITH GRAPEFRUIT PEEL POWDER INCORPORATION

Sahil Chaudhary
Barinderjit Singh
Department of Food Science and Technology, I. K. Gujral Punjab Technical University, Kapurthala, Punjab 144603, India

Recycling food processing byproducts is a high trend. Grapefruit (*Citrus* x *paradisi*) peel powder utilization in pasta formulation represents an economic and eco-friendly way to create value-added products with multiple nutritional benefits. Grapefruit peel (GP) powder was tested for prepared from peels which were cleaned, dried using lyophilizer, and tested for chemical composition and physicochemical properties. GP powder at different concentrations (0-12%) was supplemented with semolina flour for making pasta and evaluated for its quality attributes. The obtained results from the study divulged that the different peel flour concentrations improved the antioxidant activity and total phenolic content of the prepared pasta. Texture profile analysis (TPA) is a premier test for determining the textural properties of foods. Concerning the characterization and quality control of the cooked pasta, the hardness of the controlled sample was lower, compared to the hardness of the pasta containing peel flour, attributable to decreased water absorption. The cohesiveness and gumminess of peel flour incorporated pasta were higher than the control due to amylopectin escaping from the protein network and cohering with the cooked pasta's surface. Apart, color is an important parameter that reflects the ingredients and processing techniques used to develop products. An increment in peel powder level incorporation showed a decline in lightness (L*), but increased redness (a*) and total color change divulging a linear relationship between the color profile and the amount of peel powder incorporated. Lastly, sensory parameters (flavor, taste, texture, color) tested put forward the outcome that pasta with 9% peel flour was found to be most acceptable with the overall acceptability. Thus, grapefruit peel flour has a great potential to be used for pasta production with enhanced nutritive and quality attributes.

Keywords:Grapefruit peel powder;pasta;antioxidant activity;texture;sensory studies

NEWTONIAN HEATING EFFECT ACROSS THE MOVING HORIZONTAL PLATE WITH CHEMICAL REACTION OF MHD MAXWELL FLUID

K. Sudarmozhi

Research Scholar, Department of Mathematics, Saveetha School of Engineering, SIMATS, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

The investigation was centered on the convective double diffusive flow of a Maxwell fluid. It took into account the impact of chemical reactions and radiation on a permeable, horizontally moving plate. The study also considered factors such as heat generation, Newtonian heating conditions, and the influence of MHD. The governing equations, initially formulated as partial differential equations, were subsequently converted into ordinary differential equations (ODEs) using a similarity transformation approach. To solve this resulting system of ODEs, we utilized MATLAB's built-in software, BVP4C. The solutions obtained were presented graphically to illustrate various flow field behaviors, energy conservation, and concentration patterns for different combinations of parameters. Specifically, we focused on the Newtonian heating condition at the boundary. One crucial finding of this study is the noticeable increase in nondimensional temperature contour and Nusselt number profile as the value of the Newtonian heating effect increased. Similarly, the Sherwood number profile exhibited a rise with an increase in the chemical reaction effect value. Our work has been rigorously validated by comparing it to existing research. The results have shown a remarkably high degree of alignment, reinforcing the reliability and validity of our work. This validation process underscores the robustness and correctness of our code, allowing us to assert with confidence that it is well-aligned with the existing body of knowledge in this field.

INFLUENCE OF THE SOCIAL MEDIA ON LITERARY LANGUAGE

Prof. Vikas Dattatray Dhumal

Popatrao Kisanrao Thorat College Khutbav, Daund, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

ABSTRACT

Literature is undoubtedly one of the important elements of society because it shows how people communicate. Social media and literature are two inseparable concepts. Literature aims to educate and entertain people through stories, dramas, songs and poems. However, media is a challenge that limits the production and availability of written content. Generally , media that transmitted literary material, such as books, television, radio, and theaters, were limited to people who could afford or have access to venues. Nowadays, media has become an umbrella term for all communication and information channels, be it social media, television or the internet.

Writing technology was the earliest way to create literature, and it evolved into digital technology that produces audio-visual content. Mathew Arnold once said that media is busy literature. But now we find that the opposite has also become true. In modern days, everything that comes through the media becomes the basis of what people think, feel and say, and on the contrary, it is the duty of the media to express people and emotions, feelings and reactions. literature is also a metamorphosis and brings changes at root level because it touches the hearts and souls of people. But today there is literature

treated like a machine. People play with it on social media platforms. No area is unimportant to the social media. Its scope is amazing. Its ability to cause rapid changes in society cannot be denied, because the social media is always important. This study covers available social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, X (Twitter), Instagram, YouTube, Messenger, IMO & LinkedIn.

Keywords: Literature, Social Media, Society, Literary Language, Communication.

EBEVEYNLERİN TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET ALGILARININ ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI DENEYİMLERİ AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF PARENTS' GENDER PERCEPTIONS IN TERMS OF CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

Öğr. Gör. Bayram DELEŞ

Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Çocuk Gelişimi Programı, Erzincan, Türkiye

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7507-240X

Özet

Toplumda kadının ve erkeğin sahip olduğu roller, kadınların ev ve toplumsal alanlardaki davranış şekilleri, erkeklerin toplumdaki ve ailedeki görevlerine ilişkin kalıplaşmış yargılar bireylerin toplumsal rol algılarını belirlemektedir. Toplumsal cinsiyet kavramı genel olarak bireylerin davranışlarını yönlendiren erkeksi ya da kadınsı olarak nitelendirilen davranışları tanımlamak amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Bu araştırmada ebeveynlerin toplumsal cinsiyet algılarının çocukluk çağı deneyimleri açısından incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada nicel araştırma yöntemleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden 485 ebeveyn oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada betimsel araştırma yöntemi tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak ‘Kişisel Bilgi Formu’ ve ‘Toplumsal Cinsiyet Algısı Ölçeği’ kullanılmış olup, veriler google form aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin normallik dağılımları incelendikten sonra normal dağılım gösteren veriler için bağımsız gruplar tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda çocukluğunda köyde yaşayan, anne babası evli olan ve anne babasıyla iletişimini olumlu olarak değerlendiren ebeveynlerin toplumsal cinsiyet algılarının yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cinsiyet, Ebeveyn, Toplumsal cinsiyet

Abstract

The roles of men and women in society, the behavior of women at home and in social areas, and stereotypes about men's duties in society and family determine individuals' social role perceptions. The concept of gender is generally used to define masculine or feminine behaviors that guide individuals' behavior. This study aimed to examine parents' gender perceptions in terms of childhood experiences. Quantitative research methods were used in the study. The study group of the research consists of 485 parents who agreed to participate in the research. Descriptive research method scanning model was used in the research. 'Personal Information Form' and 'Gender Perception Scale' were used as data collection tools in the research, and the data were collected through Google form. After examining the normality distributions of the data obtained, independent groups one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used for normally distributed data. As a result of the research, it was determined that the gender perceptions of parents who lived in the village during their childhood, whose parents were married, and who evaluated their communication with their parents as positive were high.

Keywords: Gender, Parent, Gender

GÖÇ DESTANI'NIN DEĞERLER EĞİTİMİ BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE EPIC OF MIGRATION IN TERMS OF VALUES EDUCATION

Dr. M. Salih Avcı
Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Van

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Faruk Kayman
Hakkâri Üniversitesi, Hakkâri

ÖZET

Değer kavramı, başkaları tarafından dayatıldığı için değil, insanların sırf kendi akıl ve anlayışları ile doğru kabul ettikleri ve bu konuda uzlaşma halinde oldukları yargıları ve inançları ifade eder. Değerler, toplumların davranış seçimi ve hareket tarzlarına kılavuzluk eden, toplumca diğer inanç ve görüşlerden üstün tutulan prensiplerdir. Maddi ve manevi unsurların her ikisini de kapsayan değerler dini, ahlaki, estetik, bilişsel, hazcı şeklinde tasnif edilebilmektedir. Toplumların değer yargıları ve hayata bakış tarzları birbirinden farklı olduğundan bu kavram, milletlere özgü bir karakter taşır. Bir milletin kolektif hafızasının ürünü olan ve o milletin yüceliklerinin, kahramanlıklarının anlatıldığı destanlarda yardımseverlik, cesaret, büyüğe karşı saygı, fedakârlık, yurt sevgisi gibi değer yargılarıyla karşılaşmak mümkündür. Ait olduğu milletin dil ürünü olan ve o topluma mahsus değerleri en iyi şekilde yansıtacak dilsel belgelerin başında gelen destanların değerler eğitiminde kullanılması önem arz etmektedir. Yeni nesillere aktarılacak değerlerin destanlar vasıtasıyla aktarımının sağlanması, yapılacak işe edebi ve estetik bir boyut kazandıracaktır. Bu çalışmada Göç Destanı'nın değerler eğitimi açısından incelenmesi ve değerler eğitimi bağlamında kullanılıp kullanılamayacağının saptanması amaçlanmıştır. Kutsal taşı Çinlilere veren Uygur Türklerinin Tanrı tarafından cezalandırılmalarını ve vatanlarından göç etmelerini konu edinen bu destanda, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda; işi ehline vermenin önemi, vatan toprağının kutsal olduğu ve bunun hiçbir sebeple gözden çıkarılamayacağı, milleti bir arada tutan ve millet olma şuurunu aşılayan sembollerin manevi değeri, azim ve kararlılık, milli menfaatlerin şahsi menfaatlerin önüne geçirilmesi gerektiği gibi konular üzerinde durulduğu tespit edilmiştir. Destanda olumsuz örnek oluşturabilecek herhangi bir unsura rastlanmamıştır. Bu açıdan destanın değerler eğitiminde kullanılabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç Destanı, Değer, Değerler Eğitimi

ABSTRACT

The concept of value refers to judgments and beliefs that people accept and agree upon as true based solely on their own reason and understanding, not because they are imposed by others. Values are the principles that guide the behavioral choices and courses of action of societies and are held by society to be superior to other beliefs and opinions. Values, which include both material and immaterial elements, can be classified as religious, moral, aesthetic, cognitive, hedonistic. Since societies have different value judgments and ways of looking at life, this concept has a character specific to nations. It is possible to encounter value judgments such as benevolence, courage, respect for elders, sacrifice, love of country in epics, which are the product of a nation's collective memory and tell the glories and heroism of that nation. It is important to use epics, which are the linguistic products of the nation to which they belong and which are the leading linguistic documents that will reflect the values of that society in the best way, in values education. Ensuring the transfer of values to be transferred to new generations through epics will add a literary and aesthetic dimension to the work to be done. This study aims to analyze the Migration Epic in terms of values education and to determine whether it can be used in the context of values education. Document analysis, one of the qualitative research methods, was used in this epic about the punishment of the Uyghur Turks who gave the sacred stone to the Chinese by God and their migration from their homeland. As a result of the research; it was determined that the importance of giving the work to the competent, that the land of the homeland is sacred and that it cannot be sacrificed for any reason, the spiritual value of the symbols that hold the nation together and instill the consciousness of being a nation, perseverance and determination, national interests should be prioritized over personal interests. No elements that could set a negative example were found in the epic. In this respect, it is thought that the epic can be used in values education.

Keywords: Migration Epic, Value, Values Education

YİYECEK İÇECEK İŞLETMELERİNDE FİYATLANDIRMA YÖNTEMLERİ

PRICING METHODS IN FOOD AND BEVERAGE BUSINESSES

Doç. Dr. Melike Kurtaran Çelik
Trabzon Üniversitesi
ORCID: 0000-0002-4152-9459

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kurtaran
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1780-2491

ÖZET

Emek yoğun bir sektör olan turizm sektörünün önemli bileşenlerinden bir tanesi yiyecek-içecek işletmeleridir. Çünkü insanların karşılanması sürekli ve gerekli temel ihtiyaçlarından biri olan yeme-içme ihtiyaçları beraberinde yiyecek-içecek sektörünü dünyadaki en büyük sektörlerden biri haline getirmiş ve ekonomik kriz ve savaş dönemlerinde bile bu sektörün varlığını sürdüren ve gelişen bir sektör konumunda bulunmasına neden olmuştur.

Yiyecek-içecek sektörünün bel kemiğini oluşturan yiyecek-içecek işletmeleri için müşteri memnuniyeti sağlamak, sürekli artan ve değişen müşteri istek ve ihtiyaçlarına karşılık vermek, kar hedeflerine ulaşmak, varlıklarını sürdürmek ve rekabet edebilirlikleri açısından oldukça önemlidir. Yiyecek içecek işletmelerinin bu hedeflerine ulaşabilmeleri için temel koşul olan müşteri memnuniyeti sağlamalarının yolu da menülerde yer alan yiyecek ve içeceklerin uygun fiyatlama teknikleriyle hazırlanmalarına dayanmaktadır.

Hem üreticiler hem de tüketiciler açısından değerlendirildiğinde menüler, işletme ve işletme yöneticileri için önemli bir kar ve maliyet kontrol unsurunu, tüketiciler için ise; sosyal, psikolojik ve fizyolojik ihtiyaçlarını karşılayan bir unsuru oluşturmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada da sürekli gelişen sektörlerinden biri olan turizm sektörü içinde rekabetin yoğun olarak yaşandığı ve sayıları gün geçtikçe artan yiyecek ve içecek işletmeleri için fiyatlandırmanın önemi konusunda farkındalık yaratarak, karlarını artırmak ve sürdürülebilirliklerini sağlamak amacıyla uygun yöntemler isteyen yiyecek-içecek işletmelerinin sundukları ürünler için doğru ve etkin fiyatlandırma yöntemleri araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yiyecek-İçecek işletmeleri, Turizm Sektörü, Fiyatlandırma Yöntemleri.

ABSTRACT

One of the important components of the tourism sector, which is a labor-intensive sector, is food and beverage businesses. Because food and beverage needs, which are one of the constant and necessary basic needs of people, have made the food and beverage industry one of the largest sectors in the World and this has led to this sector being a sector that continues to exist and develops even during periods of economic crisis and war.

or food and beverage businesses, which form the backbone of the food and beverage industry, ensuring customer satisfaction is very important in terms of responding to ever-increasing and changing customer demands and needs, achieving profit targets, maintaining their existence and competitiveness. The way for food and beverage businesses to achieve customer satisfaction, which is the basic condition for achieving these goals, is based on the preparation of the food and beverages on the menus with appropriate pricing techniques.

When evaluated from the perspective of both producers and consumers, menus constitute an important profit and cost control element for businesses and business managers. For consumers; It constitutes an element that meets social, psychological and physiological needs.

In this study, it is aimed to raise awareness about the importance of pricing for food and beverage businesses, where competition is intense within the tourism sector, which is one of the constantly developing sectors, and the number of which is increasing day by day. At the same time, accurate and effective pricing methods have been researched for the products offered by food and beverage businesses that want appropriate methods to increase their profits and ensure their sustainability.

Key Words: Food and Beverage Businesses, Tourism Sector, Pricing Methods.

NONLINEAR NEXUS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA: EVIDENCE FROM TWO MAJOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Aabidah Rashid
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, India

Dr. Gopinathan R
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, India

Abstract

This study investigates the asymmetric impacts of economic policy uncertainty and geopolitical risk (GPR) on two major greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide and methane emissions, in India over a sample range of 1975–2019. Furthermore, the study has employed economic growth, energy consumption, and trade as additional variables in the two major greenhouse gas emission models. The study employed the nonlinear autoregressive distributed lag model (NARDL) and confirmed the asymmetric impact of the selected variables on two major GHGs. Nonetheless, it was observed that the asymmetric impact of the underlying variables on CO_2 and CH_4 varies in magnitude as well as in direction. The empirical findings of the study revealed that economic policy uncertainty and GPR significantly impact carbon dioxide emissions in both the short and long run. Whereas, methane is impacted only in the short run. In addition, economic growth and energy consumption are found to be the aggravators of CO_2 emission levels in the long run, which indicates that India's economic expansion heavily relies on energy-intensive technologies. In contrast, trade is found to abate emissions of carbon dioxide in the long run. Therefore, the results suggest that switching energy sources is one of the first steps in mitigating emissions. Furthermore, the government can involve international organisations in policy suggestions and focus more on policy transparency, and nations must negotiate peacefully to reduce the risk of economic policy uncertainty and geopolitical risk.

Keywords: CO_2 emissions, CH_4 emissions, World Uncertainty Index, Geopolitical risk, India, NARDL approach.

STUDY And HYDRODYNAMIC SIMULATION OF A NEW HORIONTAL SETTLING TANK

Phd. Guilane Chahinez
The University of Badji Mokhtar, Annaba at Algeria

Prof. Dr. Hammar Yahia
The University of Badji Mokhtar, Annaba at Algeria

ABSTRACT

Although, the principle of settling has been known for a very long time, it becomes very complex in the case of sedimentation of more or less flocculated particles, due to the change in the initial physical properties of the particles (shape, diameter and density).
A hydrodynamic model of a new settling basin is developed on a reduced model where length is 1.7 m , 0.6 m in width and 0.3 m in theoretical settling height.
A comparison of the water flow velocities within the structure with the measurements simulated by the Ansys Fluent computer code is carried out, with several construction features in order to improve its hydraulic and hydrodynamic performance.
A better distribution of velocities is obtained by the device called 3 axes and by adding a perforated plate.

Keywords: Settling, sedimentation, reduced model, velocity, simulation, Fluent.

THE EXPLOITATIVE NEXUS: UNRAVELING THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN HUMAN TRAFFICKING, MARRIAGE, AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES, AND POVERTY

Ms. Parul Shukla

Assistant Professor, School of Law, Galgotias University, Greater Noida,Uttarpradesh.

Dr. Niteesh Upadhyay

Associate Professor, Symbiosis Law School, Noida Campus, Symbiosis International (University) Pune and Research Fellow Tashkent State University of Law, Uzbekistan.

Millions of people are trafficked around the globe every year, and the world has acknowledged and is willing to fight this menace through global cooperation. There are many reasons why people are trafficked, i.e., forced labour, forced marriage, forced prostitution, organ transplantation, camel jockeying, begging, domestic work, etc. This research work is going to discuss a sector that is mostly ignored when we are talking about human trafficking, and that is the agricultural sector. A researcher conducted interviews with around 50 victims of trafficking, 20 traffickers, and 10 NGO members to know the reasons for trafficking. Poverty is one of the major reasons for the trafficking of women, especially for the purpose of marriage. There are many poverty-stricken states in India like Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, etc. In these states, parents and grandparents sell their daughters for the purpose of marriage to grooms from the states of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Punjab. The sex ratio of male to female is very low in the above-mentioned state, which is why they become the target for trafficked brides.

Poverty is a driving force behind the trafficking of women for the purpose of marriage in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan, and Punjab. The researcher, while conducting the case studies, also came to know about a factor that were not known before but contributes substantially to the number of women trafficked to rural areas. The reason is agricultural work.

Trafficked women face gross violations of their human rights, especially when they are re-trafficked, remarried, and abandoned by the purchasers, or so-called husband family. These women from poverty-stricken areas also face domestic violence, including sexual assault, at regular intervals, and when they resist it, they are sold to some new buyer, and hence the purchaser's husband faces no economic loss.

To improve the conditions of these trafficked brides, it is important to provide them with vocational training, economic support, and livelihood support; otherwise, this kind of trafficking will never stop and thousands of victims will keep on working in fields as agriculturally exploited slaves.

Keywords: Bride Trafficking, modern day slavery, sexual slavery, agriculture

TURİZM EĞİTİMİ ALAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN KARİYER PLANLARI: ALAN ARAŞTIRMASI

CAREER PLANS OF STUDENTS TAKING TOURISM EDUCATION: FIELD RESEARCH

Doç. Dr. Melike Kurtaran Çelik
Trabzon Üniversitesi
ORCID: 0000-0002-4152-9459

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kurtaran
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi
ORCID NO: 0000-0003-1780-2491

ÖZET

Emek yoğun bir sektör olan turizm sektöründe artan rekabet ortamında müşteri memnuniyetinin sağlanması, sektörde çalışan nitelikli işgücünün memnuniyetine dolayısıyla da sürekliliğine bağlıdır. Nitelikli işgücünün ortaya çıkması bireylerin erken dönemde ve özellikle de üniversite öğrenciliği dönemindeki kariyer hedefleri ve bilinçli kariyer planlamaları ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Turizm sektöründeki artan nitelikli eleman ihtiyacı turizm eğitimi alan ve bu alanda kendilerini geliştirme hedefi yüksek olan turizm bölümü öğrencilerini yakından ilgilendirmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın temel amacı önlisans eğitimi alan ve iki yıllık eğitim süreleri içinde "Kariyer Planlama Dersi" bulunmayan turizm öğrencilerinin kariyerlerini planlama eğilimlerinin belirlenmesidir. Bu amaca ilave olarak; otel işletmeciliği programında eğitim gören öğrencilerle seyahat hizmetleri programında eğitim gören öğrencilerin kariyer planları arasında fark olup olmadığının tespit edilmesi, bu bölümlerde okuyan öğrencilerin turizm alanı dışındaki başka sektörlerde istihdam eğilimlerinin olup olmadığının belirlenmesi ve öğrencilerin okudukları bölümle ilgili tutumlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu çalışma için, Trabzon Üniversitesi Turizm ve Otelcilik Meslek Yüksekokulu'nda, Otel İşletmeciliği Programı ve Seyahat Hizmetleri Programlarında eğitim gören 122 öğrenciye anket uygulanmış ve elde edilen veriler istatistiki testlere tabi tutulmuştur. Araştırma soncunda bölümler karşılaştırıldığında, Otel İşletmeciliği programında eğitim gören öğrencilerin Seyahat Hizmetleri programında eğitim gören öğrencilere göre gelecekte kariyerlerine turizm alanında devam etme ve ilerleyen yıllarda üst pozisyonlarda görev alma konularında daha istekli oldukları görülmüştür. Bununla beraber kendi işyerlerini açma konusunda da Seyahat Hizmetleri programında eğitim gören öğrencilerin daha az bir sermaye ile bir "Seyahat Acentesi" kurma isteğinde oldukları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kariyer Planlama, Turizm, Girişimcilik, Turizm Öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

Ensuring customer satisfaction in the increasingly competitive environment of the tourism sector, which is a labor-intensive sector, depends on the satisfaction and therefore continuity of the qualified workforce working in the sector. The emergence of a qualified workforce is directly related to individuals' early career goals and conscious career planning, especially during their university student years. The increasing need for qualified personnel in the tourism sector is of great concern to tourism department students who receive tourism education and have a high goal of improving themselves in this field.

The main purpose of this study is to determine the career planning tendencies of tourism students who receive associate degree education and do not have a "Career Planning Course" during their two-year education period. In addition to this purpose; It was aimed to determine whether there is a difference between the career plans of students studying in the hotel management program and those studying in the travel services program, to determine whether the students studying in these departments have employment tendencies in other sectors other than tourism, and to determine the attitudes of the students towards the department they study.

For this study, a survey was applied to 122 students studying in the Hotel Management Program and Travel Services Programs at Trabzon University Vocational School of Tourism and Hotel Management, and the obtained data were subjected to statistical tests. As a result of the research, when the departments were compared, it was seen that students studying in the Hotel Management program were more willing to continue their careers in the field of tourism in the future and to take on senior positions in the following years. In addition, it has been observed that students studying in the Travel Services program are willing to establish a "Travel Agency" with less capital when it comes to opening their own businesses.

Key Words: Career Planning, Tourism, Entrepreneurship, Tourism Students

CONSUMER TRENDS AND BEHAVIOR IN THE GREEN COSMETICS INDUSTRY

José Moleiro Martins

Department of Management, Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa, Lisboa, Portugal.

Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Business Research Unit (BRU-IUL), 1649-026 Lisboa, Portugal.

Sayyed Sadaqat Hussain Shah

Department of Commerce and Finance, Government College University Lahore, Pakistan.

Muhammad Badar Khalid

Department of Commerce and Finance, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan.

Abstract

The surging popularity of green cosmetics can be attributed to their use of organic, environmentally-friendly ingredients. Previous research primarily focused on the female demographic. However, this study seeks to delve deeper into consumer behavior towards green cosmetic products by scrutinizing their purchasing patterns and the influencing factors.

The primary objective of this research is to investigate how various elements, including eco-awareness, social influence, price-quality considerations, health consciousness, and the need for uniqueness, impact consumer choices when it comes to buying green cosmetics. Employing a quantitative approach and deductive reasoning, data was gathered through a questionnaire administered in major cities across Pakistan. The ensuing data was then analyzed to draw conclusive insights.

The findings demonstrate that factors such as eco-awareness, social influence, price-quality considerations, health consciousness, and the desire for uniqueness wield significant influence over purchasing behavior in the realm of green cosmetics. Interestingly, price sensitivity emerges as a less influential factor, suggesting that consumers prioritize quality over cost when it comes to selecting green cosmetic products.

Future research endeavors could narrow their focus on the purchasing behavior of specific generations, such as millennials or Generation Z, and explore additional factors that might impact buying choices in this domain.

A REVIEW OF THE IMPACT OF CERIUM OXIDE (CERIA) NANOPARTICLES ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Malihe JAHANI
Department of Biology, Shandiz Institute of Higher Education, Mashhad, Iran
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-4755-8258

Dr. Sedighe JAHANI
Department of Biology, Science and Research Branch, Tehran Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2661-1013

ABSTRACT:

Managing the environmental impacts of nanoparticles (NPs) requires understanding their potential risks and benefits. NPs have harmful and beneficial effects on plants, however, recent findings on the interaction of crop plants with NPs provide little insight into the long-term effects of NPs on the physiology and quality of crops. The small size of NPs has led to a larger surface area and greater reactivity compared to similar non-nano compounds, which has incremented environmental and human risks. Also, due to the increase in the production of NPs, large amounts of these materials may enter the environment, for example in agriculture in order to increase crop production, reduce costs or control plant pathogens, from nanofertilizers and nanopesticides directly on agricultural soils is used. Thus, the release of these particles into the environment is inevitable and their potential impact on the environment and human health is of great concern. Plants play an important role in ecological protection as well as providing food sources for animals and humans. Continuous production and use of engineered NPs and their presence in natural sediments, agricultural soils and aquatic environments have exposed plants to the greatest risk. Also, the increase in the production and use of NPs in the environment has caused their increase in the atmosphere and their absorption by plants. As a result, the study of the effect of NPs on plants can provide a perspective on the risk of humans being exposed to these compounds through contamination of the food chain. Due to the potential toxicity of engineered NPs, phytotoxicity and accumulation of CeO_2 NPs in plants have been widely investigated. Also, the accumulation of engineered NPs may not harm the plant, but it can enter the food chain and crops and pose a serious threat to human health. Therefore, it is important to know their absorption and transfer in plants and especially food products. The results of some studies have confirmed that CeO_2 NPs are usually found in urban wastewater, and organic or inorganic compounds in wastewater also affect the increase of the aggregation of these NPs. CeO_2 NPs can be stable in biological systems for a long time. Despite previous efforts and rapid progress in the field of investigating the effect of NPs, the long-term effect of CeO_2 NPs on plants and animals is still not well identified. Significant amounts of nanoceria are released directly into the environment or soil, NPs released into the air are deposited in the soil by rain. It is also estimated that the accumulation of CeO_2 NPs in the environment is

constantly increasing. However, our knowledge about their environmental fate and behavior is still lacking. The effect of CeO_2 NPs on crop plants has shown that cerium oxide NPs reduce product quality and endanger product performance. These results indicate the widespread risks of ceria NPs for food sources and the environment.

Keywords: Cerium Oxide NPs, Environment, Crop Plants, Municipal Wastewater, Absorption and Transfer of NPs, Food Chain

EXTRACTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF ACTIVE PRINCIPLES (FLAVONOIDS) FROM THE MEDICINAL PLANT TEUCRIUM POLIUM

Doç. Dr. Sabrina Roguai

The University of Abbes Laghrour Khenchela, Algeria

ABSTRACT

Today, more than half of all molecules of pharmacological interest are at least directly extracted from natural substances. The therapeutic uses of plants date back to much earlier times. That's why we've concentrated on extracting the active ingredients from a medicinal plant called "Teucrium Polium". As this plant belongs to the Algerian flora, our analysis was based on the isolation of the active principles present in this plant, including flavones, while using extraction methods.

Keywords: Medicinal plant, Teucrium Polium, Active ingredients, Extraction

ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL BIASES IN INVESTMENT BEHAVIOR: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Ishrat Bashir
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, India

Dr. Sushil Kumar Mehta
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, India

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to conduct a systematic evaluation of the literature concerning behavioral biases in investing decision-making that appeared in between 1980-2022. Using journal of publishing, nature of research, country, publication year, data type, statistical methods utilized, and reported behavioral biases, this study critically reviews 62 out of 90 recognized articles published in respectable journals. The purpose of this study is to provide a research methodology and a more nuanced understanding of investor behavior and behavioral biases. The paper's primary contribution is a framework for understanding seven common cognitive biases that affect investors' decisions in the stock market: overconfidence, herding, representativeness, mental accounting, anchoring, hindsight, and emotional conduct. This is the first research to our knowledge to examine the connection between different types of behavioral bias and financial decisions. Due to a lack of prior research, the authors of this study focused on the effects of seven specific biases on investors' decision-making processes. Investors who identify with the field of behavior finance use the term "quasi-rational" to characterize the circumstances under which and the reasons for our occasional illogical conduct. Several works have summed up the nascent field of behavioral finance and pointed out its limitations, including a lack of primary data on individual investors, a reliance on secondary data, and a lack of study in developing countries.

***Keywords*:** Behavioral finance, Behavioral biases, Investment behavior

FORMULATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOPARTICLE LOADED BUCCAL FILMS OF CHITOSAN BASED RIZATRIPTAN

Saravanakumar Kasimedu
Department of Pharmaceutics, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (Autonomous), Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.

Shilpaja Chella
Department of Pharmaceutical Technology, Sri Padmavahi Mahila Viswavidyalaya (Women's University), Tirupati-517504, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA.

Hemanth Y
Department of Pharmaceutics, Sree Vidyanikethan College of Pharmacy, Sree Sainath Nagar, Tirupati-517102, Andhra Pradesh, INDIA

ABSTRACT

Background: In this study, the ionic gelation technique was used to prepare chitosan nanoparticles. During the preparation step, the NPs were loaded with of Rizatriptan.

Materials and Methods: These NPs were characterized in terms of size, charge, morphology, drug loading, and drug release. Particle Size and Zeta potential was found to be 476.6 nm 22.6 mv respectively. *In-vitro* Drug release was found to be 84.20% after 24 hr for optimized formulation. Separately, buccal films were prepared, and their properties were optimized in terms of weight, surface pH, thickness, folding endurance, and mucoadhesion. After that, the NPs were dispersed in the films and characterized for i*n-vitro* drug release kinetics.

Results: Thickness of buccal films found between 0.168± 0.011 to 0.284 ±0.005 mm, and buccal films exhibited good folding endurance. *In vitro* disintegration and dissolution times were measured twice and were found to be around 5.80 ± 0.24 to 12.93 ± 0.14 min and 30.89 ± 1.26 to 62.65 ± 0.61 min, respectively. Surface PH was found to be between 6.54 ± 0.03 to 6.95 ± 0.05.

Conclusions: The release of Rizatriptan from the RCNPs buccal films followed a first order kinetics and a non-Fickian Super Case II diffusion The results suggest that RCNPs buccal films could be a potential candidate to achieve optimum drug release for effective treatment of migraine.

Keywords: *In-vitro* permeation, Buccal Film, Folding Endurance, Swelling Index, Diffusion Coefficient, Correlation Coefficient.

IMPACT OF SOFT DRINKS ON TOOTH DECAY

Suela Hoxha

Jaser Veseli

Xheneta Hoxha

University of Business and Technology, Faculty of Food Sciences and technology
Alma Mater Europaea Campus College Rezonanca, Faculty of Dentistry
University of Prishtina, Hasan Prishtina, Faculty of Dentistry

Abstract

The consumption of foods with a high content of sugars and acids among children and teenagers is very high and consumed in uncontrolled quantities and ways. Problems such as tooth decay are related to food and its composition, especially in the high content of sugars and acids. The exposure of the teeth to these diseases is higher in the low pH of the oral environment, the pH decreases with increasing acidity, while the presence of acid in the mouth can come from the consumption of drinks: CD-carbonated drinks and SD-soft drinks which contain citric and phosphoric acid, both sugary drinks enable the conversion of sugar into lactic acid by the microflora of the mouth. Therefore taking care in diet is important and essential to prevent the occurrence and spread of these problems.

.

Keywords: tooth, sugars, acidity, cavity, pH, foods.

HOW HEALTHCARE IS FINANCED ISOUTH ASIAN ECONOMIES: A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Azhar Jan
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, India

Dr. Meenakshi Gupta
Shri Mata Vaishno Devi University, India

ABSTRACT

Health plays an important role in the development of a country. Investments in the health sector accelerate economic growth. A healthy population is more likely to be productive. It is always challenging to provide affordable and accessible healthcare to the general masses of a country. There are different aspects like financing, workforce, products, infrastructure information system, etc. in a healthcare system. Healthcare financing is a core function of health systems that can enable progress towards universal health coverage by improving effective service coverage and financial protection, which has also been recognized and placed and given due attention in Sustainability Development Goals (Goal 3, Target 3.8). Healthcare Financing deals with the generation, allocation, and use of financial resources in the health system. There are different healthcare financing mechanisms like government expenditure, private expenditure, out-of-pocket expenditure, and external expenditure. The present paper attempts to highlight the sources of finances used for healthcare in the South-Asian context. It is found that there is more dependence on out-of-pocket, private expenditure and government health expenditure, the proportion of which varies from country to country. Further, the paper compares two-period data sets to understand the change in the sources of finance utilized.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Healthcare Financing, Health Sector, South-Asia, Sustainability Development Goals, Universal Health Coverage.

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF REWARD STRUCTURES IN DEEP REINFORCEMENT LEARNING ON THE PATH PLANNING OF MOBILE ROBOTS

ALAA ISKANDAR

University of Miskolc Miskolc, Hungary

Dr. Bela Kovacs

University of Miskolc Miskolc, Hungary

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a comprehensive analysis of the impact of reward structures in reinforcement learning on the path planning capabilities of mobile robots. The primary objective is to elucidate how different reward systems affect the performance of these robots in navigating their environment. To achieve this, two distinct groups of rewards, namely sparse and shaping rewards, are meticulously tested in two contrasting environments – one devoid of obstacles and another riddled with obstacles.

Furthermore, this study delves into the effect of varying penalty values on the performance of the two proposed reward methods. Specifically, it investigates how the penalties for collisions with walls and obstacles, as well as deviations from the goal, influence the learning process. The experimentation employs the proximal policy optimization algorithm, harnessing its power to teach an E-puck robot how to determine the shortest path in a 3D environment simulated within the Webots simulator.

Shaping rewards emerge as a particularly potent approach, as they not only provide positive reinforcement upon reaching the goal, akin to sparse rewards, but also offer continuous experiential learning at each temporal step during the training phase. This comprehensive experiential reinforcement significantly expedites the learning process compared to the traditional sparse rewards paradigm.

Irrespective of the reward structure used, it is imperative to establish a substantial discrepancy between the penalties assigned to unfavorable actions and the rewards granted for positive behaviors. Striking this balance is crucial for steering the reinforcement learning process effectively and ensuring that the mobile robot optimally learns its path planning task.

In conclusion, the findings from this study shed light on the importance of reward structures in deep reinforcement learning for mobile robots, with a particular emphasis on the efficacy of shaping rewards in enhancing the learning pace and optimizing path planning performance.

Keywords: Reinforcement Learning, Proximal Policy Optimization algorithm, Sparse rewards, Shaping rewards, Webots simulator, E-puck robot

MECHANICAL, ELECTRONIC, AND OPTOELECTRONIC PROPERTIES OF $RE^{3+}MoN_3$ (RE^{3+} = La, Ce, Nd, Pr, Sm) PEROVSKITES

Amir sohail PhD scholar

The University of Abdul Wali Khan Mardan Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Materials with enhanced properties are necessary for the modern day technological applications in almost each and every technological existing devices. There are many types of materials which are part of these technological applications but perovskite is one of the most important and usable functional material among all of these materials. Perovskite are versatile materials and can be easily tailored for targeted materials. These materials have superior magnetic, ferroelectric, electrical, and optical properties, attracting attention for potential use in optoelectronic devices. At present, many research groups are actively investigating these characteristic properties theoretically and experimentally. Perovskite materials also show high colossal magneto-resistance and high temperature super conductivity. Therefore, metallic nitride perovskites have been amongst the most interesting subjects in optoelectronic materials research, and are utilized in various fields such as light-emitting diodes, solar cells, lasers, antireflection coatings, electromagnetic shielding's and photo detectors.

This study focuses on the electronic structure and optical properties of the Rare-earth based nitride perovskites for the optoelectronic applications.

Different optical properties have been calculated, and we expect that our this work will provide a way to to search for and design new material in the perovskite family for optoelectronics applications.

Keywords: Perovskites; Electronic structure; Optoelectronic Properties

ORTAÖĞRETİM KURUMLARINDA ÖRGÜTSEL MUHALEFET DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİNE YÖNELİK BİR ARAŞTIRMA

A RESEARCH TOWARDS DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF ORGANIZATIONAL DISSENT IN HIGH SCHOOLS INSTITUTIONS

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Mustafa ERBİR
Kayseri Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı ortaöğretim kurumlarında öğretmenlik yapan bireylerin örgütsel muhalefet düzeylerinin belirlenebilmesidir. Araştırmaya Kayseri ilinde devlet okullarında veya özel öğretim kurumlarında görevli öğretmenler katılmıştır. Araştırmaya katılan 350 öğretmenden 244'ü devlet okullarında 106'sı özel öğretim kurumlarında görev yapmaktadır. Araştırmada nicel araştırma tekniklerinden ilişkisel tarama deseni kullanılmıştır. Veri toplama yöntemi olarak anket kullanılmıştır. Toplanan veriler SPSS programı aracılığıyla analiz edilmiştir. İki değişken arasında anlamlı bir farklılaşma olup olmadığının belirlenebilmesi için bağımsız örneklem t-testi, ikiden fazla değişken arasında anlamlı bir farklılaşmanın olup olmadığının belirlenebilmesi için tek yönlü ANOVA testi yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda kurulan altı araştırma sorusunun cevabına yönelik bulgular elde edilmiştir. Araştırmanın t-testi analiz sonuçlarına göre öğretmenlerin örgütsel muhalefet düzeylerinin cinsiyet değişkenine göre anlamlı bir farklılık göstermediği görülmektedir. Medeni durum değişkenine göre, evli öğretmenlerin bekar öğretmenlerden daha yüksek bir örgütsel muhalefet düzeyine sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Araştırmanın bir diğer sonucuna göre sendika üyesi olan öğretmenlerin örgütsel muhalefet düzeyleri sendika üyesi olmayanlara göre daha yüksektir. Ayrıca devlet okullarında görev yapan öğretmenler özel öğretim kurumlarında görevli öğretmenlerden daha yüksek bir örgütsel muhalefet düzeyine sahiptir. ANOVA analizi sonuçlarına göre kıdem yılı değişkeni farklı olan öğretmenlerin örgütsel muhalefet düzeyleri arasında anlamı farklılaşmaların olmadı görülmektedir. Buna karşın okul türü bakımından "Mesleki ve Teknik Anadolu Lisesi" ve "Çok Programlı Liselerde" görevli öğretmenlerin örgütsel muhalefet düzeylerinin "Fen ve Sosyal Bilimler Liselerinde" görevli öğretmenlerden anlamlı derecede daha yüksek olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örgütsel Muhalefet, Öğretmen, Ortaöğretim Kurumları

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to determine the organizational opposition levels of individuals teaching in high schools institutions. Teachers working in public or private schools in Kayseri province participated in the study. Among the 350 teachers participating in the study, 244 of them work in public schools and 106 of them work in private education institutions. Relational survey design, one of the quantitative research techniques, was used in the study. Questionnaire was used as data collection method. The collected data were analyzed through the SPSS program. Independent sample t-test was used to determine whether there was a significant difference between two variables, and one-way anova test was used to determine whether there was a significant difference between more than two variables. As a result of the analyzes, findings were obtained to answer the six research questions. According to the t-test analysis results of the research, it is seen that teachers' organizational opposition levels do not show a significant difference according to gender variable. According to the marital status variable, married teachers have a higher level of organizational opposition than single teachers. According to another result of the study, teachers who are union members have higher levels of organizational dissent than non-union members. In addition, teachers working in public schools have a higher level of organizational dissent than teachers working in private education institutions. According to the results of ANOVA analysis, it is seen that there are no significant differences between the organizational opposition levels of teachers with different seniority years. On the other hand, in terms of school type, it is seen that the organizational opposition levels of teachers working in "Vocational and Technical Anatolian Schools" and "Multi-Program High Schools" are significantly higher than those of teachers working in "Science and Social Sciences High Schools".

Keywords: Organizational Opposition, Teacher, High Schools Institutions

BIOFUEL PRODUCTION FROM PEACH KERNEL

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Zeynep YILDIZ UZUN
Sinop University, Department of Chemistry and Chemical Processing Technologies

ABSTRACT

Biomass is a substance that can be used as biofuel, is available in abundance, does not pollute the environment and can be easily stored. Biomass can be converted into products whose fuel quality can be increased by applying different transformation processes (combustion, gasification, hydrothermal carbonization, pyrolysis etc.). In this study, solid products (hydrochar) were obtained from peach kernel using the hydrothermal carbonization method. Techniques such as Thermogravimetric Analysis (TGA), proximate analysis (% Volatile matter, ash and fixed carbon) and ultimate analysis (% C, H, N, S and O) were used in the characterization of raw and hydrochar products. Hydrochar products were obtained at different temperatures (210 and 240 °C) and a holding time of 1 hour. Biomass to water ratio was taken as 1:10. The fuel performance of raw and hydrochar products was compared taking into account results such as high heating value (HHV), energy and mass yield and energy densification ratio. The high carbon content of hydrochar products is an advantage in terms of fuel quality. High heating value of a hydrochar product is directly related to its C, H and O content. Increasing the carbon content allows the high heating value of hydrochar products to increase. Compared to raw materials, hydrochar products have higher carbon content and high heating value. This result showed that the fuel properties of peach kernel were improved with the HTC method.

Keywords: Biomass, hydrothermal carbonization, peach kernel

KARDİYAK MİKSOMA İLE KARIŞAN SPONTAN ATRİAL DİSEKSİYON VE HEMATOM

SPONTANEOUS LEFT ATRIAL DISSECTION AND EMATOMAONFUSED WITH CARDIAC MYXOMA

Ferit DOĞAN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Harran Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Radyoloji Anabilim Dalı

ORCID No: 0000-0001-9507-6670

ÖZET

İntramural atriyal hematom nadir görülen bir durumdur. Atriyal hematom olgularına yalnışlıkla atriyal miksoma tanısı konur. Kalp ameliyatları, göğüs travması, halka şeklinde apse, atriyal duvar hemanjiyomu ve aort diseksiyonu gibi durumlar etyolojide yer alabilir. Bizim olgumuz taşikardi ve dispne gibi klinik semptomlarla acil servise başvurdu. Tanısı, ekokardiyografi ve kontrastlı bilgisayarlı tomografi taramasıyla geçici olarak konuldu ve daha sonra ameliyat sırasında doğrulandı. Lezyonun patolojisinde yaygın kan, fibrin, fokal histiositler ve dejenere bağ dokusu mevcuttu. Hasta ameliyatın ardından sorunsuz bir şekilde iyileşti ve takip ekokardiyografisinde önceden var olan hematomun tamamen düzeldiği görüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler—Atriyal hematom;Atriyal diseksiyon;Atriyal miksoma

ABSTRACT

Intramural atrial hematoma is a rare condition. Atrial hematoma cases are mistakenly diagnosed as atrial myxoma. Conditions such as heart surgeries, chest trauma, ring-shaped abscess, atrial wall hemangioma and aortic dissection may be included in the etiology. Our case was admitted to the emergency room with clinical symptoms such as tachycardia and dyspnea. It was tentatively diagnosed by echocardiography and contrast-enhanced computed tomography scan and later confirmed during surgery. The pathology of the lesion revealed diffuse blood, fibrin, focal histiocytes and degenerated connective tissue. The patient recovered uneventfully following surgery, and follow-up echocardiography showed complete resolution of the pre-existing hematoma.

Keywords- Atrial hematoma;Atrial dissection;Atrial myxoma

INVESTIGATION OF PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' SELF-EFFICACY BELIEFS AND BELIEFS TOWARDS EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES

Doç. Dr. Özgül POLAT

Marmara University, İstanbul

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Sümeyye ÖCAL DÖRTERLER

Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Kütahya

Uzm. Merve YAĞCI

MEB, Ankara

ABSTRACT

Education plays an important role in the development of the society and in supporting individuals to realize their potential. Digitalization and progresses in society that occur during the rapid development of the technology also deeply affect the field of education. Educational technologies offer great opportunities for students by making the learning experience more accessible and personalized. It provides interactive environment for students. Teachers need to constantly renew themselves in different fields and improve their self-efficacy. One of these areas is educational technologies, which is the greatest necessity of the age we live in. Bandura states that although people are competent to do a job, when their self-efficacy belief is not sufficient, they will not try to do this job, or even if they try to do this job, there is a high probability of failure. Preschool teachers' beliefs about educational technologies play an important role in the effective use of educational technologies. This study aimed to examine the relationship between preschool teachers' self-efficacy beliefs and their beliefs in educational technologies. This research is in the relational screening model. 277 preschool teachers participated in the study. The data of the study was collected through the Personal Information Form, Preschool Teachers' Multidimensional Self-Efficacy Beliefs Scale, and Preschool Teachers' Beliefs Scale Regarding Educational Technologies. First of all, normality analyzes were performed to determine the appropriate analysis methods to be used. Kruskal-Wallis, Mann-Whitney U and Pearson Correlation analysis were used as analysis methods.

The general score that participants get from Preschool Teachers' Beliefs Scale Regarding Educational Technologies has a low-level positive significant difference in the general and all sub-dimensions (planning, learning-teaching process, classroom management, organization of learning environments, communication skills and family involvement sub-dimension) of the Preschool Teachers' Multidimensional Self-Efficacy Beliefs Scale. was found to have a relationship. In line with the study findings, it is recommended to repeat the research topic with different sample groups and different measurement tools. Further examination of the subject in depth with qualitative methods is also being suggested.

Keywords: Self-Efficacy, Educational Technologies, Preschool Education

A RARE CAUSE OF HEADACHE: MILD ENCEPHALITIS/ENCEPHALOPATHY WITH REVERSIBLE SPLENIAL LESION

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Mehmet DEMİR

Harran Üniversitesi, Şanlıurfa , Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Objective: Mild encephalitis/encephalopathy with reversible splenial lesions (MERS) is a rare clinical syndrome characterised by transient focal signal changes in the splenium of the corpus callosum on neuroimaging studies. It typically presents with acute neurological symptoms such as altered mental status, seizures and is sometimes accompanied by fever. MERS has been associated with various aetiologies, including viral infections, metabolic disorders and drug reactions. Its pathophysiology includes intramyelinic axonal oedema associated with hyponatraemia and infiltration of local inflammatory cells.

Method: In this study, we present a 32-year-old man who developed MERS after upper respiratory tract infection.

Result: The clinical course, neuroimaging findings, laboratory results and treatment are discussed, emphasising the reversible nature of the splenial lesion. The characteristic findings of reversible hyperintensity on T2-weighted and diffusion-weighted images in the splenium help distinguish MERS from other types of encephalopathies

Conclusion: This case report aims to raise awareness of MERS as a potential differential diagnosis in patients presenting with acute neurological symptoms and to emphasise the importance of prompt recognition and appropriate management.

Keywords: Headache, MERS , MRG

IN SILICO DESIGN OF NOVEL VEGFR2 INHIBITORS THROUGH 3D-QSAR, ADMET, MOLECULAR DOCKING AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS SIMULATION STUDIES

Soukayna Baammi

Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Benguerir, Morocco

The growing number of individuals receiving diagnoses of drug-resistant breast cancer underscores the pressing need for the development of more effective treatments. Extensive evidence supports the idea that by inhibiting VEGFR-2 kinase activity, it is possible to decrease angiogenesis and thereby impede the progression of tumors.. This study involved the creation of novel inhibitors for VEGFR-2, which were designed based on the triazolopyrazine structure. This was achieved through the utilization of comparative molecular field analysis (CoMFA) and molecular similarity indices (CoMSIA) models for a three-dimensional quantitative structure-activity relationship (3D-QSAR) analysis of 23 triazolopyrazine-derived compounds. These compounds were tested against breast cancer cell lines, specifically MCF-7 cells. The results from both the CoMFA (Q2 = 0.575; R2 = 0.936, Rpred2 = 0.956) and CoMSIA/SE (Q2 = 0.575; R2 = 0.936, Rpred2 = 0.847) models underscore the reliability and consistency of the developed model. Six entirely new compounds exhibiting strong inhibitory properties were meticulously designed, and their screening for ADMET (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion, and Toxicity) properties indicated their potential for effective oral bioavailability and their ability to traverse various biological barriers. When compared with the most active molecule in the dataset and the established breast cancer drug, Foretinib, molecular docking analysis revealed that the six designed compounds exhibited an enhanced binding affinity, with binding energies ranging from -8.9 to -10 kcal/mol towards VEGFR-2. Molecular Dynamics Simulations and MMPBSA (Molecular Mechanics Poisson-Boltzmann Surface Area) calculations were employed for the chosen compound T01, which demonstrated the highest predicted inhibitory activity. These analyses confirmed the compound's stability within the active binding site of VEGFR-2 during 100 ns. The findings of this study lay the groundwork for the chemical synthesis of novel compounds possessing improved inhibitory properties against the MCF-7 breast cancer cell line.

Keywords: VEGFR2,3D- QSAR, Molecular docking, Molecular dynamics,

CONFORMAL MONOPOLES IN F(R, Φ, X) GRAVITY

Erkan Eraslan
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University at Çanakkale Turkey
ORCID: 0000-0002-1741-9399

Doç. Dr. Melis Ulu Doğru
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University at Çanakkale Turkey
ORCID: 0000-0003-1788-3885

ABSTRACT

In this study, behavior of monopoles under conformal symmetry is examined within the scope of $f(R,\Phi,X)$ gravity, one of the modified gravity theories. Field equations of conformal symmetric space-time fullfilling with monopoles in $f(R,\Phi,X)$ gravity are calculated. A hybrid model of $f(R,\Phi,X)$ gravity such as $f(R,\Phi,X) = R + \alpha R^2 + \gamma(\Phi,X)$ considered. The model is preferred for reducible features of $f(R)$ type gravity and/or k-essence type gravity. Obtained solutions show that conformal symmetric monopoles could exist according to $f(R,\Phi,X)$ gravity with considered hybrid model.

Keywords: Monopol, $f(R,\Phi,X)$ Gravity, Conformal Symmetry, Modified Gravity Theories.

DETERMINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL (OUTDOOR) GAMMA RADIATION DOSES IN SAMSAT DISTRICT AND SURROUNDING VILLAGES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet Fatih Aydın

The University of Adıyaman at Vocational School of Technical Sciences

ABSTRACT

Measurements were taken at 25 outdoor locations in the Samsat district of Adıyaman province and its surroundings about 1 m above the ground to determine the absorbed gamma dose rate (D). Gamma dose rate measurements were made using an Atomtex AT1121 measuring instrument with a portable microcomputer and an attached heavy metal-added plastic scintillation detector. Annual effective dose equivalent (AEDE) and excess lifetime cancer risk (ELCR) values were calculated using outdoor gamma dose rate values. The counter reading fluctuates around a mean value and is proportional to the count rate detected by the instrument. The reason for this is that radiation is random. In the present study, the absorbed gamma dose rate varies from 58 to 77 nGy h−1 with an arithmetic mean of 68 nGy h−1. The annual effective dose equivalent varies from 71.13 to 94.43 μSv y-1 with an arithmetic mean of 83.93 μSv y-1. The mean values for excess lifetime cancer risk were calculated as 0.033, 0.038, and 0.042 for ICRP 103, BEIR VII, and ICRP 60, respectively. The Samsat district mean gamma dose rate value is lower than the UNSCEAR reference value.

Keywords: Natural radioactivity, Gamma spectrometry, Cancer risk.

THE EFFECT OF USING SEA WATER AS MIXING AND CURING WATER ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF CONCRETE

KARIŞIM VE KÜR SUYU OLARAK DENİZ SUYU KULLANIMININ BETONUN MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİ

Muhammet ENGİN
Iskenderun Technical University, Hatay

Prof. Dr. Umur Korkut SEVİM
Iskenderun Technical University, Hatay

ABSTRACT

Concrete is the most widely used building material in the world. Concrete mixture consists of binding material, aggregate and water. With the decrease in fresh water resources in the world, research on the use of seawater as an alternative to fresh water in concrete, which is the most widely used building material in order to ensure sustainability, has increased. The use of seawater in concrete will have an important place in terms of sustainability by reducing the consumption of fresh water resources. In this study, the effect of using seawater as mixing and curing water on concrete was investigated. The specimens were prepared with CEM I 42.5 R cement. Control group specimens were produced with tap water. The specimens were prepared with three different seawater concentrations, namely diluted seawater, normal seawater and condensed seawater, and cured in two different curing environments, tap water and seawater. In order to determine the effect of using seawater as mix and curing water on the mechanical properties of concrete, the prepared specimens were subjected to compression test on the 7th and 28th days and ultrasonic pulse velocity test and wide wheel abrasion test on the 28th day. As a result of the study, when the compressive strengths of the specimens cured in tap water were examined, it was observed that the compressive strengths were close to each other in all 4 mixing water types at both day 7 and day 28.

Keywords: Concrete, Seawater, Mixing water, Curing water, Mechanical.

ÖZET

Beton, dünyada en çok kullanılan yapı malzemesidir. Beton karışımı bağlayıcı malzeme, agrega ve sudan oluşur. Dünyada tatlı su kaynaklarının azalmasıyla birlikte sürdürülebilirliği sağlamak amacıyla en çok kullanılan yapı malzemesi olan betonda tatlı suya alternatif olarak deniz suyu kullanımına yönelik araştırmalar artmıştır. Betonda deniz suyunun kullanımı, tatlı su kaynaklarının tüketimini azaltıp sürdürülebilirlik açısından önemli bir yere sahip olacaktır. Bu çalışmada karışım ve kür suyu olarak deniz suyu kullanımının beton üzerindeki etkisini araştırılmıştır. Numuneler CEM I 42.5 R çimentosu ile hazırlanmıştır. Kontrol grubu numuneleri musluk suyu ile üretilmiştir. Seyreltilmiş deniz suyu, normal deniz suyu ve yoğunlaştırılmış deniz suyu olmak üzere üç farklı deniz suyu konsantrasyonu ile hazırlanan numuneler, musluk suyu ve deniz suyu olmak üzere iki farklı kür ortamında kür edilerek incelemeler yapılmıştır. Karışım ve kür suyu olarak deniz suyu kullanımının betonun mekanik özelliklerine etkisinin belirlenmesi amacıyla hazırlanan numuneler 7. ve 28. günlerde basınç testine, 28. günde ise ultrasonik hız testine ve geniş diskli aşınma deneyine tabi tutulmuştur. Çalışma sonucunda, musluk suyunda kür edilen numunelerin basınç dayanımları incelendiğinde hem 7. gün hem de 28. günde her 4 karışım suyu tipinde de basınç dayanımlarının birbirine yakın olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beton, Deniz suyu, Karışım suyu, Kür suyu, Mekanik.

THE SOCITIES WHICH PLAYED IMPORTANT ROLES ON THE SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT OF EDUCATIONALISM IN AZERBAIJAN

Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Pınar
Eskişehir Osmangazi University The Faculty of the Sciences of Human and Society Department of History

Khanım İsayeva
Eskişehir Osmangazi University The Institute of Social Sciences MA Student of Recent History

ABSTRACT

After the Treaty of Türkmençay in 1828 the north part of Azerbaijan has been put under the political hegemony of the Russian Empire. Although it seems a conquest and and a political victory of Russia over Azerbaijan it has also affected so many new developments in this region. For example the Turks of Northern Azerbaijan who were the real owners of the country began to meet the western ideas after the Russian invasion.

The new ideas inspiring and deriving from the Russian own westernisation experinces made profound effects on the westernisation or modernisation processes in Azerbaijan. That is to say Russia has brought both her own story of westernization and the experiences of western Eorope. The intensive encounter with the western ideas was resulted in the emergence of political consciousness and nationalism has been rapidly spread among the people of Azerbaijan. Thus the intellectual and cultural studies which had curicial importance for the nation building had begun and the intellectuals of new generation were seriously concern about the education. The young generation began a very important struggle against the ideas and practices which they thought as wrong.

These youngs and intellectuals believed in that Azerbaijan could have developed and reached both Russia and Europe solely by means of education. These pioneers who entirely accepted the vitality of education and western ideas united them under the Movement of Educationalism (*Maarifçilik*). As a result of Educationalism the Turks of Azerbaijan have met new institutions and habits. For example the first universities of the country and the important cultural elements of the West like theatre, opera and ballet were opened. The first newspapers of Azerbaijan had also published bey virtue of Educationalists and these newspapers were generally published in Azerbaijan Turkish. On the other hand the education of the girls have also accomplished by the great efforts of the Educationalists and the schools for the girls have been opened in Baku and in the other great cities.

All these efforts about education and modernisation have been spread over the country via the press. However the educationalists had seen the importance of direct contact with the

people. For this reason so many societies were opened in Baku and in the other cities to explain the aims of Educationalism. These societies had played very important roles on the spread of education and modernisation among the ordinary people. Especially the socities opened by the women could have been evaluated as a great success of Educationalism. Thus the women of Azerbaijan have met with the new ideas and they also tried to carry to all women in the country.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Modernisation, Educationalism, Societies

HIGH ORDER PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR EXPONENTIAL B-SPLINE COLLOCATION METHOD FOR EQUAL WIDTH EQUATION

Prof. Dr. Bülent SAKA
Eskişehir Osmangazi University

Iraz ÇAKICI PINARBAŞI
Borsa İstanbul Science High School

ABSTRACT
The Equal Width (EW) equation

$$U_t + \varepsilon U U_x - \mu U_{xxt} = 0,$$

where the subscripts t and x denote differentiation and ε, μ are positive parameters, was introduced by Morrison et al. [1] as a model equation to describe the nonlinear dispersive waves. This equation is an alternative form of nonlinear dispersive waves to the well-known Regularized Long Wave equation and Korteweg-de Vries equation. These equations have solitary wave solutions which are wave packets or pulses. These waves propagate in nonlinear media by keeping wave forms and velocity even after interaction occurs. Few analytical solutions of the EW equation are known. So numerical methods are useful tool for study for the EW equation. Main properties of those solutions are that solitary waves propagate in one direction with constant speed without changing their shapes and that the solitary waves pass through one another and emerge unaltered in shapes.

The B-spline functions are bases for piecewise polynomials and used to construct approximate solution in the finite element techniques. So approximation solutions with B-splines of the differential equations can be obtained by method of weighted residuals, of which Galerkin and collocation methods are particular cases [2-5]. The exponential B-spline functions are alternative to the polynomial B-spline functions.

In the present work, higher order predictor-corrector method is carried out for time integration of the EW equation, resulting time discrete EW equation is fully integrated by using the exponential B-spline collocation method. This system is solved by using Matlab packet program.

Keywords: EW Equation, Finite Element, Exponential B-spline, Adams-Bashforth-Moulton Method

REFERENCES

[1] P. J. Morrison, J. D. Meiss and J. R. Carey, Scattering of RLW solitary waves, Physica, 11D (1984), 324-336.

[2] B. Saka, A finite element method for equal width equation, Appl. Math. Comput., 175 (2006), 730-747.

[3] İ. Dağ and B. Saka, A cubic B-spline collocation method for the EW equation, Math. Comput. Appl., 90 (2004), 381-392.

[4] A. Esen, A numerical solution of the equal width wave equation by a lumped Galerkin method, Appl. Math. Comput., 168 (2005), 270-282.

[5] İ. Dağ, B. Saka and D. Irk, Galerkin method for the numerical solution of the RLW equation using quintic B-splines, J. Comput. Appl. Math., 190 (2006), 532-547.

ÖZLEM YILMAZ'IN DİVAN CADISI ADLI ÖYKÜ KİTABINDA SİNEMATOGRAFİK ÖGELER

CINEMATOGRAPHICAL ELEMENTS IN ÖZLEM YILMAZ'S STORYBOOK CALLED *DİVAN CADISI*

Dr. Sabanur YILMAZ
Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Sinema ve edebiyat arasındaki genellikle tek yönlü ilerleyen etkileşimin en yaygın örneği roman uyarlamalarıdır. Uyarlamaya gerek duyulmasının nedenleri arasında senaryo kıtlığı, yayımlanan edebî ürünün halkta ilgi uyandırması ya da romanın politik mesaj taşıması, vb. sayılabilir. Edebiyattan sinemaya yapılan uyarlamaların geçmişi George Melies'ın Jules Verne'den esinlenerek 1902'de çektiği *A Trip to the Moon* (Aya Seyahat) filmine kadar dayanır. Türk sinemasında ilk roman uyarlaması ise Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar'ın aynı adlı eserinden uyarlanan ve 1919'da çekilen *Mürebbiye* filmidir.

Yedinci sanat olarak ifade edilen sinema, kendisinden önce var olan resim, müzik, tiyatro gibi sanat dallarıyla iletişim içindeyse de en güçlü bağı edebiyatla kurmuştur. Sinema dilinin oluşumunda ve gelişiminde edebiyatın önemli rolü vardır ve aynı zamanda edebiyatta da sinemaya özgü anlatım biçimlerinin kullanıldığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada televizyon ve sinema dünyasının üretken isimlerinden, yazmış olduğu Kara Sevda dizisiyle Emmy ödülüne layık görülen senarist Özlem Yılmaz'ın ilk öykü kitabı olan *Divan Cadısı* sinematografik ögeler bağlamında incelenmiş ve eserin zengin bir içeriğe sahip olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Divan Cadısı*, Özlem Yılmaz, Sinema.

ABSTRACT

The most common example of the generally one-way interaction between cinema and literature is novel adaptations. Reasons for the need for adaptation include the scarcity of scripts, the published literary work arousing interest in the public, or the novel carrying a political message, etc. The history of adaptations from literature to cinema dates back to George Melies's film, taken in 1902, A Trip to the Moon, inspired by Jules Verne. The first novel adaptation in Turkish cinema was the movie *Mürebbiye*, which was adapted from Hüseyin Rahmi Gürpınar's work of the same name and taken in 1919.

Cinema, which is referred as the seventh art, is in communication with the branches of art that existed before iCt, such as painting, music and theater, but it has established its strongest bond with literature. Literature has an important role in the formation and development of the cinema language, and it is also seen that cinema-specific forms of expression are used in literature. In this study, *Divan Cadısı*, the first story book of screenwriter Özlem Yılmaz, one of the productive names of the television and cinema world and who was awarded the Emmy award with her TV series Kara Sevda, was examined in the context of cinematographic elements and it was seen that the work has a rich content.

Keywords: Cinema, Divan Cadısı, Özlem Yıldız.

TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNDE KÜRESEL BELİRSİZLİĞİN ENFLASYON ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL UNCERTAINTY ON INFLATION IN THE TURKISH ECONOMY

Arş. Gör. Dr. Rahman AYDIN
Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0440-7468

ÖZET

Son yıllarda gelişmekte olan ülkelerin ekonomik koşullarında artan belirsizliğin birçok makro ekonomik değişkeni etkilediği bilinmektedir. Bu değişkenlerden biri de enflasyondur. Bu amaçla çalışmada Türkiye ekonomisinde küresel belirsizliğin enflasyon üzerine etkisi araştırılmaktadır. Çalışmada enflasyon verileri olarak tüketici fiyat endeksi ile üretici fiyat endeksi kullanılmaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra kamu harcamaları, reel döviz kuru, bankalar tarafından açılan kredilerin hacmi ve son olarak Dünya'da siyasi ve ekonomik olayları temsil eden dünya belirsizlik endeksi kullanılmaktadır. Çalışmada kullanılan veriler, farklı düzeylerde durağan oldukları için ARDL ve Toda-Yamamoto testleri kullanılmaktadır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre üretici fiyat endeksi, kamu harcamaları ve bankalar tarafından açılan kredi hacminin uzun dönemde tüketici fiyat endeksini açıkladığı tespit edilmiştir. Toda-Yamamoto nedensellik testinden elde edilen bulgulara göre üretici fiyat endeksinin, bankalar tarafından açılan kredi hacminin ve kamu harcamalarının tüketici fiyat endeksinin Granger nedeni olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Ayrıca bankalar tarafından açılan kredi hacminin, kamu harcamalarının ve dünya belirsizlik endeksinin üretici fiyat endeksinin Granger nedeni olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enflasyon, Dünya Belirsizlik Endeksi, ARDL modeli, Toda-Yamamoto Nedensellik Testi

ABSTRACT

It is known that the increasing uncertainty in the economic conditions of developing countries in recent years has affected many macroeconomic variables. One of these variables is inflation. For this purpose, this study investigates the effect of global uncertainty on inflation in the Turkish economy. In the study, consumer price index and producer price index are used as inflation data. In addition, public expenditures, the real exchange rate, the volume of loans extended by banks and finally the world uncertainty index, which represents political and economic events in the world, are used. Since the data used in the study are stationary at different levels, ARDL and Toda-Yamamoto tests are used. According to the findings, the producer price index, public expenditures and the volume of credit extended by banks are found to explain the consumer price index in the long run. According to the findings obtained from the Toda-Yamamoto causality test, the producer price index, the volume of credit extended by banks and public expenditures are Granger causes of the consumer price index. In addition, it is concluded that the volume of loans extended by banks, public expenditures and the world uncertainty index are the Granger cause of the producer price index.

Keywords: Inflation, World Uncertainty Index, ARDL model, Toda-Yamamoto Causality Test

METHOD DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF CABOZANTINIB BY LC-MS/MS

Punna Venkateshwarlu

Research Scholar, Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis & Quality Assurance, Ramanbhai Patel College of Pharmacy, Charotar University of Science and Technology, Changa-388421, Anand (Dt), Gujarat, India

Mehul M. Patel

Associate Professor, Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Ramanbhai Patel College of Pharmacy, Charotar University of Science and Technology Changa-388421, Anand (Dt), Gujarat, India

The objective of this method is to be simple, precise, and economical performed by LC-MS/MS instrument. The mass spectrometric determination was performed using electrospray ionization in the positive mode with multiple reaction monitoring (MRM) mode and precursor to product ion transition to product ion of m/z 502.2 > 323 for cabozantinib. The effective separation of cabozantinib was achieved X-Bridge (2.1 mm × 100 mm, 3.5 µ) column and the mobile phase composition is 0.2% formic acid: acetonitrile (40:60 v/v), pumped at 0.12 ml/min flow rate. The Rt of cabozantinib was found to be 1.34 minutes. The LOD and LOQ were found at 1.5 ng/ml and 5 ng/ml concentrations and linearity concentrations were in a range of 5 ng/ml to 75 ng/ml with a regression correlation coefficient of 0.999. The % RSD value of accuracy was observed at 1.2–2.0. The marketed formulation assay was found to be 99.82%. The developed method and validation parameters were accepted as per USFDA guidelines.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING FOR AUDITS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LESS COMPLEX ENTITIES

Doç. Dr. H. Pınar KAYA
Kırşehir Ahi Evran University

ABSTRACT

In Turkey, in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, the financial statements of entities that have compulsory or voluntary independent audits are audited by auditors in accordance with Turkish Auditing Standards, which are compatible with international auditing standards published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority. As a result of the expansion of the scope of mandatory and voluntary auditing in recent years, many entities of different sizes and structures have emerged in the audit market. The use of current auditing standards for the audits of all entities in question has led to various difficulties in practice. The emergence of similar problems not only in Turkey but also in other countries has mobilized the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), which undertakes the task of creating worldwide standards in the field of auditing.

The subject of this study is the standard named "ISA for LCE" published as a exposure draft by the IAASB. The aim of the study is to reveal the reasons for the need to create a separate auditing standard for less complex entities, the stages of the standard creation process, the purpose, principles and sections of the standard. In addition, the study aims to provide information about the characteristics of entities that are expected to fall into the definition of "less complex entities", which is a new concept for all countries in the world. In the study where the document review method was used, all documents published by the IAASB from the beginning to the end of the standard formation process were included in the scope of review and subjected to content analysis.

As a result of the study; it has been determined that the concept of "less complex entities" is determined not by the size or scale of the entities, but by their complexity characteristics. The idea of creating an auditing standard specific to less complex entities arose as a result of the fact that the current international auditing standards are a very comprehensive regulation and cause some problems regarding complexity, understandability, scalability and proportionality in practice. Since this fundamental problem has turned into a global need, the IAASB has initiated work on preparing a new auditing standard. It may be considered necessary and beneficial to make a regulation in auditing standards, as in financial reporting standards, to audit entities according to a shorter and more understandable standard established within the framework of the same basic principles and concepts. It is expected that the international auditing standard, prepared as a draft for less complex entities, will come into force in a short time and will make positive contributions to audit quality.

Keywords: Less Complex Entities, International Standard on Auditing, International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

A LITERATURE REVIEW ON ACTIVE FLOW CONTROL

Mustafa Gen
İskenderun Technical University, Hatay, Türkiye

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Şumnu
İskenderun Technical University, Hatay, Türkiye

Lect. Dr. Yüksel Eraslan
İskenderun Technical University, Hatay, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

When an aircraft takes off, there is differential airflow over the upper and lower surfaces of the wing due to its special geometry. This difference in airflow speed results in a pressure disparity between the upper and lower wing surfaces which generates lift force. To increase the lift, one can either raise the vehicle's speed or increase the wing's angle of attack. However, if the angle of attack exceeds a certain value, the airflow detaches from the wing's upper surface, leading to a stall angle and a sudden decrease in lift force. Various flow control methods are implemented to delay flow separation and improve aerodynamic force coefficients. These methods are collectively known as aerodynamic flow control and allow for improvements such as enhancing aerodynamic force coefficients, preventing or delaying flow separation, suppressing the boundary layer, reducing noise and vibration, and shifting the stall angle to higher values in aircraft wings. Flow control methods are commonly categorized as active flow control, which involves additional energy input into the system, and passive flow control, which relies on geometric modifications without the need for extra energy. Active flow control methods are effective tools employed for this purpose. Active flow control is a method that requires external sources or energy input. In this method, special devices are used to manipulate and control the airflow during the motion of the aircraft. To sum up, an extensive literature review was conducted, and studies focused on performance evaluation using active flow control methods were comprehensively presented. Subsequently, evaluations were made on the examination methods applied in relevant studies, the observed key parameters, the results obtained, and their interpretations. Furthermore, insights and thoughts were provided regarding potential future studies.

Keywords: Aircraft, Active flow control, Aerodynamics

A HOLISTIC INVESTIGATION ON THE PORT STATE CONTROL INSPECTIONS OF TURKISH FLAGGED SHIPS

Demir Ali Akyar

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University at Bandirma Turkey

Mehmet Serdar Celik

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University at Bandirma Turkey

Bulut Ozan Ceylan

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University at Bandirma Turkey

ABSTRACT

Maritime transportation is the most cost-effective transportation mode ensuring the sustainability of international trade thanks to scale economies over long distances. Today, approximately fifty-six thousand ships and two million crew members serve the world maritime transportation industry. Due to major maritime accidents in the past and concerns about safety, security and environmental issues brought about by increasing ship traffic, coastal states apply Port State Controls (PSC) to ships calling at their ports. PSC mechanism aims to ensure the compliance of the existing fleet with international legal regulations, to improve substandard ships and, when necessary, to stop their operations by detaining them from sailing. Deficiencies detected during PSC inspections cause reputational losses for the flag state and time and financial losses for ship operators. Therefore, we aimed to investigate the inspections of Turkish flagged commercial fleet in all the PSC geographies of the world. In this context, inspection data comprising the last year and all PSC regions were retrieved and analyzed. In this way, the most frequent deficiencies are revealed. Findings of the study are intended to provide guidance to industry stakeholders, especially ship-owning businesses, ship management companies and crew members. In the last year, it is observed that Turkish flagged ships have undergone 476 PSC inspections, faced 1,090 deficiencies and 10 detentions. In relation to the current fleet structure, most inspected ship types were general cargo/multi-purpose ships, oil tankers and dry bulk carriers. The most identified deficiency categories were navigational safety, fire safety, and working conditions - health protection, medical care, social security. The most common types of deficiencies have been related to the International Safety Management Code (ISM), rescue boat, lifesaving equipment, fire detection and alarm systems, and ship auxiliary machinery.

Keywords: Port State Control, Turkish Flagged Ships, Deficiency, Detention

A LITERATURE SURVEY ON METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF ACRYLAMIDE IN FOOD

Doç. Dr. Nesrin İçli

Kastamonu University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Kastamonu, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

It is well known that acrylamide, which is also one of the thermal decomposition products of triacylglycerols occurring during food processing at very high temperatures, is formed from asparagine and reducing sugars by the Maillard reaction. Due to increasing knowledge about the mechanisms of the toxic, mutagenic and carcinogenic effect of acrylamide on the human organism, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has added acrylamide to the list of substances of very high concern in 2010. The need for improved acrylamide quantification methods to accurately calculate human exposure to this toxic compound was also highlighted at the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) meeting in 2008. Therefore, the aim of this review study is to inform researchers by examining the methods applied to determine the amount of acrylamide in foods.

The method of this study is to compile the methods used to determine the amount of acrylamide in foods by scanning the domestic and foreign literature and to classify and present the results of this compilation.

According to the results of the literature review, in addition to traditional methods such as high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and gas chromatography (GC), newer analytical techniques such as Capillary electrophoresis (CE) and bioanalytical methods (such as immunoenzymatic testing and electrochemical biosensors) are also available. In addition, although modern chromatography methods such as ultra-performance liquid chromatography (UPLC) and electrophoretic techniques have significantly shortened the analysis time, the advantage of bioanalytical methods over chromatography and electrophoretic methods is that they do not require expensive equipment or time-consuming sample preparation.

Keywords: Acrylamide, Toxicity, Chromatography, Capillary Electrophoresis, İmmunoenzymatic Testing, Electrochemical Biosensor

DIODE APPLICATIONS OF Au DOPED CuO MATERIAL

Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza DENİZ
Hakkari University, Hakkari, TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Various interface materials are used in diode applications to improve the performance of diodes. In this study, Ni/Au-CuO/p-Si/Al diode was produced using Au-doped CuO material. The ratios of the elements in the material were determined from the EDX analysis of the Au-CuO material. Additionally, from the SEM image of the Au-CuO/p-Si film, it was determined that Au-CuO particles were distributed homogeneously on the film surface. It was determined that this diode had a higher rectification ratio compared to the reference diode. The ideality factor (n) and barrier height (Φ_b) values calculated with the Thermionic Emission theory (TE) were calculated as n = 2.08 and Φ_b = 0.65 eV for the reference diode, while n = 1.24 and Φ_b = 0.74 eV for Ni/Au-CuO/p-Si/Al. These values enable the use of Au-CuO material to obtain more desired values in diode parameters. Series resistance (R_s) values calculated using Cheung functions were 2058 Ω for the reference diode and 1457 Ω for Ni/Au-CuO/p-Si/Al. The use of Au-Cou material reduces the value of R_s.

Keywords: Au-CuO, Current-Voltage, Thermionic Emission, Cheung Functions

STRATEGY DETERMINATION FOR ALIAGA SHIP RECYCLING INDUSTRY BASED ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Mehmet Serdar Celik

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University at Bandirma Turkey

Demir Ali Akyar

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University at Bandirma Turkey

Bulut Ozan Ceylan

Bandirma Onyedi Eylul University at Bandirma Turkey

ABSTRACT

The ship recycling industry is responsible for the conversion of ships that have reached the end of their operational life into various materials, such as steel, via the process of recycling. The practice of ship recycling presents a viable and ecologically sound method for the disposal of outdated maritime vessels. Practically all components of the structural hull system and equipment has the potential for reuse or recycling as scrap steel. The ship recycling sector is a substantial economic sector in Turkey, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India. Turkey is positioned as the fourth-ranked country among the aforementioned nations, based on both the aggregate tonnage and the quantity of ships demolished. The significance of this research is underscored by the fact that the territory under investigation is one of the foremost nations engaged in ship recycling, with all ship recycling enterprises concentrated in a single location, namely İzmir Aliaga. The present research used the TOWS analysis technique to examine the components identified by the SWOT analysis method. This analysis aims to provide alternative strategies that may be implemented by firm managers in the Izmir Aliaga ship dismantling zone while considering the existing circumstances. The study has shown 15 distinct strategies that ship recycling industry managers may use in their respective businesses based on their current positions.

Keywords: Ship Recycling, TOWS Analysis, Strategy Determination, Izmir Aliaga

GRAYANATOXIN TOXICITY AND MAD HONEY

Doç. Dr. Nesrin İçli

Kastamonu University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Kastamonu, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Grayanotoxins are toxins with a diterpene structure and are found in the nectar, pollen and other parts of some plants belonging to the Ericaceae family, such as Rhododendron L. Although there are approximately 60 different grayanatoxins, the primary toxic compounds are grayanatoxins I and III. Bees take nectar containing Grayanotoxin from flowers and transfer the toxin along with other components of the nectar to the honey they produce. This honey is called mad honey, and it is believed that small amounts of mad honey is a pain reliever and is beneficial in diseases such as peptic ulcer and hypertension. Today, more and more cases of mad honey poisoning are being reported from all over the world, and the original source of this honey is generally seen to be Nepal or Black Sea region of Turkey. Thus, this review study focused on providing information about grayanatoxin toxicity and mad honey poisoning.

The method of this study is to compile information about grayanatoxin toxicity and mad honey poisoning by scanning literature and to present the results.

According to the results of the literature review, grayanatoxins have a toxic effect by acting on sodium ion channels and muscarinic receptors. Various rhythm disorders such as hypotension and bradycardia are among the cardiac symptoms of mad honey poisoning. Poisoned people may experience sweating, nausea and vomiting, dizziness, weakness, diplopia, blurred vision and impaired consciousness. Symptomatic treatment is given for poisonings, and although deaths are rare, poisonings that are detected late can be life-threatening due to arrhythmias.

Keywords: Grayanotoxin, Toxicity, Rhododendron, Mad Honey, Black Sea

ENSURING SAFETY AND SUSTAINABILITY IN MINING OPERATIONS: REGULATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND INNOVATIONS

usman alıyu talıyawa

chıbuıke chıdozıe umeaghadı

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY DUTSIN-MA, NW NIGERIA.

ABSTRACT

The mining sector plays a pivotal role in the global economy, supplying essential metals, minerals, and raw materials for various industries. However, the extraction of valuable resources comes with inherent risks and environmental concerns, necessitating robust safety regulations and sustainable practices. The historical evolution of mining safety regulations in Nigeria reveals a commitment to safeguarding both workers and the environment. National laws, such as the Nigerian Minerals and Mining Act of 2007, in conjunction with international agreements, set the stage for responsible mining. Regulatory bodies like the Federal Ministry of Mines and Steel Development, the Nigerian Mining Cadastre Office, and the Mines Inspectorate Department are crucial in ensuring compliance with safety standards. Current mining safety regulations address common hazards, including cave-ins, explosions, exposure to dangerous gases, equipment malfunctions, and flooding. These risks are exacerbated by factors such as harsh working conditions and diverse geological settings. Compliance with safety laws and environmental regulations is essential but can be challenging, especially in regions with limited enforcement resources. Technology and innovation play a pivotal role in enhancing mining safety. Sensors, automation, and data analytics are deployed to monitor and mitigate potential dangers. Wearable technology, robotics, and virtual reality training are transforming the industry, promoting safer working conditions and reducing accidents. Several case studies underscore the benefits of safety technologies, such as monitoring vital signs and automated operations. The impacts of safety regulations on mining operations are multifaceted. Compliance can increase operational costs and reduce productivity, but non-compliance exposes companies to legal and reputational risks. Mining corporations have a social responsibility to prioritize safety and environmental protection, which can enhance their reputation among stakeholders.

THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY IN PESHAWAR TO EMPOWERING WOMEN

Dr. Naseem Akhter
Associate Professor, Department of Islamic Studies
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University, Peshawar, Pakistan

Abstract

This abstract is a summary of a research work that investigates how important media is to promoting sustainable development and women's empowerment in Peshawar. The media's ability to shape views and stimulate change is crucial in an area where socioeconomic gaps and gender inequality are still prevalent. Giving women a forum to tell their tales and experiences is one of the most significant ways that the media can empower them. This can support societal change and increase awareness of the difficulties faced by women. For instance, the media may write stories and make movies that showcase the successes of women in Peshawar together with the ongoing struggles they encounter. The media has the potential to dispel negative preconceptions and increase public awareness of gender inequity. Making code that questions conventional gender norms and advances gender equality is one way to do this. In its advertising and promotion, the media, for instance, may dispel negative perceptions about women and show dramas and documentaries that show women in strong, autonomous roles. The media may also encourage sustainable practises by bringing attention to environmental problems and motivating individuals to lead more environmentally friendly lives. As, the media may broadcast films and write stories about the environmental issues Peshawar faces, as well as offer advice on how to lessen personal environmental effect. By showcasing the efforts of groups and people striving to make Peshawar a more sustainable city, the media in Peshawar may also contribute to the cause of sustainable development. For example, concerning the efforts of groups trying to enhance Peshawar's waste management, water quality, and air quality, the media can write stories and make movies. All things considered, the media is essential to building a sustainable society and empowering women in Peshawar. The media has the power to contribute to the creation of a more sustainable and equitable future for everybody through giving women's voices a voice, bringing attention to gender inequity, and encouraging sustainable practises.

Keywords: Women's empowerment, Roll of Media, Gender inequality, Environmental issues

BIOSENSORS AND CBRN

Tuğba KARAYİĞİT
The University of Selçuk at Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU
The University of Selçuk at Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Hamdi Şükür KILIÇ
The University of Selçuk at Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Sensors are photonic devices which act as a bridge connecting the physical environment and industrial electrical and electronic technologies. Various sensors are available commercially such as distance sensor, motion sensor, temperature and humidity sensors, but technology still needs some more developments to be performed in the view of either research, developments or applications(Saraoglu, 2008).

MEMS technology which is a sub-branch of nanotechnology that allows us to reduce large mechanical/electromechanical devices to nano size, produce more durable, more sensitively and low-cost products, and achieve high efficiency with low energy (Aytaşkın, 2020).

The structures take part of biosensors are biosensing materials and parts called transducers. They are used to detect biological or chemical active materials. They distinguish biomaterials, target analytes and transducers convert them into digital data (Özoğlu vd. 2017, Saylan vd., 2020).

CBRN is the abbreviation of the words Chemical, Biological, Radioactive and Nuclear. Intentionally or as a result of accidents, CBRN agents have fatal or permanently damaging effects on humans and nature. Studies are being carried out on high-tech products such as early warning systems and biosensors to detect these dangers in advance and take precautions. (Colozza vd., 2019, Özdemir vd., 2002).

Within the scope of this study, the latest point reached in the field of biosensors, the biosensor studies carried out so far, the importance of biosensors in terms of CBRN and our research conducted as a compilation on what needs to be done in the future will be presented in detail within the scope of the conference organization.

Keywords: Sensors, Biosensors, Nanotechnology, War Agents, CBRN

References

Saraoglu, H,M. (2008). Elektronik Burun Teknolojisi ve Uygulama Alanları. *Proceedings of the Akademik Bilisim. pp. 419–427.*

Aytaşkın, E. (2020). Mems Teknolojisi Tabanlı Kapasitif Rezonatör Tasarımı ve Üretimi

Özoğlu, Ö., Ünal, MA., Altuntaş, EG. (2017). Biyosensörler: Gıda ve Sağlık Alanında Laktat Biyosensörleri. *Turkish Journal of Life Sciences, 2/2:180-193.*

Saylan Y, Denizli A. (2020). Nanosensörler kullanılarak virüs tespiti. Akıllı Şehirler için Nanosensörler. Elsevier, s. 501-511.

Colozza, N., Kehe, K., Dionisi, G., Popp, T., Tsoutsoulopoulos, A., Moscone, D., Arduini, F. (2019). A wearable origami-like paper-based electrochemical biosensor for sulfur mustard detection. *Biosensors and Bioelectronics, Volume 129, 15 March 2019, Pages 15-23.*

Özdemir, Ç., Bozbıyık, A., Hancı, Hİ. (2002). Kimyasal Silahlar: Etkileri, Korunma Yollari. *Yasal Düzenlemeler. Mevzuat Dergisi 5/56.*

DEVELOPMENT OF SMART TOURISM IN ALBANIA

M.Sc. Ambra KRAJA
Agricultural University of Tirana

M.Sc. Xhentjan BESHIRI
European University of Tirana

Prof. Dr. Ana KAPAJ
Agricultural University of Tirana

ABSTRACT

Smart is generally defined as intelligent, which is the ability to learn and think quickly and show good judgment. Thus, when applying the concept of smart to devices and artifacts, smart should mean that the device is able to act in an intelligent way, learn and think quickly, and show good judgment. The notion of tourism represents a vast field of research and development, especially given its' the global dimensions. Tourism has emerged as one of Albania's most significant economic growth areas, particularly in recent years as worldwide interest has grown. When practically all data in the tourist components show increase, the financial and social impact has begun to be felt. During the COVID-19 outbreak, smart rural tourism destinations were established in various parts of the world. These destinations attempted to attract those tourists who intended to ensure the least contact with others by offering smart services. The standardization of services has come as a result of awareness of development opportunities, but also as a result of constant demands and models borrowed from other countries, where digital transformation also undoubtedly plays a role. The COVID-19 pandemic gave rural areas the opportunity to and improve their information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure. ICT development in these destinations appears to facilitate tourists' exposure to unique experiences, a phenomenon that was not feasible before the pandemic. This implies that the characteristics of smart tourism technologies (STTs) in developing and smart rural locations might provide visitors with flexible mobility alternatives, allowing them to change their itineraries, lodgings, or forms of travel in the face of crises or unanticipated challenges. This study investigates the impact of smart tourism technologies; (STTs) varied qualities on visitors; desire to return to areas.

Keywords: Smart tourism, Smart cities, ICT, Smart Services. Albania, Covid-19

A RESEARCH ON TECHNICAL AND ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A DRYING PLANT FOR APRICOTS (ŞALAK) ENDEMIC TO IGDIR PROVINCE

Certificated Engineer Murat Demir

Iğdır University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Biotechnology, Iğdır, Türkiye

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Arzu Taşpınar Ünal

Iğdır University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Biotechnology, Iğdır, Türkiye

The feasibility study prepared for the drying of Iğdır apricots, known as "şalak" specific to the Iğdır province, includes alternative drying methods such as the solar drying system developed by Theta Company and the traditional drying method. In order to ensure business continuity, investigations have been carried out on products other than apricots that could be dried. Within this study, the production quantities of the currently cultivated and proposed dried products have been analyzed based on past production volumes and projections have been made to increase production capacity in the future.

The importance of increasing the production quantity of Iğdır apricots at the provincial and basin levels, as well as increasing industrialization, is confirmed by the advantages it provides under current conditions.

Increasing production quantities in the future will provide motivation for expanding facility capacities and, along with the increase in income from exporting surplus products, contribute to the country's economic growth. The qualitative information and numerical data obtained through literature reviews are evaluated and interpreted within the scope of this study.

Key Words: Feasibility, Sustainability, Bioeconomy, Iğdır Apricot

BİTÜMLÜ SICAK KARIŞIMLARDA ZEYTİN PİRİNASININ FİLLER OLARAK KULLANIMININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF USING OLIVE POMACE AS FILLER IN BITUMINOUS HOT MIXTURES

MSc. Feyzullah Özel
Gaziantep University

Dr. Mehmet Tahir Deniz
İstanbul Beykent University

Prof. Dr. Mehmet İshak Yüce
Gaziantep University

ABSTRACT

The reuse of waste materials in engineering projects has been the subject of many research studies worldwide due to their economic and environmental benefits. Road construction works represent a broad field in terms of waste reusability and significant contributions to the country's economy. Bituminous hot mixtures (BHM) are the most commonly used road pavements in both the world and our country. This paper aims to investigate the impact of using olive pomace, an agricultural waste produced during olive oil production, as an alternative to the filler material used in the BHM binder layer. To achieve this, mixtures were prepared by replacing the filler material in the BHM binder layer with pumice at ratios of 10%, 20%, 30%, and 40% with pure bitumen B 50/70. The mechanical properties of asphalt mixtures prepared with pomace fillers were evaluated using Marshall stability and the Marshall stiffness quotient (MQ) test. It was observed that the asphalt mixtures prepared with pomace fillers exhibited higher stability and modulus of stiffness compared to the control mixture. It is believed that using olive pomace as a filler in BSK pavements will help minimize natural resource consumption and reduce the environmental impact of agricultural waste, thus making a significant contribution to the economy.

Keywords: Olive Pomace, Filler, Bitumen, Bituminous Hot Mixtures, Marshall Stability.

ÖZET

Atık malzemelerin mühendislik projelerinde tekrar kullanılması, dünya genelinde ekonomik ve çevresel faydalar sağladığı için birçok araştırmanın konusu olmuştur. Yol inşaat çalışmaları, atıkların tekrar kullanılabilirliği ve ülkenin ekonomisine önemli katkılarda bulunma açısından geniş bir alandır. Bitümlü sıcak karışımlar (BSK) dünyada ve ülkemizde karayolu inşaatlarında en çok kullanılan yol kaplamalarıdır.Bu bildiri, BSK binder tabakasında kullanılan filler malzemesinin yerine, alternatif olarak zeytinyağı üretimi aşamasında ortaya çıkan ve tarımsal bir atık olan pirinanın (zeytin atığı) kullanım etkisini araştırmayı amaçlamıştır. Bu amaçla B 50/70 saf bitüm ve %10, %20, %30 ve %40 oranlarında pirina kullanılarak BSK binder tabakasına göre karışımlar hazırlandı. Pirina filleri ile hazırlanan asfalt karışımların mekanik özellikleri, Marshall stabilitesi ve Marshall sertlik katsayısı (MQ) kullanılarak değerlendirildi. Pirina filleriyle hazırlanan karışımların, kontrol karışımına göre daha yüksek stabilite ve sertlik modülü sergilediği görülmüştür. Pirinanın BSK kaplamalarda filler olarak kullanılmasının doğal kaynak tüketimini minimize ederek ve tarımsal atıkların çevreye verdiği zararı azaltarak ekonomiye büyük katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zeytin Pirinası, Filler, Bitüm, Bitümlü Sıcak Karışım, Marshall Stabilitesi.

PLANT-EXTRACT-MEDIATED GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

Phd Baatache Ouiem
National Polytechnic School of Constantine ALGERIA

Prof. Dr. Kerroum Derbal
National Polytechnic School of Constantine ALGERIA

Dr. Benalia Abderezzaq
Higher Normal School of Constantine ALGERIA

Abstract

Silver nanoparticles have been recognized as potent antimicrobial agents as well as catalyst in remediation of environmental pollutants. *Aloe vera* leaves were used for the production of plant extract. Plant extract was mixed with silver nitrate solution (2.0 mM) and incubated at 50^{o}C under light conditions for 10 h. Dark brown colour development showed preliminary indication for synthesis of silver nanoparticles. Biogenic silver nanoparticles showed a peak at 440nm in UV-VIS spectrophotometer analysis. Biogenic silver nanoparticles were used in the catalytic reduction of *p*-nitrophenol to *p*-aminophenol. There was a continuous increase in absorbance at 301nm(*p*-aminophenol) with concomitant reduction at 405nm (*p*-nitrophenol). There was complete decolourization of yellow colour within 5 h after treatment with silver nanoparticles. Silver nanoparticles also resulted in decolourization of synthetic dyes. Malachite green and gentian violet were decolorized by the biogenic silver nanoparticles. Addition of hydrogen peroxide further increased the decolourization of both dyes. Therefore, plant extract resulted in green synthesis of silver nanoparticles, which are highly useful in remediation of environmental pollutants.

INVESTIGATON OF OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS IN AN INNOVATIVE COMBINED CYCLE

Doç. Dr. Candeniz SEÇKİN

Marmara University, Mechanical Engineering Dept., Istanbul, TURKEY.

ABSTRACT

The study delves into an in-depth analysis of thermodynamic effectiveness and operational performance for an innovative combined cycle that integrates cooling and power generation. This combined cycle amalgamates two cutting-edge technologies for power and refrigeration production: the Kalina cycle (KLC) and the ejector refrigeration cycle (EJR). The design of this cycle integrates a heat recovery process, where the heat rejected by the KLC is transferred to the EJR, optimizing energy and exergy efficiencies within the combined cycle. The primary objective of the research is to illustrate how modifications to a significant operational parameter of the KNC—specifically, concentration of the working fluid—affect the net power output and refrigeration generation capacity of the entire cycle. Additionally, the research yields insights into how combined cycle energy efficiency, exergy efficiency, and energy and exergy content of produced refrigeration and power, vary with considered operational parameter.

The study provides a thorough discussion of the findings which reveal a notable influence of the considered operational parameter on both energy and exergy efficiencies. This impact is predominantly attributed to the direct influence of the parameter on net power generation which is significantly shaping the energy and exergy efficiencies of the combined cycle. Consequently, a substantial increase in the KLC working fluid concentration markedly augments the energetic and exergetic efficiencies of the combined cycle.

Keywords: Combined Cycle, Power generation, Refrigeration generation

EXPLORING WORK-RELETED ANXIETY AMONG NEWLY GRADUATED NURSES IN THE RIYADH REGION

Dr. Amira Y. Boshra
Majmaah University, Al-Majmaah, Saudi Arabia

Kholoud R. Alrashedi
Aliman General Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

ABSTRACT

Work-related anxiety among nurses has been linked to various issues, including a heavy workload, work-related conflict, a lack of resources, and stress. This research aims to explore work-related anxiety among recently graduated nurses in Saudi Arabia's Riyadh region. A descriptive, cross-sectional, and relational research design examined work-related anxiety among newly graduated nurses. A sample of 400 nurses was recruited from five Saudi hospitals in the Riyadh region. This study used the job anxiety scale (JAS) as a study tool. The tool is a self-rating scale of 70 items for assessing job anxiety but only 25 items were applied to this research. A self-administered questionnaire was used to gather demographic information. This study revealed that there was, overall, low work-related anxiety among the nurse participants. On the one hand, age, gender, educational qualification, job experience, workplace, and work scheduling (hours per week) were found to impact work-related anxiety substantially. On the other hand, work position, nationality, unit of care, and marital status were found to play no significant role in work-related anxiety. The study's findings indicate the importance of paying more attention to workplace anxiety. As anxiety may affect nurses' ability to attend to the needs of patients in their care units, addressing it can reduce burnout and the desire to quit. Changes in work processes, care models, and leadership may be effective in creating a supportive environment that decreases stress and anxiety, promotes learning, and provides patients with optimal and safe nursing care. Health policymakers and nurse managers in Saudi Arabia should develop particular intervention programs to reduce work-related anxiety among newly graduated nurses. Managers must seek techniques that help to adapt the present environment to the needs of nurses, as well as approaches that offer newly graduating nurses essential assistance, such as clinical supervision

Keywords: Work-related anxiety, workplace anxiety, newly graduated nurses, quality healthcare services

HEALTH RISK ESTIMATION FOR THE CHROMIUM EXPOSURE IN LOCAL POPULATION OF MUSLIM BAGH, PAKISTAN

Dr Maria

M.Nasir Uddin Khan

Department of chemistry Jinnah University for Women

Abstract:

The water fitness for the human consumption was the main focus of the study. The estimation of most likely responsible heavy metals was done in the drinking blood,water, and soil samples. The well know chromite hub in Pakistan is Muslim Bagh.The area contains more than 325 underground mines&open cast, aboutmore than 100 chromite dumps and 11 chrome plants. This study is the first inclusiveinvestigation of the heavy metalcontamination in the blood, soil and water in the study area. The outcome of the results is a benchmark data for future studies. The extensive mining in the area directly affect the local population. The local population is highly under contamination threat and experiencing many diseases. This can be assumed that the chromium is the basic cause of such diseases. The amount of Ni, Co, As,Pb, and Cr in the drinking water and soil of the mining area was at very high level. The data obtained for its physiochemical properties and heavy metal contamination showed that the water is unfit for the human consumption. From the same area Questionnaire data was also

collected and observed very low level of metal contamination awareness in the area

population.

Key Words: heavy metal, health effect, huma exposure

Abstract:

In this study, we present a novel approach to enhance the accuracy of peptide annotation and the precise localization of glycosylation sites within proteins, employing electron activated dissociation. With the ever-increasing significance of post-translational modifications in understanding biological processes, a precise and efficient method for their annotation is of paramount importance.

Our primary objective was to develop an experimentally optimized design for peptide annotation and glyco-localization, centered on EAD. To achieve this, we aimed to optimize the EAD parameters, validate the methodology on diverse protein samples, and assess its performance in comparison to existing annotation techniques. The methodological framework was meticulously developed and rigorously tested, and the chosen parameters were thoughtfully justified.

The results of our study demonstrated the effectiveness of the EAD-based approach in improving the accuracy of peptide annotation and glyco-localization. Comparative analyses revealed its advantages over other established techniques, underlining its potential in advancing the field of proteomic research and its applicability in medical and biological contexts.

In conclusion, our research has successfully addressed the need for improved methods in peptide annotation and glyco-localization, offering a valuable tool for scientists and researchers in various medicine or pharmacy domains. The insights gained from this study pave the way for future investigations and innovation, further advancing our understanding of post-translational modifications in proteins.

Keywords: Biopharmaceutical, Therapeutics, Proteins, Electron Activated Dissociation (EAD)

ARE WE AS EASILY SCARED NOWADAYS AS IN THE PAST? THE EFFECT OF HORROR FILMS AND STORIES

Lecturer, PhD Irina-Ana Drobot

Technical University of Civil Engineering, Bucharest, Romania, Faculty of Engineering in Foreign Languages, Department of Foreign Languages and Communication

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the present paper is to answer the question regarding whether or not we can still feel scared by horror stories and films. We may often hear the reaction that old horror films look silly or boring. Yet, what has changed? The way special effects are used, the way the action is built, or our entire mindset altogether? It could be that nowadays we have come to know so much about the world around us, that we no longer believe in ghosts and other such creatures. However, some incidents can still make us think and still stir some sensitivity in us. We can still find social media advertising of supernatural or paranormal events, such as haunted stories of forests and old houses, as well as of certain areas where accidents and disappearances frequently occur. Some of these mysteries may have no scientific explanation.

We can see holidays such as Halloween where ghosts and monsters are taken lightly, and nobody is really afraid of them. Yet, is this the reality or is this a reaction against our fear of such creatures? It could be just a way of braving our fears. Wearing the costumes we wear for Halloween could mean, psychologically, a way of identifying ourselves with the aggressor, or what we are afraid of. What we are afraid is not necessarily the ghost or monster, but we may project on them our own anxieties we are not even aware of.

Keywords: Anxiety, Fear, Psychology, Sensationalism

COMPARISON BETWEEN VIETNAMESE LAW AND MALAYSIA LAW ON ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN COURT

Dr. Minh Truong The
Thu Dau Mot University
ORCID number: 0009-0009-9301-1692

Abstract: Electronic transactions are growing rapidly, creating many advantages for users. However, when a dispute occurs, evaluating and using electronic evidence remains difficult. The article uses the method of analyzing written law and comparing jurisprudence between Vietnamese law and Malaysian law in accepting electronic evidence when courts resolve disputes and recommendations are made to improve Vietnamese law on electronic evidence in dispute resolution at Court.

Keywords: electronic evidence, evidence evaluation, use evidence

DETERMINING THE DIFFERING EXPRESSION PROFILES OF MIRNAS REGULATING IMMUNE CHECKPOINT GENES IN BREAST CANCER

Dr. Mustafa Barış Zeytunlu

Ege University Medical School, Department of Basic Oncology, İzmir, Turkey

Msc. Pharm. Fazilet Esra Düzdağ

Ege University Medical School, Department of Medical Biology, İzmir, Turkey

Op. Dr. Hüseyin Esin

SBÜ Tepecik Training and Research Hospital, Department of General Surgery, İzmir, Turkey

Doç. Dr. Burçin Tezcanlı Kaymaz

Ege University Medical School, Department of Medical Biology, İzmir, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICi) are immunotherapeutic agents to eliminate tumor cells by increasing the activity of the tumor immune microenvironment of cancer cells. The expression profiles of IC genes are one of the most important factors determining the effect of immunotherapy. MicroRNAs (miRNA), are short non-coding RNAs that play a role in many cellular processes such as cell proliferation, apoptosis, invasion, metastasis, and are utilized as diagnostic and prognostic markers.

This study investigates mRNA expression profiles of PD-1, PD-L1, CTLA4, LAG3 genes' and their potentially being regulated 21 miRNAs that were determined via *in-silico* analysis in breast-cancer diagnosed and healthy control group cases. Total RNA and miRNAs were isolated from peripheral blood taken from BC diagnosed (n=50) and healthy controls (n=46), and target expressions were evaluated via q-RT-PCR. Compared to the control group, no significant difference was detected in the patients' PD-1, PD-L1, CTLA4, and LAG3 mRNA levels. It was determined that 11 of 21 miRNAs were upregulated or downregulated in patients at different levels compared to the control group. The most significant expression difference was determined as a 6.42-fold and 3.09-fold increase for miR-6838-5p and miR-195-5p levels, and a 3.06-fold decrease for miR-15b-5p.

Upregulated miRNAs that play a role in cell proliferation and invasion may contribute to being used as diagnostic and prognostic markers in BC. Profiling expressions in tumor tissue will support the data and will contribute to developing immune-based treatments.

Keywords: Immune Checkpoint Inhibition, Breast Cancer, Mirna, Gene Expressions

THE POTENTIAL OF SHARIA SHARES FOR SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL AGE 4.0

Erni Widya Ningrum

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0001-0524-2792

Elysia Anindya Indriani

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-0430-2926

Kiki Arsi Wijayanti

Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-8471-3375

Abstract

This study aims to examine the potential of Islamic stocks in supporting sustainable economic development in the industrial era 4.0. The industrial era 4.0 is characterized by high digitalization, automation, and connectivity, which significantly changes the business landscape. At the same time, sharia principles in finance prioritize ethics, justice, and sustainability, which are in line with the goals of sustainable economic development. This study uses a literature analysis approach to identify the contribution of Islamic stocks to sustainable economic development. The results show that Islamic stocks have great potential to support sustainable economic development. Sharia principles that prohibit usury (interest) and business practices that harm society, and encourage investment in sustainable sectors, such as renewable energy and the environment, can make a positive contribution to sustainable economic development. In addition, Islamic stocks can also be a more stable investment instrument in this challenging industrial 4.0 era. In the context of globalization and digitalization, Islamic stocks can be an attractive option for investors looking for sustainable investments that comply with the principles of Islamic finance. This research highlights the need for cooperation between stakeholders, including government, industry, and financial institutions, to promote the development of Islamic stocks as an integral part of sustainable economic development strategies in the industrial era 4.0.

Keywords: Islamic stocks, sustainable economic development, industry 4.0, sharia principles, sustainable investment**.**

IMPROVING FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH OF LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS IN GJIROKASTRA, ALBANIA

Doc. Dr. Etleva Peta

"Eqrem Çabej" University, Gjirokastra, Albania

ABSTRACT

Objectives:This research investigates the financial management practices of local entrepreneurs in Gjirokastra, Albania, with a primary focus on identifying their unique financial challenges and proposing strategies for sustainable growth. The specific objectives are to understand these challenges, analyze current financial practices, and recommend measures for improvement.

*Methods:*To achieve the research objectives, a mixed-methods approach was employed. Surveys and interviews were conducted with local entrepreneurs to gain insights into their financial challenges and practices. Additionally, a financial analysis was carried out, examining the financial statements and performance indicators of a sample of local businesses. Comparative analysis with industry best practices provided a basis for recommendations.

*Results:*The research revealed significant financial challenges faced by local entrepreneurs in Gjirokastra. These challenges include limited access to financing, inadequate cost control, and a heavy reliance on seasonal tourism revenue. The financial analysis demonstrated variations in financial management practices, with room for improvement in budgeting, cost control, and revenue diversification. Comparative analysis highlighted the importance of aligning local practices with industry best practices.

*Conclusions:*Improving financial management strategies is imperative for the sustainable growth of local entrepreneur. Access to financing, cost control, and revenue diversification are critical areas that require immediate attention. Recommendations have been developed to address these challenges and enhance financial management practices, ultimately strengthening the resilience and competitiveness of local businesses in the tourism industry. This research underscores the need for tailored financial support and capacity-building initiatives to empower local entrepreneurs and drive the long-term development of Gjirokastra's tourism sector.

Keywords: Local entrepreneurs, Financial management, Sustainable growth, Financial challenges

OPTIMIZING FINANCIAL EFFICIENCY THROUGH DIGITAL MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS IN GJIROKASTRA, ALBANIA

Doc. Dr. Etleva Peta

"Eqrem Çabej" University, Gjirokastra, Albania

ABSTRACT

Objectives:This research investigates the potential of digital marketing strategies to optimize financial efficiency for local entrepreneurs in Gjirokastra, Albania. Specifically, the study aims to evaluate the current adoption of digital marketing practices among local entrepreneurs, assess the impact of digital marketing on financial performance, and provide practical recommendations for enhancing financial efficiency through digital marketing.

*Methods:*A comprehensive research approach is employed to achieve the stated objectives. Surveys and interviews are conducted to gauge the extent of digital marketing adoption among local entrepreneurs. Financial data analysis is used to assess the influence of digital marketing on financial efficiency, revenue generation, and cost management. Comparative analysis with industry benchmarks provides a basis for the development of recommendations.

Results:The research reveals a varied landscape of digital marketing adoption among local entrepreneurs in Gjirokastra. Some businesses are leveraging digital marketing effectively, resulting in improved financial efficiency, increased revenue, and better cost control. Others, however, face challenges in harnessing the full potential of digital marketing. Comparative analysis demonstrates the positive correlation between digital marketing strategies and financial performance.

*Conclusions:*The research findings emphasize the importance of embracing digital marketing to attract more clients increase revenue, and manage costs effectively. Practical recommendations are provided to guide local entrepreneurs in leveraging digital marketing as a valuable tool to enhance their financial sustainability and competitiveness. This research underscores the essential synergy between financial management and innovative marketing strategies for the success and growth of local businesses in Gjirokastra.

Keywords: Digital marketing strategies, Adoption of digital marketing, Financial performance, Revenue generation, Cost management, Comparative analysis

ADVENTIVE SPECIES OF PLANTS THAT ARE TAKING PART IN EXPANSION IN THE TERRITORY OF ODESSA REGION

Daria Filonchuk

Kherson Academic Lyceum of Kherson State University of Ukraine

Tetiana Moroz

Kherson Academic Lyceum of Kherson State University of Ukraine

ABSTRACT

Odesa region is located in the southwest of Ukraine and is the largest in terms of area among all regions of Ukraine. In the north and east, it borders Mykolaiv, Vinnytsia, and Kirovohrad regions, and in the south, it borders Romania, and in the west with Moldova. The waters of the Black Sea wash the territory of the region. The region is located in two natural zones: forest-steppe and steppe. However, the natural vegetation of most of the region is, strictly speaking, steppe.

Most of the territory of the region stretches on the Black Sea Lowland, and in the northwest and in the north there are relations of the Podilsk Highlands. The region's surface is mostly flat, but there is a slight slope from the northwest to the southeast to the Black Sea coast.

We recorded the presence of 61 species of vascular plants on the territory of the Odesa region, including representatives of 2 divisions, 3 classes, 21 families, and 51 genera. It is interesting that in the flora of the region vascular spore plants occupy an insignificant share, only 2 species. Such a low representation of spore plants is a characteristic feature not only of the Odesa region but also of many other regions and world flora as a whole.

According to the classification, 59 species (96.7%) belong to the *Magnoliophyta* department. Among them, 7 species belong to the class *Liliopsida*, while the rest, 52 species, are included in the class *Magnoliopsida*.

An indicator indicating the systematic structure of the flora is the range of dominant families, which reflects the main features of the plant world. The most numerous in this spectrum is the *Asteraceae* family (21 species). The second place in the spectrum is occupied by the *Brassicaceae* family, which includes 9 species. This distribution is typical for most flora throughout the Holarctic.

After careful analysis of plant biomorphs, it was established that annual species predominate in terms of biomorphology according to Raunkier's classification, i.e. therophytes. Regarding the frequency of fruiting, they belong to monocarpic plants. Regarding the nature of the vegetation, they are summer green. According to the type of above-ground shoots, these plants are characterized by semi-rosette growth, and in relation to underground shoots, they do not have rhizomes, and their roots form a rod system.

Keywords: Adventive species, plants, expansion, Odessa region

IMPROVING PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITIES OF GRAPHATIC CARBON NITRIDE NANOCOMPOSITES BASED Z-SCHEME HETERO JUNCTIONS

Wali Muhammad

Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Pakistan

Prof. Dr. Abbas Khan

Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Pakistan

Dr. Sajjad Hussain

Faculty of Materials and Chemical Engineering,
Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology
Topi, KPK, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The global energy crises and environmental degradation are the two main hurdles in achieving the energy shortage; and to achieve this end photocatalysis can be used. For this purpose, the use of graphitic carbon nitride (g-C_3N_4) may be a better option but their photocatalytic activities need to be improved and this can be done by making its nanocomposite with other semiconductors. Likewise, using solar energy to decompose H_2O on photocatalysts is a huge challenge for researchers to produce zero-emission fuels. H_2 has been regarded as a promising chemical fuel substitute for fossil fuels. Similarly, a pollutants free environment is also a huge challenge for the survival of living organisms. In order to achieve these objectives, g-C_3N_4 and metal oxides such as Fe_2O_3, Ag_2O and ZnO will be synthesized and characterized in first phase. In the next phase, some binary/ternary nanocomposites of g-C_3N_4 nanoparticles with other semiconductors/metallic oxides such as Fe_2O_3, Ag_2O and ZnO etc., will be prepared and characterized. In the third phase, their potential catalytic/photocatalytic and environmental applications will be explored and the effect of chemical composition/additives on the structural, physicochemical, and photoactive properties of these binary and ternary nanocomposites will be investigated in detail. Similarly, the nanocomposites, so obtained, will be characterized for their structural and chemical and physicochemical properties while using UV-Visible and FTIR spectroscopies, SEM, TEM, XRD, EDS, TGA and some other accessible techniques. After detailed physicochemical studies, the Z-scheme heterojunction nanocomposite materials that exhibit the best performance will be reported under different sets of parameter for potential energy production and environmental applications.

Keywords: photocatalysts, ternary nanocomposites and energy resources

DFT STUDY OF REACTION MECHANISM OF SELECTED DIELD-ALDER REACTIONS

Asim Mansha

Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Sadia Asim

Department of Chemistry, Government Women College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Umatur Rehman

Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Abstract

9-Methylanthracene to (5-oxo-2H-furan-2-yl) acetate has variety of application in the food and agriculture. Its synthesis from Diels-Alder reactions of 9-Methylanthracne with (5-oxo-2H-furan-2-yl) acetate and different anhydrides was investigated at the DFT level by computational chemistry. The solvent exert great effect on the formation of stable isomer. The toluene turned out as the appropriate solvent while for the acetone the highest energy barrier was found. The electron demand of the FMO studied in detail. The thermal stability of two isomers was discussed in the detail as result of the cycloaddition. Transition states, intermediates were investigated in term of Global electron density transfer. The rates of reactions were studied in the light of thermal stability and the effect of solvents. These investigations are of interest to understand and modify the mechanism of these reactions.

COMPUTATIONAL SCREENING OF SYNTHETIC ANALOGUES OF *N*-ACYL-HOMOSERINE LACTONE COHESIVE 1,2,3-TRIAZOLES AND SULFONAMIDES AS QUORUM SENSING INHIBITORS

Gopi Reddy Raveendra Reddy

Department of Chemistry, SBVR Degree and PG College, Badvel 516 227, YSR Kadapa, A.P, India.

Muram Subba Reddy

Department of Chemistry, SBVR Degree and PG College, Badvel 516 227, YSR Kadapa, A.P, India.

Suguru Subba Rayudu

Department of Physics, SBVR Degree and PG College, Badvel 516 227, YSR Kadapa, A.P, India.

ABSTRACT

Various bacteria produce the naturally occurringsemiochemical *N*-acyl-homoserine lactone (AHL) for their quorum-sensing (QS) communication. As a result, regulation of quorum-sensing pathways is a long-term prospective treatment to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR). In this aspect, a series of *N*-acyl-homoserine lactone (AHL)-linked hybrids (**4a-i**, **5a**,**b**, **6**&**7**) were synthesised in outstanding yields (66-91%) through click-reaction, nucleophilic substitution, and reduction procedures. Additionally, the molecular docking, ADMET, QSAR studies with active-cite receptor CviR (PDB: 3QP5) were used to assess the anti-QS efficacy of the AHL-united 1,2,3-triazoles (**4a-i**) and sulfonamides (**5-7**) for their inhibition of *Chromobacterium violaceum* biofilm formation. As well, the compounds (**4a**, **4e**, **4f**, **4h**, **5a**, **5b**) showed best binding energies of -8.1 to -.9.8 kcal/mol along with good pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics properties. Considering, the titled best-leads of AHL-linked hybrids as anti-QS agents, they may be valuable for the development of new anti-microbial agents.

Keywords: *N*-Acyl-homoserine lactone (AHL); *Chromobacterium violaceum* ; Molecular docking; Quorum sensing (QS); Sulfonamide; 1,2,3-Triazole

References

1. Bhatt, A., Kant, R., & Singh, R. K. (2016). Synthesis of some bioactive sulfonamide and amide derivatives of piperazine incorporating imidazo [1, 2-B] pyridazine moiety. *Medicinal Chemistry* (Los Angeles), 6, 257-263. http://dx.doi.org/10.4172/2161-0444.1000355

2. Chaieb, K., Kouidhi, B., Hosawi, S. B., Baothman, O. A., Zamzami, M. A., & Altayeb, H. N. (2022). Computational screening of natural compounds as putative quorum sensing inhibitors targeting drug resistance bacteria: Molecular docking and molecular dynamics simulations. *Computers in Biology and Medicine*, 145, 105517. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compbiomed.2022.105517

INCIDENCE OF ROTATOR CUFF MUSCLES TENDERNESS AMONG STROKE SURVIVORS WITH HEMIPLEGIC SHOULDER PAIN ATTENDING MURTALA MUHAMMAD SPECIALIST HOSPITAL AND MUHAMMAD ABDULLAHI WASE TEACHING HOSPITAL, KANO STATE, NIGERIA

Rabiu Musa Isah
Physiotherapy Department, Murtala Muhammad Specialist Hospital Kano, Nigeria.

Hassan Yusif Ahmad
Physiotherapy Department, Murtala Muhammad Specialist Hospital Kano, Nigeria.

Imam Malik Umar
Physiotherapy Department, Murtala Muhammad Specialist Hospital Kano, Nigeria.

Muddasir Sani Jakada
Physiotherapy Department, Murtala Muhammad Specialist Hospital Kano, Nigeria.

Abdulhamid Umar Maje
Muhammad Abdullahi Wase Teaching Hospital Kano, Nigeria

Abstract
Are hemiplegic stroke patients with Hemiplegic Shoulder Pain (HSP) present with Rotator cuff Muscles Tenderness (RCMT)? In this cross-sectional observational study, the incidence of rotator cuff muscle tenderness in hemiplegic stroke patients with HSP was assessed. Eighty five participants were recruited for the study who met the inclusion criteria. The shoulder pain level, rotator cuff muscles tenderness and disability index of all Participants that voluntarily consented were assessed using the following scales: Numerical Pain Rating Scale (NPRS), Tenderness scale, and Shoulder Pain and Disability Index (SPADI) respectively. 100% of the subjects recruited had HSP, and 25.9% reported 2/10 pain on the NPRS. The majority of HSP patients who assessed with RCMT (78.8%) had a tenderness grade of 1/4 (47.1%).SPADI is high in HSP patients with RCMT (47.61±9.49%). 25% of HSP patients with RCMT have tenderness in all their rotator cuff muscles and 25% in only supraspinitus followed by infraspinitus, teres minor and subscapularis with 20%, 13% and 10% respectively. It was statistically significant that there was a strong positive link between RCMT and HSP (r=0.73, 95% CI). Additionally, there was a significant (r=0.75, 95% Cl) and strong positive connection between RCMT and SPADI.In conclusion, this research established that approximately about 79% of hemiplegic stroke patients with HSP present with tenderness in one of their rotator cuff muscles which limit their upper limb functional ability. There was strong positive correlation between RCMT and HSP, so also between RCMT and SPDI. Further interventional research should be developed for the treatment of RCMT in hemiplegic stroke patients with HSP.

Key words: Hemiplegic stroke patients, Hemiplegic Shoulder Pain, Numerical Pain Rating Scale, Rotator Cuff Muscles Tenderness, Shoulder Pain and Disability Index

IMPLEMENTATION OF ISLAMIC CONSUMPTION PRINCIPLES AS CONTROLS FOR MUSLIM CONSUMPTIVE BEHAVIOR

ZAVA NURUZZUHROTIL 'ULA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID**:** https://orcid.org/0009-0000-1513-6347

DINA IKA MARISNA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1479-6252

AFRIDA TSANIA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0002-1049-9899

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6168-0439

MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9705-7756

MUHAMMAD SHULTHONI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3470-4335

Abstract

This paper aims to explain the principles of Islamic consumption as controlling the consumptive nature of a Muslim by formulating the following questions: First, what is consumption in Islam? Second, what are the principles of consumption in Islam? Third, why is the principle of consumption necessary in Islam? Fourth, how is consumption in accordance with the principles of consumption in Islam? This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). Findings First, consumption in Islam is an activity carried out by someone who spends or uses the

use/utility value of goods or services to meet their needs in accordance with Islamic principles. The aim of consumption in Islam is not to achieve maximum satisfaction/utility but rather consumption is carried out with the aim of maslahah in order to achieve falah, namely prosperity in this world and the hereafter. Second, consumption in Islam is controlled by five principles, namely the principle of justice, the principle of cleanliness, the principle of simplicity, the principle of generosity and the principle of morality as controllers of Muslim consumption behavior that avoids consumptive attitudes. Third, consumption principles that are in accordance with Islamic law are needed to control consumption behavior. a Muslim. Fourth, Muslims must be able to implement the principles of consumption in Islam by carrying out consumption activities by consuming fairly, cleanly, simply, generously, in a moral manner so that they can control unlimited wants by consuming priority needs

Keywords: Consumption, Principles of Islamic Consumption, Maslahah, Consumptive

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF nZVI CATALYST AND PEROXYMONOSULFATE REAGENT ON RB5 DYE REMOVAL

Ali Kemal TOPALOĞLU
Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University

Bekir Fatih Kahraman
Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University

BSTRACT

In the recent years, high efficiency, environmentally friendly, and cost-effective catalytic materials for advanced oxidation processes (AOP) have played role in degradation and decolorization of the wastewater. In this study, a commercial nano zero-valent iron (nZVI) which is catalytic nanomaterial was used to activate peroxymonosulfate (PMS) as a reagent for removing the RB5 dye via AOP process. This study aims to determine both the effect of the nZVI catalytic nanomaterial and PMS reagent on RB5 dye removal. The dye removal experiments were carried out in 100 ml of glass Erlenmeyer flask using a shaker under conditions at 150 rpm, at 25°C and pH = 7. To determine the effect of dosage concentration for the nZVI catalytic nanomaterial, the nZVI catalytic nanomaterial with different concentrations (0, 25, 50, 100 mg/L) was added into the 100 ml of the RB5 dye solution with 60 mg/L concentration in the presence of 300 mg/L concentration of the PMS. Also, to determine the effect of dosage concentration for the PMS reagent, the PMS with different concentrations (0, 100, 200, 300 mg/L) was added into the 100 ml of the RB5 dye solution with 60 mg/L concentration in the presence of 50 mg/L concentration of the nZVI. To find dye removal efficiency, samples taken from the Erlenmeyer at certain times was measured at maximum wavelength of the RB5 (λ_{max}=597 nm) using a UV-visible spectrophotometer.

In the different loadings of the nZVI catalytic material, the final decolorization efficiency of the RB5 dye was found as 6.03%, 87.80%, 95.98% and 98.52% with increasing the nZVI catalytic nanomaterial concentration from 0, 25, 50 to 100 mg/L, respectively. The decolorization efficiencies of the 50 mg/L nZVI concentration and 100 mg/L nZVI concentration were almost the same. Therefore, 50 mg/L nZVI concentration was chosen to use in other experiments because it is more economical than 100 mg/L nZVI concentration. Also, in the different loadings of the PMS reagent, the final decolorization efficiency of the RB5 dye was found as 15.15%, 64.22%, 85.71% and 95.98% with increasing the PMS reagent concentration from 0, 100, 200 to 300 mg/L, respectively. So, 300 mg/L PMS concentration was chosen because it was much effective on the dye removal than other PMS concentrations. The results show that the nZVI catalytic nanomaterial and PMS reagent were considerably effective in RB5 dye removal.

keywords: catalytic degradation, nZVI catalytic material, Peroxymonosulfate, RB5 dye removal.

GREENDOM: ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY STRUCTURE

ISAAC EILAN BIN MUSA SINAU

AZMIL CHIN MAZLAN

Keningau Vocational College

Abstract

It is common for the construction or renovation of any building to result in environmental harm and with the rise of climate change crises, there is a need to rethink how construction work as well as renovation and maintenance can be done with little harm to the environment. This project proposes the design of building that incorporates frames which can allow plants to grow and thrive without causing massive structural damage to the building. A panel of expert will observe and evaluate this design based on a set of criteria**.**

Keywords: sustainability, environmental friendly, climate change crises.

CAMERARIA OHRIDELLA - IS ONE OF THE MAIN PESTS OF SOUTHERN UKRAINE

Doç. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

Veronika Isaeva

Kherson Academic Lyceum of Kherson State University of Ukraine

ABSTRACT

Cameraria ohridella Desch is a winged insect of the arthropod type of Lepidoptera; the most visible pest of the leafy cover of the common bitter chestnut (horse chestnut) trees, which is widely used in the landscaping of urban areas and roadsides. The life cycle of *Cameraria ohridella* is several months, but in the form of an imago, they live no more than 2-3 weeks. Pupae, which have to winter, are formed at the beginning of the second decade of September.

This pest is also dangerous because it spreads at a very fast pace (epidemic): at first it was recorded only on the territory of Macedonia, but in a fairly short period it appeared in many European countries. In Ukraine, *Cameraria ohridella* was first noticed in 2003 on the territory of Transcarpathian region, from where it had already entered the territory of other regions, and as a result, neither plants nor entomophages had time to adapt to this pest. Infection of the leaves by the pest is quite easy to visualize: during its life processes, *Cameraria ohridella* damages the appearance of the leaves on the tree, which begins to turn yellow, and upon closer inspection, larvae can be seen in the inner tissues of the leaf.

The life of this pest also negatively affects the economic condition of society for several reasons: firstly, the chestnut moth violates the integrity of parts of trees, reducing their decorative value, which can be said by the number of tourists; secondly, this is the possibility of damage to other plants, thirdly, this is the purchase and use of toxic chemicals, which can also affect the city budget.

Keywords: *Cameraria ohridella*, pests, Ukraine

İŞÇİ KISITLI ESNEK ATÖLYE ÇİZELGELEME PROBLEMİ İÇİN ÇOK AMAÇLI BİR MATEMATİKSEL MODEL

A MULTI-OBJECTIVE MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR THE WORKER-CONSTRAINED FLEXIBLE JOB-SHOP SCHEDULING PROBLEM

Araş. Gör. Büşra TUTUMLU
Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Tuğba SARAÇ
Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

İşletmeler müşterilerin taleplerini karşılamak amacıyla kaynakların en etkin şekilde kullanımına önem vermektedirler. Bu sebeple çizelgeleme problemleri işletmelerin üretim süreçlerini optimize etmek için kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Ancak, işlerin sadece etkin bir şekilde çizelgelenmesi yeterli değildir; aynı zamanda işgücünün de doğru planlanması kritik bir gerekliliktir. Bir makine ya da tezgâha bir işçi atandığındaki işlem süresi ile daha fazla işçi atandığındaki işlem süresi farklı olabilir. Bu durumda işlerin gecikmesini önlemek amacıyla bazı makinelere / tezgahlara birden fazla işçi atanması gerekebilir. Bu problem endüstride sık karşılaşılan önemli bir problem olmasına rağmen literatürdeki çalışmalarda işçi boyutu genellikle ihmal edilmektedir. Bu çalışmada literatürden farklı olarak, esnek atölye çizelgeleme problemine işçi kısıtı dahil edilmiştir ve ele alınan problem için iki amaçlı bir matematiksel model önerilmiştir. Önerilen modelin amaçları; toplam iş gecikmelerinin ve toplam işçi sayısının enküçüklenmesidir. Çok amaçlı modelin çözümünde epsilon kısıt yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Önerilen matematiksel modelin performansı rassal türetilen test problemleri kullanılarak gösterilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar ile işçi sayısı artışının iş gecikmelerinin azalma oranına etkisi incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Esnek Atölye Çizelgeleme Problemi, İşçi Atama Problemi, Çok Amaçlı Programlama, Epsilon Kısıt Yöntemi.

ABSTRACT

Businesses attach importance to the most efficient use of resources to cover the demands of customers. Therefore, scheduling problems play a critical role in optimizing a company's production processes. However, effective scheduling alone is not sufficient; correct workforce planning is also a crucial requirement. The processing time when a single worker assigned to a machine may be differ from the processing time when multiple workers are assigned. In such cases, it may be necessary to allocate more than one worker to certain machines or workbenches to prevent tardiness. Although this problem is frequently encountered in the industry, the worker factor is often overlooked in existing literature. In this study, in contrast to the existing literature, the worker constraint is integrated into the flexible job-shop scheduling problem, and a bi-objective mathematical model is proposed for this problem. The objectives of the proposed model are to minimize the total tardiness and the total number of workers. The epsilon constraint method is employed to solve the multi-objective model. The performance of the proposed mathematical model is showed using randomly generated test problems. The impact of increasing the number of workers on the reduction of work delays are examined by using the obtained results.

Keywords: Flexible Job-Shop Scheduling Problem, Worker Assignment Problem, Multi-Objective Programming, Epsilon Constraint Method.

JOB SATISFACTION: THINGS THAT THE EMPLOYEES CARE ABOUT

Dr. Sapna Bansal
Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi

Varu Malhotra
Shri Ram College of Commerce, University of Delhi

ABSTRACT

The following study aims to examine the influence of the modern trends in the working environment that have stepped into the corporate picture on job satisfaction in the organized sector. A rationally modified version of the Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire has been used to invite responses and assess them categorically to arrive at some conclusions. Such categories are **(1) External, Internal, and Interpersonal relationship** parameters and (**2) Short Run and Long Run** parameters. Although job satisfaction is a very subjective domain, this paper attempts to generalize the thought procedures, preferences and aspirations of employees taking into consideration their **generation, gender, and level of management hierarchy** that people work at. The idea behind the study is to help corporate entities identify the personal objectives of their employees as they would want to cater to them in order to achieve improved performance.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire, Level of Management Hierarchy

KADIN CİNSELLİĞİNDE G NOKTASI

G-SPOT IN FEMALE SEXUALITY

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Saliha YURTÇİÇEK EREN
Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Bugüne kadar kanıtlardan çok anekdotlara ve görüşlere bağlı görünen konulardan biri, "G noktası" olarak adlandırılan bölgenin, yani uyarıldığı takdirde cinsel organları harekete geçirebilecek özel bir vajinal erojen bölgenin varlığıdır. Bu nokta uyarılırsa, dış klitorisin doğrudan uyarılmasıyla elde edilen orgazmdan farklı bir orgazm üretebilir. Yüzyıllar boyunca kadınlar cinsel heyecan sırasında ön vajinal duvarın şiştiğini bildirmişlerdir. G noktasının vajinal balonlaşma oluşumuna önemli ölçüde katkıda bulunduğu bulunmuştur. G Noktasının varlığını öne süren daha önceki kanıtların çoğu anekdottur. 1950'de Gräfenberg, vajinanın ön duvarında mesane ve üretraya yakın, pelvik kemik ile serviks arasında yaklaşık yarı yolda 1-2 cm'lik bir alan tanımlamıştır. Bu alan bazı kadınlarda doğrudan mekanik stimülasyona özellikle duyarlıdır. 1980'lerde Ladas, Whipple ve Perry bu bölgeye Gräfenberg'in adını vererek G noktası adını vermişlerdir. G noktası, ön-distal vajinal duvar içinde yer alan ve kendi kesesi içinde yer alan küçük bir yapı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Anatomik yapısı kanı hapsedebilmektedir. G Noktası üzerine daha önce yapılan birçok çalışmaya karşın, bölgede tanımlanan en belirgin anatomik yapılar Skene bezleri ve periüretral dokudur. Bazı araştırmacılar G Noktasının vajinanın ön duvarında yer alan ve cinsel tepkinin ve orgazmın uyarıcı aşamasında rol oynayabilecek bir bezler ve kanallar sistemi olduğunu ileri sürmüşlerdir. Bazıları Skene bezlerinin G noktası ve kadın boşalması ile ilişkili olduğunu öne sürerken, diğerleri Skene bezlerinin dokunma uyarımı için reseptörlerden yoksun olduğunu savunarak yalnızca zayıf bir ilişki bulmuşlardır. Yapılan bir çalışmada G noktasının kendilik algısının kadınlarda cinsel işlevi ve genital algıyı nasıl etkileyebileceği araştırılmış; G noktası olduğunu düşünen kadınların daha yüksek genital algı ve daha iyi bir cinsel işlev bildirdiği saptanmıştır. G noktasının kadınlarda hangi işleve sahip olabileceğine ışık tutabilecek yeni kanıtlar bulmak için sadece anatomik değil aynı zamanda bireysel, ilişkisel ve sosyal yönler de dikkate alınmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kadın, cinsellik, G noktası.

ABSTRACT

One issue that seems to date to depend more on anecdotes and opinions than evidence is the existence of the so-called "G-spot", a special vaginal erogenous zone that can arouse the genitals when stimulated. If this point is stimulated, it can produce an orgasm different from the orgasm achieved by direct stimulation of the external clitoris. For centuries, women have reported swelling of the anterior vaginal wall during sexual excitement. The G-spot has been found to contribute significantly to vaginal ballooning. Most previous evidence suggesting the existence of the G-Spot is anecdotal. In 1950, Gräfenberg described an area of 1–2 cm on the anterior wall of the vagina, close to the bladder and urethra, approximately halfway between the pelvic bone and the cervix. This area is particularly sensitive to direct mechanical stimulation in some women. In the 1980s, Ladas, Whipple and Perry named this area G-spot after Gräfenberg. The G-spot is defined as a small structure located within the anterior-distal vaginal wall and contained within its own sac. Its anatomical structure can trap blood. Despite many previous studies on the G Spot, the most prominent anatomical structures identified in the region are Skene's glands and periurethral tissue. Some researchers have suggested that the G-Spot is a system of glands and ducts located on the front wall of the vagina that may play a role in the stimulating phase of sexual response and orgasm. While some suggest that Skene's glands are associated with the G-spot and female ejaculation, others have found only a weak relationship, arguing that Skene's glands lack receptors for tactile stimulation. A study investigated how the self-perception of the G-spot may affect sexual function and genital perception in women, and it was found that women who thought they had a G-spot reported higher genital perception and better sexual function. To find new evidence that can shed light on what function the G-spot may have in women, not only anatomical but also individual, relational and social aspects should be taken into account.

Keywords: Woman, sexuality, G-spot.

KANSER HASTALARININ ÖZ YETERLİLİK DURUMLARI VE ETKİLEYEN ETMENLER

SELF-EFFICACY STATUS OF CANCER PATIENTS AND AFFECTING FACTORS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Vildan Kocatepe

İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, İzmir, Türkiye

Begüm Güler

İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı, İzmir, Türkiye

Fatma Van

İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı, İzmir, Türkiye

Ahmet Hakan Soytürk

İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı, İzmir, Türkiye

Arş. Gör. Müge Coşğun

İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, İzmir, Türkiye

ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Öz yeterlilik özellikle hastalık durumlarında birçok alanı etkilemektedir. Kanserli hastaların tedavi ve semptom yönetimi süreçlerinde öz yeterliliklerinin önemli bir etmen olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bu tanımlayıcı prospektif tipteki çalışma kanser hastalarının öz yeterlilik durumlarını ve etkileyen etmenlerin incelenmesi amacıyla yapıldı.

Yöntem: Tanımlayıcı prospektif tipte yapılan bu araştırmanın örneklemini, bir üniversite hastanesinde onkoloji kliniğinde yatan, araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden ve kabul edilme kriterlerini karşılayan 90 kanser hastası oluşturdu. Araştırmanın verileri Temmuz 2023-Ekim 2023 tarihleri arasında toplandı. Veriler, "Tanımlayıcı Özellikler Formu", "Öz Etkililik/ Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği" ve "ECOG Formu" ile yüz yüze görüşme yöntemi ile toplandı.

Bulgular: Katılımcıların Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği toplam puanı 81,06±10,66 olarak hesaplandı. Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği alt boyutlarından "Davranışı Başlatma" puanı 29,31±4,63, "Davranışı Sürdürme" puanı 24,52±4,84, "Davranışı Tamamlama" puanı 17,77±3,25 ve "Engellerle

Mücadele” puanı 9,46±2,13’tu. Sosyodemografik özelliklere göre Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği toplam puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark yoktu (p>,05).Katılımcıların tedavi sürecinde yardımcı olabilecek yakını olma durumuna göre Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği toplam puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark yoktu (U=256,00,p=,028).Hastaların komorbidite durumlarına göre Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği toplam puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark vardı (t=-2,281,p=,025).

Sonuç: Sonuç olarak, hastaların Öz Yeterlilik Ölçeği toplam puanları ortalamanın üzerindeydi. Hastaların sosyodemografik özelliklerinin öz yeterliliklerini etkilemediği görüldü. Hastaların hastalıkla ilişkili özelliklerden sadece tedavi sürecinde yardımcı olabilecek yakını olma durumu ve komorbidite durumu öz yeterliliklerini etkilemekteydi. Bireylerin kanser tedavisine bağlı ortaya çıkan semptomları tanıyabilmesi, yönetebilmesi ve sağlığını koruyarak iyileşmeye katkı sağlayabilmesi için öz yeterliliklerini etkileyen bu etmenlerin göz önünde bulunması önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Onkoloji, Kanser, Öz Yeterlilik, Öz Etkililik, Hemşire

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Objective: Self-efficacy affects many areas, especially in disease states. Self-efficacy is thought to be an important factor in the treatment and symptom management processes of cancer patients. This descriptive prospective study was conducted to examine the self-efficacy status of cancer patients and affecting factors.

Method: The sample of this descriptive prospective study consisted of 90 cancer patients who were hospitalized in the oncology clinic of a university hospital, agreed to participate in the study and met the inclusion criteria. The data were collected between July 2023 and October 2023. The data were collected using the "Descriptive Characteristics Form", "Self-Efficacy Scale" and "ECOG Form" by face-to-face interview method.

Results: The total score of the Self-Efficacy Scale was calculated as 81.06±10.66. Among the sub-dimensions of the Self-Efficacy Scale, "Initiating Behavior" score was 29.31±4.63, "Sustaining Behavior" score was 24.52±4.84, "Completing Behavior" score was 17.77±3.25 and "Struggling with Obstacles" score was 9.46±2.13. There was no statistically significant difference between the total scores of the Self-Efficacy Scale according to sociodemographic characteristics (p>.05).There was no statistically significant difference between the total scores of the Self-Efficacy Scale according to the participants' having a relative who could help in the treatment process (U=256,00,p=.028).There was a statistically significant difference between the total scores of the Self-Efficacy Scale according to the comorbidity status of the patients (t=-2,281,p=.025).

Conclusion: In conclusion, the patients' Self-Efficacy Scale total scores were above the average. Sociodemographic characteristics of the patients did not affect their self-efficacy. Among the disease-related characteristics of the patients, only having a relative who could help in the treatment process and comorbidity status affected their self-efficacy. It is recommended that these factors affecting self-efficacy should be taken into consideration so that individuals can recognize and manage the symptoms that arise due to cancer treatment and contribute to recovery by protecting their health.

Keywords: Oncology, Cancer, Self-efficacy, Nurse

USE OF LEGUMES FOR RESTORATION OF SOIL FERTILITY IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

Doç. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

Doç. Dr. Nataliia Lavrenko

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

Stanislav Babich

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

ABSTRACT

Soil is the most important component of all food production processes, accounting for about 95% of global food production. Among all the ecosystems that are negatively affected by military actions, the soil layers suffer the most. At present, it is impossible to assess the damage caused to the soil and predict soil degradation with its further consequences. Military equipment such as tanks, armored vehicles, and other machinery can have a serious impact on soil conditions. An example of such an impact is: the compaction of the soil under the influence of the weight of machines and recoil from shots with a further decrease in soil permeability, erosion caused by damage to the soil cover, pollution by petroleum products, diesel fuel, and other dangerous substances, destruction of the upper layer of the soil by the construction of defensive structures, pollution by heavy metals and so on.

The rehabilitation of the soil after the end of hostilities will consist of a long list of operations and will last an indefinite period of time. It is not possible to estimate the speed of recovery of fertility.

In the southern part of Ukraine, nitrogen is one of the important limiting factors for growing crops and obtaining high yields, so its restoration will be extremely necessary. The obvious solution would be to use the application of nitrogen in mineral form, despite the great potential of this measure, it should be noted that the negative consequences of this decision will increase the consequences of military actions: groundwater pollution, reduction of the activity of microorganisms and increase of soil acidity.

Therefore, in the post-war period, the use of legumes to restore soil fertility will be a very important practice. Legume plants such as peas, soybeans, beans, and chickpeas enter into mutually beneficial relationships with nitrogen-fixing bacteria of the *Rhizobiaceae* family, which are able to fix atmospheric nitrogen and convert it into ammonium, which increases the amount of available nitrogen, enriching not only the legumes themselves but also

following crops in crop rotation. Let this process of accumulation of available nitrogen be long, but this direction of increasing fertility will have a minimal number of negative consequences for the soil. Also, the root system of legumes will increase the content of organic substances in the soil, thanks to the increase in the number of leaves, stems, and roots that fall to the surface of the soil and decompose. This, together with the growth of a deep and branched root system, will positively affect the structure and increase the water absorption and water-holding capacity of the soil, reducing soil erosion by binding soil particles with root hairs.

Keywords: legume plants, soil, post-war period, soil fertility

PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN THE APIARY AGAINST COMMON BEE-EATER *(Merops apiaster)*

Doç. Dr. Oksana Lyubenko
Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

Doç. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko
Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

Doç. Dr. Natalia Korbych
Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

Doç. Dr. Olena Vedmedenko
Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

ABSTRACT

In beekeeping, the problem of safety of the apiary often arises. Indeed, bee pests can disrupt their normal lifestyle, all this negatively affects the family itself, so it is very important to constantly keep the process under control, to do everything so that nothing prevents them from developing normally and fully.

Birds are an integral part of all biotopes, they occupy an important place in food chains. Thus, insectivorous and predatory birds destroy a large number of agricultural pests. A large number of studies characterize birds as indicators of the state of the natural environment they inhabit. Recently, the issue of destruction of common bee-eaters (*Merops apiaster*) by beekeepers has been widely discussed.

In beekeeping, the problem of safety of the apiary often arises. Indeed, bee pests can disrupt their normal lifestyle, all this negatively affects the family itself, so it is very important to constantly keep the process under control, to do everything so that nothing prevents them from developing normally and fully.

Birds are an integral part of all biotopes, they occupy an important place in food chains. Thus, insectivorous and predatory birds destroy a large number of agricultural pests. A large number of studies characterize birds as indicators of the state of the natural environment they inhabit. Recently, the issue of destruction of common bee-eaters (*Merops apiaster*) by beekeepers has been widely discussed.

Bee-eaters, due to their number in some places, pose a great threat to beekeeping. In the diet of individual birds, honey bees can occupy from 4 to 96%, in the apiary area - 80-90%. These birds are even able to destroy bees near the beehive in rainy weather. Bee-eaters cause

especially great damage in apiaries where queens are removed, as they glaze the queens during the mating flight.

The bee-eater is distinguished by its brightness, small size, long beak. A dangerous situation is when a whole flock of birds begins to attack the apiary, a bird can consume up to 1000 insects in just one day.

Many scientific publications have been devoted to the nutrition of the bee-eater, it was studied by different authors in different regions. The diet of bee-eaters is very diverse and includes 100-200 species of insects in just one area, among which representatives of the orders *Hymenoptera, Rigoptera, Dragonflies, Lepidoptera* and *Diptera* are most often found.

Hymenoptera are dominated by honeybees and wasps (in particular, hornets (*Vespa crabro*)). It is known that one hornet kills 50 to 100 honey bees in its lifetime. Simple math shows that for the apiary, the benefit of bee-eaters eating hornets outweighs the harm of eating bees themselves.

Bee-eaters feed on mass flying insects, so their diet depends on the region, terrain, season, time of day and weather conditions. The higher-than-usual consumption of bees by bee-eaters may be due to two factors - cold weather (when most insects do not fly) and the period of bee-eater migration (when birds are not bound to the nesting area and gather at mass foraging sites).

As practice shows, proper planning of the location of apiaries at a distance of more than 2 km from colonies will reduce the death of bees, the presence of people near the hives during the day, the use of artificial repellants - these are the main means of preventing the death of a large number of honey bees from bee-eaters.

Keywords: preventive measures, apiary, bee-eater *(Merops apiaster)*

DIGITAL PLATFORMS AND THEIR ATTRACTIVENESS IN TOURISM SECTOR FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF TOURISM PARTICIPANTS

assoc. prof. PhDr. Daniela MATUŠÍKOVÁ, PhD.

University of Prešov, Faculty of Management and Business,Department of Tourism and Hotel Management, Konštantínova 16, Prešov, Slovakia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6141-7454

ABSTRACT

Tourism in its last years experienced the most difficult situation it had ever encountered. For several years, the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic moved it all the faster towards the digitalization of the sale of its services, on which it is based. Even before the pandemic, it was possible to follow many trends that favoured the purchase of individual services even outside the tourism industry through electronic commerce tools. These have also become platforms in tourism, which mediate the sale of selected services through specially created applications, or platforms.

Until now, several dozens of studies have devoted attention to analysing existing platforms in tourism, which mainly focused on their diverse portfolio, structure and the like. The view of their perception on the part of the participants of the tourism industry has so far been somewhat little absent. Therefore, the aim of the study was to find out, describe and evaluate the perception of the importance and contribution of digital platforms in tourism by tourism participants.

Several methods were chosen for the realization of the study. The main method was a questionnaire survey, which provided a sample of 227 respondents with an insight into digital platforms. The survey was carried out in the conditions of the Slovak Republic in the months of August-September 2023. The questions of the questionnaire were aimed at the perception of individual platforms on the basis of basic tourism services, namely transport, catering and accommodation. Data were accumulated using the MS Excel program and statistically evaluated using the Gretl program.

The results of the conducted research show that tourism participants increasingly prefer electronic options for their purchases. They use the offer of digital platforms where they can find their way around quickly, easily and comfortably. In addition to the above, they know the offer on the market in more detail and can compare selected digital platforms with each other according to selected services.

Keywords: Tourism platforms, Digitalization in tourism, Tourism participants,

The paper is a part of the outputs of the project GAMA/23/1 „Výskum manažérskych inovácií v cestovnom ruchu v postpandemickom období" (Research on managerial

innovations in tourism in the post-pandemic period). Grant agency of Faculty of Management and Business, University of Prešov in Prešov.

OPTIMIZING LIGHT QUALITY FOR SPEED BREEDING ON FOOD LEGUMES

Mohammed Mitache
Laboratory of Food Legumes Breeding, Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Settat, National Institute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, BP 415 Rabat Principale, 10090 Rabat, Morocco

Aziz Baidani
Laboratory of Agrifood and Health, Hassan First University of Settat, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, BP 577, 26000, Settat, Morocco

Bouchaib Bencharki
Laboratory of Agrifood and Health, Hassan First University of Settat, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, BP 577, 26000, Settat, Morocco

Omar Idrissi
Laboratory of Food Legumes Breeding, Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Settat, National Institute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, BP 415 Rabat Principale, 10090 Rabat, Morocco

Abstract

Speed breeding, a new technique based on extended photoperiod, represents a pioneering approach to accelerating genetic improvements in food legumes. This method focuses on optimizing light parameters, which play a key role in plant development, particularly in terms of light quality, intensity and duration. The ultimate goal is to achieve greater genetic improvements while mitigating potential damage to plants and using resources more efficiently. Through meticulous control of light quality, it becomes possible to provide an ideal light spectrum that promotes photosynthesis and overall plant growth, as demonstrated by (Mobini et al., 2016). Nevertheless, despite several studies on speed breeding, relatively little information is available concerning the optimization of this method. In our current research, we set out to experiment with light quality, examining the impact of different ratios of red to blue light on plant development. Our results revealed that a 5:3 ratio of red to blue light offered optimal conditions for plant development. Understanding these meticulously optimized lighting parameters in controlled growth chambers offers promising prospects in the field of rapid breeding. Food legume breeders have everything to gain by maximizing genetic improvements while minimizing the risk of light-induced stress on plants.

Keywords: Optimization, Speed Breeding, Extended Photoperiod, Light Quality, Food Legumes.

References

Mobini, S. H., Lulsdorf, M., Warkentin, T. D., & Vandenberg, A. (2016). Low red : Far-red light ratio causes faster in vitro flowering in lentil. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 96*(5), 908-918.

ONLINE NIPOST DELIVERY AND TRACKING SYSTEM

Sali Mohammed Bobboi

Sulaiman Ahmad

Raymond Dangdat Delmut

Ali Abubakar

Department of Computer Science, Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo P.M.B 009, Gombe, Nigeria

Abstract

This project paper aimed at developing a software platform that will help a Courier Service Tracking System to determine the current position of vehicles, freight or parcel with a navigation system installed, this facilitates, among other things, efficient allocation of pick-up and delivery of goods, increased equipment utilization, effective maintenance scheduling, improved parcel security, decreased asset losses, and rapid assistance for vehicle in need of help or repair.

***Keywords**:* System, Nipost, Tracking, Database

PIPE HOLDER WITH DIGITAL MEASUREMENT

NOAH FLETCHER ALBERT

MOHD HARITH IKMAL BIN SUAININ

Keningau Vocational College

Abstract

It has been always difficult to weld metal tubes or pipes especially when it has to be done from certain angles. The measurement can be inaccurate due to the difficulty in holding the positions of the welding tools and the objects that are being welded. Hence, this piper holder was invented with the additional feature of digital measurement that can provide quick and exact measurement of the positions of the tubes or pipes when being placed on a designated space. A panel of experts will test this tool and evaluate it based on a specific set of criteria in order to determine its feasibility.

Keywords: welding, tubes, digital measurement

DISCOVERY OF NOVEL ANTI-BREAST CANCER DRUG-CANDIDATES USING SUPERVISED MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUES

Said EL RHABORI

Laboratory of Processes, Materials and Environment (LPME), Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Faculty of Science and Technology, Fez, Morocco

Samir CHTITA

Laboratory of Analytical and Molecular Chemistry, Faculty of Sciences Ben M'Sik, Hassan II University of Casablanca, Sidi Othman, Casablanca, Morocco

Fouad KHALIL

Laboratory of Processes, Materials and Environment (LPME), Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Faculty of Science and Technology, Fez, Morocco

Abstract

In order to optimize the costs associated with drug development, supervised machine learning techniques are commonly employed in the field of quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) modelling. These techniques facilitate the construction of predictive models that correlate the structural attributes of chemical compounds with their corresponding biological activities. This study presents and validates a bioinformatics-based approach for the identification of potential pharmaceutical agents for the treatment of breast cancer. The main objective of this research was to evaluate the efficacy of quinoline derivatives as agents with anti-tumor properties and to investigate their potential for the innovation of new therapeutic strategies directed against breast cancer. A detailed study was carried out using 3D-QSAR and molecular docking with the aromatase (PDB: 3S7S). Through the application of comparative molecular similarity index analysis (CoMSIA), a robust CoMSIA/EHDA model was developed, with statistically significant results for Q^2,

R , demonstrating a significant predictive power. To validate the predictive performance of this model, an external validation process was performed, incorporating a set of independent test data. The findings highlighted the significant impact of electrostatic, hydrophobic, hydrogen bond donor and acceptor fields on breast cancer activity. Based on these results, a series of potent aromatase inhibitors were designed and the most optimal model was exploited to predict their inhibitory effects. In addition, the efficacy of these new drug candidates was assessed on the basis of their absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion and toxicity (ADME-Tox) properties.

Keywords: Machine learning; Cancer; Quinoline; Drug; Molecular docking; ADME-Tox.

PERCEIVED EFFECT OF SOIL EROSION ON ARABLE CROP PRODUCTION IN ABIA STATE, NIGERIA

Ukoha, J. C. I.
Kalu U.
Anyanwu,E.V

Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Michael Okpara University of Agriculture, Umudike, P.M.B 7267 Umuahia, Abia State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

This study assessed the perceived effect of soil erosion on arable crop production in Abia State, Nigeria. A Multi-staged sampling procedure was adopted in the selection of one hundred and twenty arable crop farmers that participated in the study. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were used to analyze the data collected. Major findings revealed that Sand mining ($\bar{x}$=3.59), Poor road construction ($\bar{x}$=3.58), Crops that attract human traffic ($\bar{x}$=3.55), Slope of the land ($\bar{x}$=3.52), Quarrying of rocks (x=3.35), Excessive bush burning (x=3.31), High Population density (x=3.24), Rain water run off (x=3.14), Overgrazing (x=2.84) and Deforestation (x=2.71) were the perceived major causes of soil erosion on arable crop production. However, the perceived effect of soil erosion on arable crop production in the study area included Increase in pests infestation (x=3.39), Loss of fertile soils (x=3.38), High cost of farming (x=3.07), Reduction in crop yield (x=3.27), Increase in diseases attack (x=3.26) and Loss of crops (x=3.22). Furthermore, Cross strip (83.3%), strip cropping (80.8%), construction of diversion ditch (80.8%) and use of organic manure (80.8%) were among the various soil erosion management strategies practiced by arable crop farmers to curtail the perceived effects of soil erosion. The grand mean (x= 3.27) showed that the perceived effect of soil erosion on arable crop production was severe. The hypothesis result showed that there was a significant relationship between perceived effect of erosion on arable crop production and the various erosion management strategies practiced by the farmers in the study area. The study concluded that the perceived effect of soil erosion on arable crop production was severe and therefore recommended that farmers should be empowered by the Government to practice effective management practices to check the ravaging effect of soil erosion on arable crop production in the study area.

Key words: Perceived Effect, arable crop production, soil erosion

A STUDY ON THE TECHNICAL ANALYSIS OF HOSPITALITY COMPANIES IN INDIA

Shreyas K C

Management studentCMS B School, Jain Deemed to be University

Jayshree Mishra

Management StudentCMS B School, Jain Deemed to be University

Dr. Shalini R

Associate ProfessorCMS B School, Jain Deemed to be University

Bangalore-560009 India

Abstract:

This study aims to explore the application of technical analysis in predicting stock prices of select companies from hospitality sector listed on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) a leading stock market in India. The hospitality sectors contribution to GDP in 2022 was $40 billion in 2022 and it is expected to hit $ 1 trillion by 2047. Given the significant role of the hospitality sector in the Indian economy, accurate anticipation of stock prices can assist investors, traders, and financial analysts in making prudent investment decisions. Technical analysis, a widely adopted approach, analyses historical price and volume data to identify patterns and trends that can be utilized to forecast future price movements. In this study, we analyse the historical price and volume data of a sample of hospitality firms' stocks. Top five performing companies are selected for this study and a daily closing prices for the past one year is collected to analyse the trend of stock prices and volume traded. Various technical indicators and chart patterns are employed to identify potential buy or sell signals. Additionally, statistical methods such as moving averages and support/resistance levels are utilized to predict future price changes. The accuracy and reliability of these forecasts are evaluated using appropriate performance indicators. The findings of the study reveals that the technical indicators like RSI and MACD gives very useful inputs for the investors to trade with low risk and high returns.

Keywords: Hospitality, Relative strength index, Moving averages Convergence and Divergence, Historical prices

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY AND WEALTH

MEIKE ARDHANA RESWARI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-1113-9505

MUHAMMAD KHOIRUL ANAM
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0003-4873-2358

KARINA OKTAVIANI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0002-8899-4822

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

ADE GUNAWAN
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0001-8479-0641

RIA ANISATUS SHOLIHA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0003-4113-7284

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out the concept of ownership of property and wealth according to Islam. This research method uses a descriptive approach sourced from websites, journals, and online articles related to property ownership and wealth according to Islam. The results of the research through this literature study conclude that property is one of the basic needs in life, where humans will never be separated from it. Etymologically, property is something that humans need and obtain, both in the form of tangible objects such as gold, silver, animals, plants and (invisible), namely benefits such as vehicles, clothing and shelter. Humans are naturally motivated to seek wealth in order to maintain their existence and to increase material and religious enjoyment. Humans are given the right to own property, and humans are also given the grace to love property. Islam has a unique view of wealth. Property essentially belongs to Allah, Allah is the absolute owner of everything in

this universe. The position of humans as khalifah of Allah Swt in property, which essentially shows that humans are representatives or officers who work for Allah Swt. Therefore, it is the duty of man as the khalifah of Allah Swt to feel bound by the commands and teachings of Allah Swt about property. Allah SWT commands humans to seek sustenance, halal property and prohibits obtaining property in ways that are not in accordance with the Sharia, as found in the Al-Quran letter al-Baqarah verse 168. Islam not only requires balanced growth, but also a balanced distribution of wealth. Because the real purpose of the Islamic economic system is to make the distribution of wealth as broad and diverse as possible.

Keywords: ownership, property, wealth, Islam

COMMON FEATURES OF FEAR IN ENGLISH AND UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

Prof. Dr. Olena Panchenko
Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Ukraine

ABSTRACT
The human feelings have become the subject of various fields of sciences, linguistics among them. Such sciences as psychology, ethnology, sociology and philosophy present surveys on the topic of emotion research. The feeling of fear is one of the most important for a person. It is no wonder that this feeling is described in a number of artistic works in all national literatures. Due to the strong interrelation among language, emotions and thoughts we are able to say that literary works don't exist without emotions and affective evaluation that is why the study of emotions in literary works is one of high priority nowadays.

The idea which is supported by different authors concerning fear is that this feeling does not exist as it is, but it is embodied in various forms which depend on a person who is scared. This idea is brightly illustrated by J. Rowling in the novels about Harry Porter, namely in the image of boggart. It is a magic creature which does not have its own form but embodies the deepest fears of a person. For Neville it is Professor Snape, for Harry – a dementor etc. And it is very important that the only and a rather easy way to ruin boggart is to laugh at him. The author says "...the boggart sitting in the darkness within has not yet assumed a form, he does not yet know what will frighten the person on the other side of the door. No body knows what a Boggart looks like when he is alone..."

One of the most famous Ukrainian writers M. Kotsyubinsky long before J. Rowling created the image of Ded Ho (Grandfather Ho). In his deeply philosophical story the author expresses the same idea. "People are scared to death but they don't know that the fear exists only to the fear of people and it would turn into ashes if all living people dared to look to his eyes".

Thus we are scared only by our fear and the literary characters teach us how to overcome it.

Keywords: artistic work, emotions, fear, overcoming fear

PREMATÜR EJAKÜLASYON VE KADIN CİNSEL İŞLEV BOZUKLUĞU

PREMATURE EJACULATION AND FEMALE SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Saliha YURTÇİÇEK EREN
Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Ejakülasyon (boşalma), meni serbest bırakıldığında ve erkek üreme sisteminden dışına aktarıldığında meydana gelir. Prematür ejakülasyon (Erken boşalma-PE) terimi, boşalmanın bir erkeğin veya partnerinin cinsel aktivite sırasında istediğinden daha erken ve sürekli olarak gerçekleşmesi durumunda ortaya çıkan olguyu tanımlar. Erkeklerin yaklaşık %30'u bu durumdan etkilenmektedir ancak bazı incelemelerde bu oran muhtemelen %75'e kadar çıkmaktadır. PE en sık görülen erkek cinsel bozukluğu olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ara sıra erken boşalma endişelenecek bir neden değildir; ancak tanı kriterlerini kronik olarak karşılayan kişiler için bu durum ciddi kaygı, sıkıntı, depresyon, psikolojik acı ve evlilikte geçimsizliğe neden olabilir. Bir yıl veya daha uzun süredir mevcut olan erken boşalma, çift üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir ve klinik depresyona, ilişki sorunlarına ve diğer sorunlara yol açma eğilimindedir. Genel olarak, erken boşalma öncelikle doğası gereği psikolojiktir. Ancak erken boşalmanın kesin nedeni büyük ölçüde belirlenememiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar PE şikâyeti olan erkeklerin tatminin azalması, sıkıntının artması ve kişilerarası zorluklar da dahil olmak üzere daha fazla cinsel sorun yaşadığını ve PE şikâyeti olan bir partnere sahip olmanın yüksek düzeyde cinsel sıkıntı kaynağı olduğunu göstermiştir. 18 ila 59 yaş arası erkeklerin yaklaşık %30'unda erken boşalma sorunu vardır; ancak utanç ve mahcubiyet, birçok kişinin bu hassas konuyu doktorlarıyla görüşmesine engel olmaktadır. Erken boşalma öncelikle psikolojik bir bozukluk olduğundan, genel değerlendirmenin bir parçası olarak psikolojik/psikoseksüel değerlendirmenin de dahil edilmesi önemlidir. Erken boşalmayı tedavi etmek genellikle davranışsal, psikolojik ve farmakolojik tedavileri içeren multidisipliner bir yaklaşımı gerektirir ve deneyimli bir ruh sağlığı uzmanına danışılmakta fayda vardır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Prematür ejakülasyon, kadın, cinsellik.

ABSTRACT

Ejaculation occurs when semen is released and transferred out of the male reproductive system. The term premature ejaculation (PE) describes the phenomenon that occurs when ejaculation occurs earlier and repeatedly than a man or his partner would like during sexual activity. Approximately 30% of men are affected by this condition, but some studies put the rate possibly as high as 75%. PE is considered the most common male sexual disorder. Occasional premature ejaculation is not a cause for concern; However, for individuals who chronically meet diagnostic criteria, the condition can cause significant anxiety, distress, depression, psychological pain, and marital discord. Premature ejaculation that has been present for a year or more has a significant impact on the couple and tends to lead to clinical depression, relationship problems and other problems. In general, premature ejaculation is primarily psychological in nature. However, the exact cause of premature ejaculation remains largely undetermined. Studies have shown that men with PE experience more sexual problems, including decreased satisfaction, increased distress, and interpersonal difficulties, and that having a partner with PE is a source of high levels of sexual distress. Approximately 30% of men between the ages of 18 and 59 have premature ejaculation; However, shame and embarrassment prevent many people from discussing this sensitive issue with their doctors. Since premature ejaculation is primarily a psychological disorder, it is important to include a psychological/psychosexual assessment as part of the overall evaluation. Treating premature ejaculation often requires a multidisciplinary approach including behavioral, psychological and pharmacological treatments, and it is beneficial to consult an experienced mental health professional.

Keywords: Premature ejaculation, woman, sexuality.

PROCESS OPTIMIZATION OF WASTEWATER DECOLORIZATION BY PERSULFATE OXIDATION USING A ZERO-VALENT IRON NANOPARTICLE-MODIFIED ULTRAFILTRATION MEMBRANE

Bekir Fatih Kahraman

Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University

Ali Kemal Topaloğlu

Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University

ABSTRACT

Advanced oxidation processes (AOP) have been increasingly investigated and used nowadays in the field of water and wastewater treatment. Persulfate-based advanced oxidation utilizes mainly highly reactive and selective sulfate radicals for contaminant abatement. Recent research has made considerable use of systems based on oxidants like peroxymonosulfate (PMS) activated by nano zero-valent iron (nZVI) nanoparticles that produce sulfate and hydroxyl radicals for the breakdown of organic contaminants. In this work, a polyethersulfone (PES) membrane modified with nZVI (nZVI@PES) was used together with PMS to treat RB5 azo dye-contaminated wastewater in a laboratory scale dead-end filtration system. After five minutes of filtration, decolorization efficiencies were determined with spectrophotometric analyses. The effects of the process factors such as nZVI loading (1 – 40 mg/cm^2), PMS concentration (50 – 300 mg/L), and RB5 concentration (20–120 mg/L) were investigated utilizing the Box-Behnken experimental design procedure. The experimental results covering 5 minutes of treatment duration showed that the nZVI@PES membrane is able to reach more than 90% decolorization efficiency. The response surface model parameters confirmed a satisfactory fit of the experimental data. ANOVA results suggested that the nZVI loading, the PMS concentration, and the RB5 concentration have significant effects on the process efficiency. Regarding the factor levels mentioned above, increasing the nZVI loading and the PMS concentration increases decolorization while increasing the RB5 concentration diminishes the efficiency. Another result that was derived from two-factor interactions is that increasing both the nZVI loading and the PMS concentration improves the decolorization efficiency much more than increasing just one of the variables. It is important to note that under the experimental conditions applied, a scavenging effect was not detected which commonly negatively affects the treatment efficiencies. This process appears to be a promising treatment application, especially for wastewater contaminated with azo dyes, and future research is needed to scale up the process for full-scale applications.

Keywords: Peroxymonosulfate, nZVI, sulfate radicals, RB5, advanced oxidation

THE EVOLUTION OF NATURAL DYES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE MODERN WORLD

Doç. Dr. Sergiy Lavrenko

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

Maria Rizak

Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

ABSTRACT

At certain historical intervals, people used natural, available local materials to dye textiles. Most natural dyes are made from plant sources - roots, berries, bark, leaves, and wood; and less commonly from insects and mineral sources. However, due to the emergence in the mid-19th century of synthetic dyes, which, compared to natural ones, had a lower price, greater suitability for mass production, and certain advantages in dyeing synthetic fibers, natural dyes became a lost technology. However, synthetic dyes cause great damage to the environment and create several problems for human health and safety.

Compared to synthetic dyes, natural dyes have several advantages: they do not require special care, they are beautiful and rich in shades, they act as a health care product, they do not have problems with disposal, they do not have a carcinogenic effect, they are easily biodegradable, etc.

Based on the chemical composition, the following types of natural dyes are distinguished: indigoid, anthraquinone, alpha-naphthoquinones, flavonoids, dihydropyrans, anthocyanidins, and carotenoids.

Carotenoids are orange, red, and yellow pigments found in carrots, peppers, sunflowers, and tomatoes. For example, yellow and orange can be obtained from sunflowers, orange and red - from carrots, tomatoes, and paprika.

Paprika is used to color sausage products, cheese sauces, clothes, candles, gravy, seasoning, salad dressing, baked goods, snacks, cereals, shampoos, soap, lipsticks, etc.

Today there is a hybrid of vegetable pepper of Chinese selection, which looks very similar to ordinary bitter red pepper in appearance, but its taste and organoleptic properties correspond more to sweet pepper, and therefore it can be safely grown alongside other varieties of sweet pepper without fear that in they will become "bitter" when repollinated. The dye made from it is tasteless, odorless, and has strong coloring properties.

Keywords: natural dyes, carotenoids, paprika, hybrid

STATUS OF SOYBEAN CHARCOAL ROT DISEASE IN TURKIYE AND CONTROL STRATEGIES

Doç. Dr. Fatih Mehmet Tok

Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Antakya, Hatay, Turkiye

Sema Şahbaz

Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Antakya, Hatay, Turkiye

Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi Yaşar Akışcan

Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Antakya, Hatay, Turkiye

ABSTRACT

Soybean is a valuable plant used extensively in the oil, feed and food industries as it is an oil plant rich in protein and fibre content. In 2020, a total of 353,463,735 tonnes of soya was produced on 126,951,517 hectares in the world, while 155,225 tonnes of soya was produced on 351,343 decares in the same year in our country. The fact that the production of a highly valuable product is so low compared to the consumption in Turkiye is seen as one of the biggest problems. It is known that there are bacterial, fungal and viral diseases that cause quality and yield losses in soybean plants. However, fungal diseases are caused by the most common agents in soybean plants and cause the most yield losses. *M. phaseolina*, which has a very wide host range, causes seedling collapse or black root rot and significant economic losses in more than 500 cultivated plants and weed species. Although this agent causes important diseases in many plants, it causes a very destructive disease called charcoal rot in soybean plants. It is known that the yield loss caused by this disease in soybean can be up to 30%, 18% of the seeds of infected soybean plants carry the agent and seed germination decreases to 59%. Although some fungicides are recommended for the control of soya charcoal rot disease, there is no registered fungicide against this disease yet. In sustainable agricultural systems, measures should be taken before the plants get infected or, if possible, the least environmentally harmful method should be selected. Trichoderma species can be used in biological control of *M. phaseolina*, but their effectiveness does not reach the desired level. Nowadays, the most promising microorganisms in the control of *M phaseolina* are seen as bacteria that have both plant growth-enhancing properties and stop or reduce the proliferation of the agent. However, there is no registered bio-fungicide that can be used in practice yet. Especially after the European Union Green Deal agreement, studies on less harmful to the environment and sustainable agriculture have increased. In future studies, the possibilities of using biological control agent bacteria in the control of *M. phaseolina* should be investigated in detail and the prevention of seed transmission should be emphasised.

Keywords: *Glycine max*, Macrophomina, Disease, Seed, Charcoal Rot

CORRELATION OF ANEMIA AND ANTHROPOMETRIC FEATURES IN AN IRANIAN POPULATION: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

Ali Moghadami
Medical Doctor, Faculty of Medicine, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

Akbar Hedayatizadeh-Omran
Gastrointestinal Cancer Research Center, Non-Communicable Diseases Institute, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

Mahmood Moosazadeh
Gastrointestinal Cancer Research Center, Non-Communicable Diseases Institute, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

Abstract

Background: Anemia is a prevalent blood condition in developing countries, which is associated with several diseases, including diabetes, heart disease, and lung disorders. Based on previous studies, it is proposed that some anthropometric indices, including body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, and waist-to-hip ratio, could be correlated with anemia. Body mass index (BMI), in particular, has been extensively studied and is thought to be strongly correlated with the risk of anemia. The purpose of this study is to examine the association between anthropometric parameters and anemia in an Iranian population.

Methods: This case-control study was conducted in an Iranian population, and data from the registration phase were used. In this study, 200 Iranian individuals were divided into equal groups of 100 people: those with anemia and healthy controls homologized in age and gender. Information from participants' ages, gender, BMI, waist circumference, and hip circumference were obtained. The data was analyzed in SPSS version 25, and a p-value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Results: The study showed significant differences between the two groups in waist circumference, BMI, and the ratio of waist circumference to hip circumference ($p<0.05$). Anthropometric indices, including BMI (adjusted OR = 0.75; 95 % CI 0·61 - 0·91), waist circumference (adjusted OR = 0.86; 95 % CI = 0.74 -1·00), and the ratio of waist circumference to hip circumference (adjusted OR = 0·75; 95 % CI 0·64 - 0·88) in the case and control groups had significant differences ($p < 0.05$). Anthropometric variables were protective factors against anemia.

Conclusions: Anthropometric measures were associated with anemia so that people with a higher BMI, WC, and WHR were less likely to have anemia.

Keywords: Anemia, BMI, Anthropometric criteria, Iranian population

SHARIA ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES IN DEALING WITH ECONOMIC MAQASHID IN INDONESIA

SHOFA' ANIYAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0001-3448-8361

SULIS SETIYANINGRUM
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0007-0432-2102

AMALINA ZULFA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0007-7925-2065

MUHAMMAD SHULTHONI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-3470-4335

Abstract

This research aims to explain the objectives of sharia economics in dealing with economic maqashid in Indonesia by formulating the following questions: first, what are the objectives of sharia economics? Second, why is maqashid necessary for economic purposes? Third, how can Sharia Economics create prosperity in Indonesia? Fourth, what are the objectives of sharia economics? This research uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of formulating theories based on data). The goal of Islamic Economics, namely achieving happiness in the world and the hereafter through a good and honorable way of life, (hayyah thayyibah) is the ultimate goal of Islamic economics (maqashid asy syari'ah), which is also the goal of Islamic law itself. The basic principle of Islamic law (mashlahah al ibad) and the main goal of Islamic economics is to realize true prosperity for the people. Maqashid shari'ah is the essential aim of the revelation of shari'ah, Allal al-Fasi in the book Maqashid as-Syari'ah al-Islamiyah wa Makarimuha defines maqashid shari'ah with the expression "The aim and secrets of shari'ah which have been placed by the law makers [Shari'] in each of its laws " and Ar-Raisuni in the book Nażariyyat alMaqashid, Inda al-Imam asSyatibi defines it with the phrase "The objectives that have been laid down by the shari'ah to be investigated for the benefit of humanity". This research comprehensively describes the objectives of sharia economics in dealing with economic maqashid in Indonesia.

Keywords: Economic Goals, Sharia, Maqashid, Indonesia

EXOGENOUS MITOQ PREDOMINANTLY SCAVENGES PEROXYNITRITE RADICAL AND PARTIALLY AMELIORATES MITOCHONDRIAL DYSFUNCTION RESTORING COLONIC MURINE EPITHELIAL TRACT IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Shashwati Ghosh
Department of Zoology, Mitochondrial Biology and Experimental Therapeutics Laboratory, University of North Bengal, Darjeeling, West Bengal, India, Pin-734013.

BC Spoorthi
School of Basic and Applied Sciences, Dayananda Sagar University, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India, Pin-560078.

Priyajit Banerjee
Department of Zoology, Fishery and Ecotoxicology Research Laboratory (Vice-Chancellor's Research Group), University of Burdwan, Burdwan, West Bengal, India, Pin-713104.

Ishita Saha
Department of Physiology, Medical College Kolkata, Kolkata, West Bengal, India, Pin-700073.

Arpan Kumar Maiti
Department of Zoology, Mitochondrial Biology and Experimental Therapeutics Laboratory, University of North Bengal, Darjeeling, West Bengal, India, Pin-734013.

Abstract

To test anti-colitogenic properties of MitoQ (TPP-based mitochondria-targeted antioxidant), the present study was conducted to elucidate whether MitoQ treatment ameliorated colonic mitochondrial dysfunction thereby helping in maintenance of colon epithelial lining in a murine model of ulcerative colitis (UC). The present study also investigated the involvement of free radicals in the progression of UC in *in vitro* cell-culture setup. UC BALB/c mice were prepared by exposure to 5 cycles of 5% DSS treatment through oral administration (each cycle = 7 days DSS + 7 days water). Post-colitis, the mice were treated with 500 μM MitoQ for 14 days in normal drinking water. Post-treatment, mice were sacrificed and colon samples were used for histology, mitochondria isolation and associated biochemical analysis. To ascertain *in vivo* findings and identify the involvement of reactive species in the progression of UC, Caco-2 cells were subjected to DSS (5%) exposure for 24 hours at 37˚C with or without MitoQ (50nM) in the presence or absence of specific free radical scavengers / antioxidants. MitoQ proved partially effective in reducing histopathological severity of colitis in murine UC model though there was no statistically significant recovery in body

weight loss and shortening of murine colon length. MitoQ lowered cell death markers upon DSS exposure and normalized mitochondrial oxidative stress variables probably mediated by significant lowering of nitrite production and protein-bound 3-nitrotyrosine generation. MitoQ treatment proved partially efficacious in restoring alteration of mitochondrial functional parameters and mito-phospholipid (cardiolipin) content in UC conditions. Interestingly, in *in vitro* setup MitoQ restored mitochondrial functions similar to *in vivo* findings. Importantly, the efficacy of MitoQ proved at par with MEG indicating involvement of $ONOO^-$ in progression of UC . However, individual treatments with SOD and DMSO proved comparatively better than individual treatments with MitoQ and MEG indicating predominant involvement of free radicals like $O_2^{\bullet-}$ and $^{\bullet}OH$ in UC. Catalase and L-NAME proved ineffective indicating non-involvement of H_2O_2 and NO in UC. Considering the findings in *in vivo* and *in vitro* study models, MitoQ may be considered as a novel therapeutic agent for treating UC by virtue of $ONOO^-$ scavenging property.

Keywords: Mitochondria-targeted antioxidant, MitoQ, anti-colitogenic agent, free radical scavenger, ulcerative colitis.

SYNANTHROPIC FRACTION OF THE URBAN FLORA OF THE CITY OF VINNITSA

Yana Shvedenko

Kherson Academic Lyceum of Kherson State University of Ukraine

Tetiana Moroz

Kherson Academic Lyceum of Kherson State University of Ukraine

ABSTRACT

The relevance of the task of biodiversity research in the Vinnitsa region is emphasized in the context of intensive economic activity, which practically goes out of control and negatively affects nature. The modern development of human activity, including urban planning, industrial production, and road traffic, often has a harmful effect on the environment, including phytopollution of natural flora. This leads to numerous negative consequences for society, including the threat to biological diversity, the depletion of natural resources, and the pollution of agricultural land.

Vinnitsa Region is located on the right bank of the Dnipro River and covers the territories of the Dnipro and Podilsk Highlands. The total area of the region is 26,513 square kilometers, which accounts for approximately 4.5% of the total area of Ukraine.

According to the results of our research and the materials of other scientists, synanthropic species in the studied flora of the region comprise 164 species belonging to 129 genera, 52 families, and 3 classes.

The leadership in the spectrum of synanthropic species belongs to the *Asteraceae* family, which is represented by 21 species, which is 12.8% of the total number of species. The *Poaceae* family ranks second with 16 species (9.8%), while the *Brassicaceae* family ranks third with 13 species (7.9%).

Most of the studied species are herbaceous plants. It is noted that among the individual biomorphic features in synanthropic species, the rod type of the root system, semi-rosette above-ground shoots, and the summer green type of vegetation dominate.

It was also found that evapophytes dominate among invasive species in the flora of the city. Hence, the analysis of the naturalization of invasive species of urban flora shows that epicophytes prevail in this aspect. This is due to the growing intensity of the process of adventitization of natural flora under the influence of anthropogenic activity and the formation of various anthropogenic ecotopes. The biomorphic spectrum is dominated by annual monocarps, and among naturalization units, they are mostly metaphytes.

Keywords: synanthropic fraction, urban flora, plant, ecotopes

ENHANCING INSULATING MATERIAL CHARGING EFFICIENCY THROUGH EXPERIMENAL ANALYSUS OF STATIC ELECTRICITY

Oualid Chibane

Laboratory of electromechanics university Badji Mokhtar, Annaba, Algeria

Dr. Karima Smili

Laboratory of technologies energetics systems, ENSTI-Annaba, Algeria

Dr. Allaoua Rahmani

Laboratory of Electrical engineering, University of Béjaïa, Algérie

Dr. Ouarda Chibane

Laboratory of Electrical engineering, University of Béjaïa, Algérie

Pr. Lazhar Herous

Laboratory of electromechanics university Badji Mokhtar, Annaba, Algeria

ABSTRACT:

Static electricity plays a pivotal role in an array of industrial applications, encompassing electrostatic painting, dust precipitation, and the separation of granular materials. This rigorous experimental inquiry was undertaken with the objective of enhancing the efficiency of charging insulating materials, utilizing various configurations of two-wire corona electrodes. The experimental setup provided the means to scrutinize corona current-voltage behaviors and map the distribution of surface potentials. Results of the study revealed a pronounced increase in corona discharge intensity with the expansion of the gap between the two wires. Furthermore, it unveiled a direct proportionality between the number of wires and the current collected at the grounded electrode under a constant voltage. Additionally, by assessing the electric potential on the surface of a polyethylene film subjected to the corona discharge generated by the two-wire electrode, a comprehensive evaluation of corona charging conditions for granular materials in electrostatic separators became feasible.

Keywords: Granularmaterialseparation,CoronaDischarge,Polyethylene,Surfacepotential distribution.

USE OF NATURAL SUBSTANCES IN THE DISPOSAL OF WASTEWATER ORGANIC SUBSTANCES

Bariza FRIH

PHD student, Echahid Hamma lakhder University,Faculty of Natural and Life sciences, Department of Biology, Eloued-Algeria

Abstract

Faced with all the problems that our country is experiencing in terms of sanitation and management of wastewater treatment, the use of other purification technique, which are less expansive and easier to manage has become essential, if you will protect water resources, public health and safeguard receiving environments. Our study aims to know the effectiveness of removal of physical, chemical substances in synthetic wastewater biological treatment (sand filtration), using three sands of the wilaya of Ouargla: Hassi Massaoud, Sidi Mahdi and Benaceur. In the present work, we spent the characteristics of these sands and the results show their ability to use as medium filter. Through-life approach that 5weeks, and with a start of 40ml/h, the filters do an elimination of 90% for COD, 90% for BOD_5 there are some flocculation of the three filters. The results show that the filter of Benaceur is most effective between the two others yield point of view. Despite the good results, they do not expect national standards for irrigation and discharge into the nature that requires a combination treatment.

Key words: Ouargla, wastewater, disposal, biological filtration, sand filter.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL TAWHID AS A PHILOSOPHY & ISLAMIC ECONOMIC FORMULATION

AGILIA FEBIANTI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0006-4338-5619

NELY HIKMAWATI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0005-4591-0491

ZIDAN KAFABIH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID:0009-0003-8718-1288

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to explain multidimensional monotheism as a philosophy & formulation of Islamic economics by formulating the following questions: first, how is Islam and monotheism theology? What is philosophy? Second, how is monotheism a fundamental foundation of Islamic teachings? Third, what about theological monotheism, cosmological monotheism and anthropological monotheism? Fourth, what about cultural monotheism, future monotheism and monotheism as a way of life in Islam?.

Design/methodology/approach: This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of constructing a theory based on data).

Findings: First, Islam as a religion (din) has two dimensions, namely belief ('aqidah) and something that is practiced. The theology of monotheism is the basis of all Islamic religious teachings and practices in various human aspects, both social, political, economic, cultural, legal and religious.
Second, the main foundation of all Islamic teachings is monotheism. Tauhid is the basis of all concepts and activities of Muslims, both economic, political, social and cultural. In the Qur'an it is stated that monotheism is the fundamental philosophy of Islamic economics. The concept of monotheism, which is the philosophical basis, teaches two main teachings in economics. (1) All resources that exist in nature are creations and belong to Allah absolutely (absolutely and essentially). (2) God provides abundant natural resources to meet human needs. Humans who act as caliphs can utilize these vast resources for their daily needs.

Third, Tauhid theology is essentially a divine teaching which confirms that God is only one, in fact, because of that, theology is also a path to God Himself. That one God is essentially the God of all religions and mankind. Cosmological monotheism emphasizes that there is a principle of unity and harmony in cosmological life, all of which reflects perfect beauty and eternity. Anthropology is divided into two sub-fields, namely physical anthropology and cultural anthropology. The reality of human life is a created reality, not a creator. Humans exist because they were created by God.
Fourth, theologically, culture is actually an extension of God's verses contained in the values that exist in life. The future is a plan and goal that humans want to achieve, something that is full of complexity and mystery. That's why a strategic design is needed to achieve this. Tawhid as a way of life is also a way of thinking, namely uniting and integrating science and technology in a unified paradigm of thinking for the welfare of life together.

Originality/value: This paper provides a comprehensive description of Multidimensional Tauhid as a Philosophy & Formulation of Islamic Economics.

Keywords: Theological Monotheism, Multidimensional Monotheism, Islamic Economic Formulation, Islamic Economic Philosophy

TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE AGRI-FOOD INVESTMENT PROJECT "BIG MILK PRODUCTION UNIT IN ALGERIA- 4000 DAIRY COWS »

Dr. Abderrahmane NOUI
Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid Regions (CRSTRA), Algeria
ORCID NO: 0000- 0002- 4383-2259

ABSTRACT
National milk production reached 3.52 billion liters in 2017 including more than 2.58 billion liters of cow's milk (73%), said a press release from the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and fishing.
"The production cost of the milk sector reached 179.71 billion dinars in 2017," said the same source.
In this regard, the ministry reported 971,633 head of dairy cows, 17,709,588 ewes, 2,949,646 dairy goats and 207,884 camels.
The geographical location of the wilaya of Biskra, its ecological diversity, these water resources, these flat lands and its human potential with their cultures have given the Zibans region its Agro-pastoral vocation and Agri-food.
According to statistics from the DSA Biskra (2019), milk production at the level of the wilaya of Biskra has experienced a slight increase of 1%, since 2016 where it was 44,783,000 liters to reach 45,244,820 liters in 2019.
Goat and sheep milk production represents the majority of the production, they reached 18,283,240 liters, 16,213,500 liters respectively in 2019, followed by bovine milk production with 8,471,580 liters in then camel milk production with 2,276,500 liters during the same year (2019).
The main achievement objectives of Laiterie de Bouchagroune are:
 Participates in the development of the local socio-economic sector (wilaya of Biskra).

 Participates in the availability of dairy products and its derivatives in the local and national market.
 Participates in the creation of CDI & CDD jobs for young people unemployed (34 jobs planned)
 Participates in increasing the tax revenue of the public treasury.

Keywords: Algeria - Biskra - Agri Food - Milk production – Technical Economic Study

THE NEEDS OF THE PRIZREN ARMY CORPS (APRIL-AUGUST 1903)

MUSTAFA KOÇ

PhD. Candidate, İstanbul University, Institute of Social Sciences, Department of History, İstanbul/Türkiye.

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6441-6273

ABSTRACT

A military organization consisting of two or more divisions is called corps. The present study is on the needs of Prizren Army Corps, which was the defence, attack and surveillance force of the Ottoman Empire in the region between April and August 1903, and seeks for answers to the questions "*How were the needs of the corps determined? What were the urgent needs of the corps? By what means were the needs of the corps delivered? Was the bidding method successful in the provision of Prizren Corps and the supply of equipment/clothing? What does bureaucratic correspondence say about the needs of the corps? Is there a relationship between the needs of the corps and Macedonian Issue?*" Method of the study is case analysis, while the main source is documents reached through the Ottoman Archive. The funds used include Rumeli Inspectorate, Porte Documents Room and Yıldız Palace, which provide important information about the cash and food needs of Prizren Corps. The chronology is limited to August, when the İlinden Revolt started. Prizren Corps is a well-organized corps with a central command and control in 1903. The commander of the corps, which consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery units, is Mushir Ömer Rüşdü Pasha. Archival documents show that the ration and military equipment needs of the Corps were provided through bidding procedure, while cash needs were determined directly by the headquarters and delivered to the Corps. The findings show that the boot needs of soldiers (first 4 thousand, then 15 thousand) were supplied from the local administrations, needs such as 10-day long oil and flour were supplied and sent by train and some of the rusk need was produced in Thessaloniki. Another point that draws attention is the cash needs of the Corps. In chronological framework, it was brought to agenda to send 150 thousand kuruş for the expenses of the battalion and trooper artillery of the Corps, 8 thousand liras for command and control, 60 thousand kuruş for provision needs. The Ottoman bureaucratic correspondence for the purchase of 512 tons of flour, 128 tons of grass and 384 tons of barley for the needs of the Corps in April 1903 is important in terms of showing the extent of needs.

Key Words: Prizren Corps, Ömer Rüşdü Pasha, medical needs, Ottoman army.

INFLUENCE OF DIVERGENT SECTION LENGTH ON SUPERSONIC FLOW THROUGH A BELL NOZZLE

Benlembarek.Sabrina

Talbi Kamel

Department of Mechanical engineering ,University of Brothers Mentouri Constantine1, Algeria

ABSTRACT

The performance of the propulsion system is an important consideration in the development of efficient flying vehicles.

Rockets frequently employ Convergent Divergent Nozzles. A nozzle's principal function is to accelerate the flow to greater exit velocities. Understanding geometrical characteristics is necessary to optimize nozzle performance. The exhaust nozzle is a critical component of the propulsion system.

A nozzle must meet all design requirements under all operating situations in order to provide acceptable performance characteristics with low energy losses. This is only conceivable if the nozzle theory is supposed to be isentropic, regardless of pressure, temperature, or density changes produced by Shock Wave production.

We employ the finite volume method to solve complicated partial differential equations, which consists of linearizing the system of equations and making it easy to solve. We also use the software tool Ansys Fluent to build the nozzle and analyze the flows.

Ansys Fluent was used for the numerical simulation. The computational work is done on a 2D axi-symmetric density basis, and we use the Navier Stokes transport equations, the continuity equation, and the energy equation with the Kω-SST turbulence model.

This work consists of studying a supersonic flow in a supersonic nozzle. To better manage our investigation, we investigate the effect of divergent section lengths while maintaining the same boundary conditions.

Keywords: Divergent length , Kω-SST turbulence model ,Supersonic Nozzle.

CANISTERAPY AS A TYPE OF REHABILITATION

Doç. Dr. Olena Vedmedenko
Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

Oleksandra Voinova
Kherson State Agrarian and Economic University

ABSTRACT

Canister therapy is one of the types of human treatment and rehabilitation with the help of specially selected and trained dogs under the supervision of qualified specialists. Due to the economic availability of this type of therapy and the high level of social behavior of the animals used in this, canister therapy is one of the most popular types of pet therapy. Dogs have some qualities similar to humans: emotionality, the ability to express their feelings through actions, sounds, facial expressions, and reactions to human communicative initiatives. In addition, they easily learn verbal commands and willingly obey them. As a rule, their help is used for various disorders of a neurological nature. Thus, canister therapy is successfully used to improve the condition of children with autism, Down syndrome, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, cerebral palsy, suffering from oligophrenia, delayed mental, language and psycholinguistic development, family couples in the framework of mediation, internally displaced persons, participants and war veterans. First of all, it works thanks to the positive emotions that dogs give and the development of the musculoskeletal system, which occurs during special joint games. Dogs help people recover faster and return to their former lives after a stroke, coma, major surgery, limb amputation, etc. Canisterapy also helps fight drug and alcohol addiction. Clinics that practice canister therapy have a higher percentage of patients who have gotten rid of addiction.

As a rule, Labrador retrievers, golden retrievers, giant schnauzers, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, and sometimes purebreds are used in canister therapy. There are no breed restrictions, the main thing is that the pet has the following qualities: a strong nervous system; low excitability; focus on people; goodwill; lack of aggression towards people; positive attitude towards children. Each dog is trained for a certain direction of canister therapy. According to the results of training, it may turn out that the dog is not suitable for the role of a therapist. This means that the pet needs to find another occupation.

Therefore, dogs are the most popular therapists and companions among pets. Coexistence with them helps to experience emotions, to recover faster from illnesses and to break away from fear and anxiety, and medical research confirms the influence of dogs on our health.

Keywords: canister, therapy, rehabilitation

AFRICAN ENTREPRENEURIAL CORRIDOR, COLOSSAL CHALLENGE OF STRATEGIC REDEPLOYMENT

Dr. SYLLA Mamadou
Roland Ndukong Tangiri
UFR-SEG Department of English Language Teaching

Universite Felix -Houphouet Near East UniversityAbidjan, Ivory Coast
Nicosia, North Cyprus

Abstract.
The reorganization of the African entrepreneurial system is a huge challenge that African companies must take up. Faced with the difficulties faced by African companies, it would be wise to analyze their problems and propose solutions. This research would contribute to an open mind in the world of entrepreneurship. Scientifically, it would bring one more solution to this theme, that is to say, bring new methods of apprehending the problems encountered by African companies. This study aims to investigate the; reorganization of the management of African companies, the development and strengthening of the skills of staff, and human resources restructuring. The qualitative method of research was used in this work. Some literature concerning the concept under investigation was studied. A descriptive analysis was used to analyze the information obtained. Hypotheses were developed and discussed and proposals were made. From the information obtained, it is obvious that African businesses need strategic redeployment because they are falling into hecatombs of problems linked to the management of the company which prove to be perpetual and which inevitably tend towards bankruptcy. On the other hand, tax applied to companies was one of the factors that hindered the development of African companies. This scourge kills the African entrepreneur. The researcher proposed that the general tax policies in Africa should be amended.

Keywords: Entrepreneurial Corridor, African, Colossal, Challenge, and Redeployment Strategic.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF NEW RICE VARIETIES IN MOROCCO WITH HIGH PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY, AND RESISTANCE TO DISEASE (*PYRICULARIA ORYZAE*)

Dr. Elwahab Fathalah
The University Ibn Toufail, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Plant, Animal, and Agro-Industry Productions, B.P. 242, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco

Prof. Dr. Sedki Mohamed
Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Kenitra, B.P. 257, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco

Prof. Dr.Brhadda Najiba
The University Ibn Toufail, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Plant, Animal, and Agro-Industry Productions, B.P. 242, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco

Prof. Dr. Ziri Rabea
The University Ibn Toufail, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Plant, Animal, and Agro-Industry Productions, B.P. 242, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Rice (*Oryza sativa*) serves as a staple food for half of the world's population, but its production is impeded by various biological constraints, including Blast disease caused by *Pyricularia oryzae*. In Morocco's rice-growing regions, *Pyricularia oryzae* is responsible for causing rice blast disease, posing a significant challenge. To address these issues, a study was carried out to characterize and comprehend the attributes of *P oryzae*. This research aimed to identify rice varieties with desirable traits, particularly resistance to blast disease, to alleviate the challenges confronting rice production in Morocco.

Utilizing blast-resistant rice varieties is widely recognized as one of the most effective methods to control this disease. The study primarily concentrated on the Gharb plains in Morocco and sought to assess the genetic diversity of *P. oryzae* isolates from rice seeds. The main objectives were to enhance the genetic diversity of Moroccan rice germplasm. This involved the selection of double-haploid rice lines displaying resistance to blast disease, potentially providing farmers with rice varieties capable of withstanding this disease. Overall, the study's goal was to introduce and develop new rice varieties that offer substantial agronomic and socioeconomic advantages. The bibliographic synthesis aimed to advance our understanding of rice cultivation in Morocco, characterize the rice blast pathogen, and create resistant varieties. Specific objectives included the introduction of high-value rice varieties, the selection of high-yielding lines suited to Moroccan conditions, and the development of new lines derived from Moroccan rice.

Keywords: Rice, Pyricularia oryzae, Blast-resistant, Methods control, Morocco.

A DEVELOPING EQUATION MODELING ANALYZE IN MALAYSIA: ORGANIZATIONAL RESULTS IN SMES

Md. Ibrahim Khalil
MBA Student, FBFAH,MAHSA University, Malaysia

Saif Ahmed
PhD Scholar, GSBUniversiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Dr. Rasheedul Haque
Supervisor, Associate ProfessorMAHSA University, Malaysia

Dr. Abdul Rahman Bin S Senathirajah
Associate Professor, School Of Business,Inti International University, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

Abstract:

Staying abreast of the most recent developments in human resource management is critical for small-business owners looking to build a professional crew. Companies of all sizes confront the problem of retaining and developing their human resources in today's modern more competitive business climate. PLS-SEM was used to evaluate quantitative information from 216 Dhaka-based medium-sized and small-sized businesses (SMEs). According to the PLS-SEM, Malaysia Small Companies require training and development, performance evaluation, and monetary incentives in order to prosper. Small enterprises lack a framework for hiring and evaluating novice employees. This study addresses the need for research on HRM in Bangladesh's small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs). For the first time, Bangladesh-focused HRM research concentrates on individual results instead of corporate objectives. This research is crucial for executives because it validates financial firms' need or desire for better human capital in order to boost corporate performance and give the organization a competitive advantage in the marketplace.

Keywords: HRM practices, perceptions of SMEs, training and development, and employee recruitment

STABILITY ANALYSIS METHOD FOR LINEAR TIME-INVARIANT CONTROL SYSTEMS USING KRYLOV AND HURWITZ METHODS

Hooman Fatoorehchi

Niloofar Arabi

Seyed Amirreza Babaei

School of Chemical Engineering, College of Engineering, University of Tehran, P.O. Box 11365-4563, Tehran, Iran

Abstract- This paper presents an integrative approach for evaluating the bounded-input bounded-output (BIBO) stability of linear time-invariant control systems. The proposed method involves obtaining the characteristic polynomial associated with the state matrix of the control system using the Krylov method. The involved matrix inversions are performed using a recently developed recursive formula based on the Adomian decomposition method. Subsequently, Hurwitz determinants are computed based on the coefficients of the characteristic polynomial to determine the stability status of the system. An illustrative example regarding a fifth-order system is provided to demonstrate the application of the proposed approach.

Keywords: Krylov's method, Hurwitz determinant, BIBO stability, linear time-invariant system.

FOOD CHOICE AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR: A COMPLEX INTERPLAY

Ali Ikram

University institute of Food Science and Technology, The University of Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract:

Food choice is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by a myriad of factors, with social behavior playing a pivotal role in shaping individuals' dietary decisions. This abstract explores the intricate relationship between food choice and social behavior, shedding light on the various dimensions through which they interact. Social norms and cultural practices significantly impact food preferences and consumption patterns. Cultural traditions and societal expectations dictate what is deemed acceptable or appropriate to eat within a given community. These norms often guide individuals in their food choices, reinforcing a sense of belonging and identity. Furthermore, social gatherings and communal meals are instrumental in strengthening social bonds and fostering a sense of unity, reinforcing the notion that food is not merely sustenance but a vehicle for social interaction. Peer influence plays a substantial role in shaping dietary habits, particularly among adolescents and young adults. Friends, family members, and colleagues can influence food choices through direct suggestions or indirectly by setting examples. Social media, with its pervasive influence, has also emerged as a powerful tool for shaping food preferences and behaviors, often promoting both healthy and unhealthy trends. Economic disparities within society can also impact food choices. Access to affordable, nutritious options may be limited for some individuals, leading to suboptimal dietary decisions. Additionally, marketing and advertising campaigns heavily influence perceptions of food, sometimes prioritizing profit over public health. Understanding the complex interplay between food choice and social behavior is essential for promoting healthier dietary habits and addressing the growing global health challenges related to nutrition. These abstract underscores the need for a holistic approach that considers not only individual preferences but also the broader social, cultural, and economic contexts in which food choices are made.

Keywords: Food Choice, Social norms, cultural practices

DESIGNING POTENTIAL ANTICANCER AGENTS FOR NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER: A QSAR AND MOLECULAR DOCKING INVESTIGATION OF NOVEL CYCLOHEXANE-1,3-DIONE DERIVATIVES

Khaoula Mkhayar

Laboratory of Engineering, Systems and Applications, National School of Applied Sciences, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah-Fez University, Fez, Morocco.

Souad Elkhattabi

Laboratory of Engineering, Systems and Applications, National School of Applied Sciences, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah-Fez University, Fez, Morocco.

Kaouakeb Elkhattabi

Department of Fundamental Sciences, Faculty of Medicine Dentistry, Mohammed V University, Rabat, Morocco.

Abstract

Cancer is a devastating global health concern, with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) constituting a significant portion (85%) of all lung cancer cases. In our research, we delved into the quantitative relationship between the effectiveness against NSCLC and the molecular structure of 38 derivatives derived from cyclohexane-1,3-dione and dimedone. To achieve this, we employed molecular descriptors calculated through the DFT-B3LYP/6-31G method, along with topological and physicochemical analyses.

Our findings from this study revealed robust QSAR models, developed using both MLR and MNLR techniques, demonstrating their strong predictive abilities. The linear model yielded R2 values of 0.913 (R^2_{CV} = 0.85, R^2_{test} = 0.934), and the non-linear model exhibited even higher predictive power with R^2 values of 0.991 (R2CV = 0.82, R^2_{test} = 0.997).

Utilizing these QSAR model predictions, we designed new molecular structures and investigated their potential interactions with the c-Met receptor through molecular docking analysis. The combined results of QSAR predictions, molecular docking, and in silico ADMET property assessment pointed to the possibility that only one out of the three newly designed molecules might be a promising candidate as an anti-NSCLC drug. However, further in vivo and in vitro investigations are essential before progressing to clinical trials.

Keywords: QSAR, ADMET, Molecular Docking, NSCLC, C-met

REVIEW AND STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF RATIONAL NUMBER THEORY AND ITS LEARNING

Zahra ASADI ANZABI

The University of 19 mayis, Samsun, Turkey

ABSTRACT:

Rational numbers or fractional numbers in mathematics are numbers that, if we divide each unit into equal parts on the number axis, the obtained points represent rational numbers that can be represented as conventional fractions. The denominator number indicates the number of divisions in the unit and the numerator indicates the division points from the origin (i.e. zero). One of the problems of using rational numbers in situations of learning terms is the numerous interpretations and substructures that exist to express it. Researchers believe that a comprehensive and deep understanding of the structure of rational numbers depends on the understanding of these definitions and substructures. For this purpose, in the last three decades, a number of researchers in studies, sometimes with different approaches, tried to provide a list of basic definitions and substructures. necessary from this concept. Some of these researches were complementary to previous researches or concurrent researches, which in their time caused motivation and competition in the field of conceptual development and tendency towards it among mathematics education researchers. The variety of meanings and interpretations presented in these studies, as well as the unknown relationship between them, is one of the factors of the complexity of the concept of rational numbers. The following article is an analytical overview, which aims to clarify and help to understand the structures of rational numbers, to review and criticize influential researches in this field, which were mainly presented between 1976 and 1993. This research is based on The theoretical foundations of conceptual development, in addition to examining the relationship between the substructures of a list (if possible, it also analyzes the similarities and differences between different lists)

Key words: number theoretical framework, concept rational, subtraction, interpretations of rational numbers under structures of rational numbers.

APPLICATION OF AI IN DATA ANALYSIS

Nguyen **THİ HANG**
Thai Nguyen University, University of Information and Communication Technology, Vietnam
ORCID: 0000-0003-2777-7023

Nguyen **MANH HUNG**
Thai Nguyen high School for the Gifted

ABSTRACT

With the advancement of technology, the volume of data continues to grow, but efficient data management and utilization remain challenging. Organizations typically possess a wealth of 'dark data' - data that is undiscovered, underutilized, or untapped. Consequently, the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in data analysis has marked a significant breakthrough in various domains. First and foremost, the automation of data analysis processes enhances productivity and accuracy in extracting vital information from large datasets. Machine learning and deep learning algorithms swiftly and effectively identify hidden patterns and trends within the data. AI aids in predicting outcomes, detecting early warning signs, optimizing production processes, and providing recommendations for improving business performance, including fraud detection, financial market predictions, and effective risk management. This article assesses the impact of AI in data analysis, aimed at assisting decision-makers in effective management.

Keywords: AI, big data, data analysis, data digitization, cloud computing.

EVOLUTION OF FUNDAMENTAL SUPERCONDUCTING FEATURES DEPENDING ON CdO ADDITION

Doç. Dr. Mustafa Burak Turkoz

Karabuk University, TURKIYE

Doç. Dr. Muhammed Oz

Abant Izzet Baysal University, TURKIYE

Doç. Dr. Asaf Tolga Ulgen

Sırnak University, TURKIYE

Prof. Dr. Gurcan YILDIRIM

Abant Izzet Baysal University, TURKIYE

ABSTRACT

In this study, cadmium oxide (CdO) added Bi2.1Sr2.0Ca2.1Cu3.0Oy (Bi-2223) ceramics samples with changes in the mole-mole ratio of x=0.000, 0.005, 0.010, 0.030, 0.050, and 0.100 were prepared using a standard solid-state reaction process under atmospheric air conditions. The effects of cadmium oxide impurity in Bi-2223 ceramics on basic properties such as DC electrical resistance, ability of flux pinning, and superconductivity features based on the crystal structural quality, and the interaction strength between host/foreign particles and layers were thoroughly investigated using fundamental characteristic experimental measurement techniques including DC electrical resistivity (ρ-T) over temperatures and critical current density (Jc). According to the experimental findings obtained for all CdO added Bi-2223 ceramics, it was observed that as the cadmium oxide addition amount increased in the ceramic matrix, the fundamental properties given above were obtained to degrade dramatically due to the increase in the systematic problems such as lattice deformations, distortions, local structural defects, voids, grain alignment distributions, porosity, defects in the crystal structure, cracks, misalignments, imperfections, disorders, and grain boundary couplings. Thus, the cadmium oxide particles were reported to fail for developing the superconducting and electrical features belonging to Bi-2223 ceramics. Likewise, the presence of cadmium oxide particles in the Bi-2223 ceramic matrix is noticed to significantly impair the induction of effective flux pinning nucleation, leading to the decoupling of adjacent layers and suppression of the flux pinning barrier energy. In summary, CdO foreign impurities resulted in limit their use in new and practical application areas by enhancing the sensitivity to applied current and magnetic fields of Bi-2223 ceramics.

Keywords: Bi-2223 ceramic matrix; CdO addition; Flux pinning centers; decoupling of adjacent layers

DEPOSITIONAL CONDITIONS AND REDOX-SENSITIVE ELEMENT GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE BOZDAĞ DOLOSTONES IN THE SÖĞÜTÖZÜ-LADİK (KONYA, TÜRKİYE) AREA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Müjdat Özkan

The University of Konya Technical at Konya Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the redox-sensitive element geochemistry of the dolostones (Upper Silurian-Middle Devonian) belonging to the Bozdağ Formation located around the Söğütözü-Ladik district in the northwest of Konya. The Bozdağ Formation, which forms the basis of the study area, consists of a reefal complex and consists of massive and bedded limestone, dolomitic limestone, dolomite, and calcitic dolomite. Samples of the Bozdağ dolostones demonstrate low Mn/Sr ratios (0 to 7.7; average 2) of less than 10, expressing of preservation of primary geochemical signatures with some change. Similarly, the Er/Nd ratios (0.05 to 0.08; average 0.03) of the dolostone samples display that the marine character of the Bozdağ carbonates has been protected during the geological time periods with some alteration.

Cu/Zn, V/Cr, Ni/Co, U/Th, and V/(V+Ni) ratios are used to determine redox conditions. Cu/Zn, V/Cr, Ni/Co, U/Th and V/(V+Ni) ratios of Bozdağ dolostones samples are 1.6 to 1.9 (average 1.7), 0.6 to 1.4 (average 0.7), 11 to 164 (average 71), 0.5 to 9.3 (average 4.2), and 0.19 to 0.58 (average 0.35) respectively. All of the Cu/Zn values of Bozdağ dolostones are <2, they indicate oxic environment conditions. All of the V/Cr values of Bozdağ dolostones are <2, they show oxic environment conditions. While the Ni/Co values of Bozdağ dolostones are >5, they display suboxic to anoxic environment conditions. U/Th values of Bozdağ dolostones indicate oxic (2 samples <1.25) and anoxic (14 samples >1.25) environmental conditions. V/(V+Ni) values of Bozdağ dolostones indicate oxic (14 samples <0.46) and dioxic (2 samples >0.46 and <0.6) environmental conditions. A Ce/Ce* ratio larger than 1 or a positive anomaly demonstrates a reducing environment, while a ratio lower than 0.95 or a negative anomaly represents an oxidizing environment. Since the Ce/Ce* anomaly values of Bozdağ dolostones are >1, all samples show a reducing environment. From here, we can say that Bozdağ dolostones developed in oxic to anoxic environmental conditions.

Keywords: Bozdağ, Dolostone, Ladik-Söğütözü, Redox-Sensitive

EVOLUTION OF BASIC ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY FEATURES OF BI-2223 CERAMICS WITH CADMIUM OXIDE ADDITION

Doç. Dr. Mustafa Burak Turkoz
Karabuk University, TURKIYE

Doç. Dr. Muhammed Oz
Abant Izzet Baysal University, TURKIYE

Doç. Dr. Asaf Tolga Ulgen
Sırnak University, TURKIYE

Prof. Dr. Gurcan YILDIRIM
Abant Izzet Baysal University, TURKIYE

ABSTRACT

This work was interested in the investigation of variation in the fundamental electrical resistivity behaviors (metallic behavior, resistivity at 300 K, ρ110K, residual resistivities, ρnorm, □ρ and residual-resistivity ratios) belonging to the type II ceramic cuprate layered bulk Bi2.1Sr2.0Ca2.1Cu3.0OyCdOx (Bi-2223) perovskite materials with different cadmium oxide (Eu) addition amount with the aid of temperature-dependent DC electrical resistivities. It was illustrated that the increase of cadmium oxide impurity particles in Bi-2223 ceramic samples resulted in the remarkable reduction of main characteristic features. Accordingly, the metallic feature was found to regress dramatically with the cadmium oxide impurity amount due to the degradation of the metallic connections between both transgranular and intergranular regions and hole carriers in strongly covalently bonded Cu-O2 plane x2 − y2 bands. Similarly, the cadmium oxide addition amount induced the formation of systematic microscopic structural defects, including persistent microvoids/pores/cracks, local defects, intrinsic defects, stress raisers, grain misorientations, impurity residues, and weak inter-grain connections. Therefore, the experimental results demonstrated that the idea of cadmium oxide impurity particle addition was not a good preference to develop the suitability and availability of Bi-2223 superconducting ceramics in more novel and feasible application areas due to both the increase in the general structural problems and the decrease in fundamental electrical properties.

Keywords: Bi-2223 perovskite materials; CdO addition; DC electrical resistivities

REDOX-SENSITIVE ELEMENT GEOCHEMISTRY: IMPLICATIONS FOR DEPOSITIONAL CONDITIONS OF THE LATE SILURIAN-MIDDLE DEVONIAN LİMESTONES IN THE YÜKSELEN DISTRICT (KONYA, TÜRKİYE) AREA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Müjdat Özkan

The University of Konya Technical University Türkiye

ABSTRACT

In a measured stratigraphic section taken from the Bozdağ Formation limestones, redox-sensitive trace element compositions and some element ratios vary from the bottom to the top of the sequence. All of the samples from the measured stratigraphic section demonstrate low Mn/Sr ratios of less than 3, displaying a substantial scale of preservation of primary geochemical signatures. Analogously, the Er/Nd ratio of the studied samples ranges from 0.11 to 0.24 (average 0.17) demonstrating that the marine character of the Bozdağ limestones has been protected during the geological time periods. Mo/U, V/Cr, Ni/Co, U/Th, and V/(V+Ni) ratios are used to determine redox conditions. Mo/U, V/Cr, Ni/Co, U/Th and V/(V+Ni) ratios of Bozdağ limestones samples are 0.5 - 0.75 (average 0.05), 0 - 1.1 (average 0.07), 0 - 6 (average 1.6), 0 to 1.12 (average 0.17), and 0 to 1 (average 0.07) respectively. While the Ni/Co values of Bozdağ limestones are mostly <5, they indicate oxic environment conditions, and two samples have a value of 6, indicating dioxic environment conditions. All of the V/Cr values of Bozdağ limestones are <2, they indicate oxic environment conditions. U/Th values of the Bozdağ limestones indicate oxic to dioxic environmental conditions. V/(V+Ni) values of the Bozdağ limestones indicate oxic to euxinic environmental conditions. While the Ce/Ce* anomaly in the Bozdağ limestones indicates an anoxic environment, the Pr/Pr* anomaly displays an oxic environment. This situation is consistent with redox-sensitive trace element ratios and reflects the change in deposition environment conditions. As a result, we can say that the Bozdağ Formation limestones were deposited in a shallow to deep shelf environment.

Keywords: Bozdağ Formation, Carbonate, Redox-Sensitive, Yükselen District

ELUCIDATING THE ROLE OF VANADIUM DOPING CONCENTRATION ON THE MAGNETISM OF ZNS USING DFT AND MONTE CARLO SIMULATIONS

Abdelhamid Ait M'hid
Physics of Materials and Systems Modeling Laboratory (PMSML), Unit Associated at CNRSTURAC: 08, Faculty of Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, B.P. 11201, Zitoune, Meknes, Morocco
Key Laboratory of Electromagnetic Processing of Materials (Ministry of Education), Northeastern University, Shenyang, 110819, China
School of Metallurgy, Northeastern University, Shenyang, 110819, China

Goujian Li
School of Metallurgy, Northeastern University, Shenyang, 110819, China

Mourad Boughrara
Physics of Materials and Systems Modeling Laboratory (PMSML), Unit Associated at CNRSTURAC: 08, Faculty of Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, B.P. 11201, Zitoune, Meknes, Morocco

Mohamed Kerouad
Physics of Materials and Systems Modeling Laboratory (PMSML), Unit Associated at CNRSTURAC: 08, Faculty of Sciences, Moulay Ismail University, B.P. 11201, Zitoune, Meknes, Morocco

Qiang Wang
School of Metallurgy, Northeastern University, Shenyang, 110819, China

Abstract

This paper presents a combined first-principles and Monte Carlo simulation study to investigate the structural, electronic, magnetic, and thermodynamic properties of V-doped wurtzite ZnS. Density functional theory calculations within the GGA+U formalism were performed to analyze the impact of V doping concentration (12.5%, 18.75% and 25%) and spatial configurations on the lattice parameters, formation energies, band structures, and density of states of $Zn1-xVxS$. The introduction of V was found to induce significant dilation of the lattice, stabilize ferromagnetic ordering, and induce half- metallic electronic behavior with complete spin polarization at the Fermi level. To complement the microscopic analysis, a classical Ising model Hamiltoninan parameterized using the DFT calculations was constructed and solved using Monte Carlo simulations. The simulations successfully reproduced the magnetic phase transition, allowing extraction of the Curie temperature, which was found to increase with higher V doping up to above room temperature. The combined theoretical approach provides a fundamental understanding of carrier-mediated ferromagnetism in this dilute magnetic semiconductor system, establishing V-doped ZnS as a promising material for spintronic applications.

Keywords: Transition metal doping, Density functional theory (DFT), Magnetic properties,

Half-metallicity, Monte Carlo, Exchange interactions.

References

[1] Anu Kapoor, Naveen Kumar, Nupur Aggarwal, Vandana Sharma, JK Sharma, Sanjay

Kumar Sharma, and Suresh Kumar. Influence of Al^{3+}, Ga^{3+}, and In^{3+} substitution on the structural, microstructural and dielectric characteristics of ZnS nanoparticles. *Physica B: Condensed Matter*, 652:414660, 2023.

[2] M Jothibas, M Elayaraja, E Paulson, Soorya Srinivasan, and B Arun Kumar. Dynamic photocatalytic degradation of organic pollutants employing co-doped ZnS nanoparticles synthesized via solid state reaction method. *Surfaces and Interfaces*, 33:102249, 2022.

[3] Victor Nadtochenko, Dmitrii Cherepanov, Sergei Kochev, M Motyakin, Andrei Kostrov, Alexandre Golub, Olga Antonova, Yurii Kabachii, and Sami Rtimi. Structural and optical properties of Mn^{2+}- doped ZnCdS/ZnS core/shell quantum dots: new insights in Mn^{2+} localization for higher luminescence sensing. *Journal of Photochemistry and Photobiology A: Chemistry*, 429:113946, 2022.

INVESTIGATION OF SOFT INTERBEDDED LAYER (SIL) EFFECT AT SHALLOW DEPTH IN ONE-DIMENSIONAL (1D) NONLINEAR SOIL RESPONSE ANALYSIS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali Silahtar

Sakarya University, Engineering Faculty, Geophysical Engineering Department, Sakarya, Türkiye

Araş. Gör. Dr. Hasan Karaaslan

Sakarya University, Engineering Faculty, Geophysical Engineering Department, Sakarya, Türkiye

Araş. Gör. Kadir Kocaman

Sakarya University, Engineering Faculty, Civil Engineering Department, Sakarya, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Site response analysis is an effective method for evaluating the effect of ground shaking on the surface or at a given depth level during strong ground motion in dimensions and environments. In this analysis, the parameters of strong motion (mechanism, frequency content, effective duration) and soil conditions are the most critical factors determining the character of the response that may occur on the ground. So that among these factors, site soil conditions act as a filter, dampening seismic waves at some frequencies and amplifying them at others. This study subjects the soft interbedded layer (SIL) effect encountered frequently in soil conditions on the surface spectral acceleration. This effect was compared on a soil profile where Adapazarı soil conditions were synthetically exemplified. In this profile, the difference in the results according to a linear stratification state of the SIL positioned at different depth levels was examined. This study used seven strong ground motion records similar to the 1999 Izmit earthquake affecting the study area to reflect the similar situation.

The analyzes were performed with a nonlinear one-dimensional (1D) site response analysis, and spectral acceleration (SA) graphs were obtained. When the SIL is close to the surface (1-6 m), relative damping is detected in the spectral acceleration values at low period values (~ 0.1 s) compared to the regular soil model. On the other hand, an amplifying effect was observed in the amplitudes in the spectral accelerations at the 0.1-1 second period range in general compared to the regular ground model. The spectral acceleration spectrum of the model containing the SIL in periods longer than one second did not show a significant

difference with the regular soil model. Thus, high deformation caused energy dissipation in these layers when the SIL was close to the surface. This situation appeared as a relative damping effect in the spectral acceleration at very low period values. When the SIL is positioned between the 6 and 9 m depth range, a relative decrease was observed in the spectral acceleration values up to approximately 1-1.5 seconds compared to the regular soil model. In the upper part of this period range, the spectral accelerations increased significantly, and the dominant periods were shifted towards higher periods. However, in this study, the thickness and velocity value of the SIL was fixed, and the analyzes were terminated at the depth level (at 12 m) where there was no change in the spectral acceleration spectrum on the surface due to SIL. In this context, diversifying the analyses with different thicknesses, velocities, and effective depth levels will contribute to earthquake-safe building design.

Keywords: Site response analysis, Soft interbedded layer, Spectral acceleration, Adapazarı

STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS

Balasubramani G L
School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi - 110067.

Rinky Rajput
School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi - 110067.

Manish Gupta
School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi - 110067.

Pradeep Dahiya
National Institute of Plant Genome Research, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi.

Jitendra K Thakur
National Institute of Plant Genome Research, Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New Delhi.

Rakesh Bhatnagar
Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, Uttar Pradesh-221005, India

Abhinav Grover
School of Biotechnology, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi - 110067.

Short Introduction:

Drug repurposing is an alternative avenue for identifying new drugs to treat tuberculosis (TB). Although TB can be cured with anti-tubercular drugs, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv (Mtb), as well as the significant death toll globally, necessitate the development of effective drugs to treat TB.

Experiments and Key result findings:

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and

DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC_{50} values of 2.1-4.7 μM for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC_{90} of 6.3 μM and 12 μM were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

References:

1. Agrawal A, Roué M, Spitzfaden C, Petrella S, Aubry A, Hann M, Bax B, Mayer C. *Biochem J*. 2013 Dec 1;456(2):263-73.

2. Stanger F V, Dehio C, Schirmer T. *PLoS One*. 2014 Sep 9; 9 (9):e107289. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0107289.

$CaCO_3$ IN GLASS FIBER REINFORCED SMC COMPOSITES INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF FILLING RATIO ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Assist Prof. Mahmut Bingöl

Yalova University, Yalova Turkey

ABSTRACT

Composite materials to obtain superior properties; It is obtained by combining at least two different materials. Matrix and reinforcement material are the two main components that make up composites. In fiber reinforced composites, fibers provide superior mechanical properties. Matrix is the material that surrounds the fibers and protects them from external influences. Polymer matrices used in composite materials are expensive materials. For this reason, filling materials are used to reduce the cost of composite materials. In addition to reducing the cost, $CaCO_3$ filler increases the toughness, impact strength and aging resistance of the material and has the effect of reducing dimensional shrinkage to some extent.

There are different production methods of composite materials preferred in many areas. The production method is selected by taking into account the usage area, number, environmental conditions, mechanical and chemical properties of the material to be produced. Since it takes a very long time to obtain the part with some composite production methods, the SMC (sheet molding compound) composite method, which is suitable for obtaining fast parts, is preferred in sectors where mass production is required, such as automotive. With this method, composite part production takes place in two stages. In the first stage, in addition to the matrix and reinforcement material, various additives and fillers are added to the composite, and the prepreg material, which turns into a paste, is waited for a while to mature, and then it is shaped under the influence of pressure and temperature.

In this study, composite plates were produced by adding $CaCO_3$ as a filling material in SMC composites at different rates. Test samples were prepared by cutting these plates with a diamond saw in accordance with the standards, and then tensile and bending tests were carried out. The results obtained were interpreted by comparing the changes in mechanical properties caused by different filling ratios.

Keywords: $CaCO_3$, SMC (sheet molding compound), Mechanical properties, Polymer composite, Glass fiber

STUDIES ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN TURKEY: A CONTENT ANALYSIS STUDY

TÜRKIYE'DE ÇOCUK CİNSEL İSTİSMARI ÇALIŞMALARI: BIR İÇERIK ANALİZİ ÇALIŞMASI

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Birgül TUNCAY

Gümüşhane Üniversitesi Kelkit Sema Doğan Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu,

ABSTRACT

Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the postgraduate theses on child sexual abuse in Turkey.

Method: The data of this study, which is a descriptive research in the survey model, consist of postgraduate theses (master's, doctoral, medical specialty) on child sexual abuse published in the YÖK National Thesis Center Database between 2013 and 2023. The keywords child sexual abuse, adolescent sexual abuse, sexual abuse, sexual abuse, body safety were used to select the theses on the subject. The postgraduate theses included in the study were classified and evaluated according to the years, universities, institutes, fields, research type, subjects and contents.

Findings: It was determined that 55 theses were published between 2013 and 2023. When the contents of the theses were analyzed, it was determined that all of the theses prepared in the field of law dealt with the crime of sexual abuse of children in the Turkish Penal Code. Most of the medical specialty theses investigated psychiatric disorders developing in sexually abused children and their parents after sexual abuse. In doctoral dissertations in the field of nursing, the effectiveness of trainings provided to children and families for the prevention of child sexual abuse was evaluated. In the field of educational sciences, there are descriptive studies and studies investigating the effectiveness of body safety education**.**

Conclusion: Most of the postgraduate theses on child sexual abuse in our country are descriptive. In future studies, effective interventions should be developed to prevent child sexual abuse and their effectiveness should be evaluated with experimental studies. More detailed information about child sexual abuse should be provided to children, parents, educators and health professionals.

Keywords: Child abuse, content analysis, sexual abuse

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de yapılmış çocuk cinsel istismarı konusunu ele alan lisansüstü tezlerinin incelenmesidir.

Yöntem: Tarama modelinde betimsel bir araştırma olan bu çalışmanın verilerini, 2013-2023 yılları arasında YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi Veri tabanında yer alan çocuk cinsel istismarı konusunda yayımlanmış lisansüstü (yüksek lisans, doktora, tıpta uzmanlık) tezleri oluşturmaktadır. Konu ile ilgili tezlerin seçilmesinde çocuk cinsel istismarı, ergen cinsel istismarı, cinsel istismar, beden güvenliği anahtar kelimeleri kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya alınan lisansüstü tezler; yapıldığı yıllara, üniversitelere, enstitülere, alanlarına, araştırma tipine, konularına ve içeriklerine göre sınıflandırarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Yapılan araştırmada 2013-2023 yılları arasında 55 tez yayımlandığı belirlenmiştir. Tezlerin içerikleri incelendiğinde, hukuk alanında hazırlanan tezlerin tümünün Türk Ceza Kanunu'nda çocukların cinsel istismar suçu açısından ele alındığı belirlenmiştir. Tıpta uzmanlık tezlerinin çoğu, cinsel istismara uğrayan çocuklarda ve ebeveynlerinde cinsel istismar sonrası gelişen psikiyatrik bozuklukların araştırıldığı görülmektedir. Hemşirelik alanında yapılan doktora tezlerinde, çocuk cinsel istismarının önlenmesine yönelik olarak çocuk ve ailelere yapılan eğitimlerin etkinlikleri değerlendirilmiştir. Eğitim bilimleri alanında tanımlayıcı ve beden güvenliği eğitiminin etkinliğini araştıran çalışmalar yer almaktadır.

Sonuç: Ülkemizde çocuk cinsel istismarı konusunda yapılan lisansüstü tezlerin çoğu tanımlayıcı türdedir. Yapılacak araştırmalarda çocuk cinsel istismarının önlenmesinde etkili müdahaleler geliştirilmeli ve etkinliği deneysel araştırmalarla değerlendirilmelidir. Çocuk cinsel istismarı konusunda çocuklara, ebeveynlere, eğitimcilere ve sağlık çalışanlarına yönelik daha detaylı bilgilendirmelerin yapılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk istismarı, içerik analizi, cinsel istismar

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CORPORATE IMAGE BUILDING SCALE FOR EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. Ceyda Akıllı

Fırat University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In the realm of education institutions, the concept of corporate image has gained increasing significance due to heightened global competition, advancements in public relations and advertising, and the widespread adoption of social media. Corporate image reflects the impressions formed by an organization's intentional or unintentional interactions with its external environment. This paper explores the development of a Corporate Image Building Scale (CIBS) with 14 items tailored for educational institutions. The scale's items are carefully crafted to assess various facets of corporate image, including innovation initiatives, stakeholder satisfaction, teacher professional development, continuous organizational improvement, training programs, personal development activities, artistic and cultural engagements, media presence, and more. The emergence of corporate image as a crucial factor for schools, particularly for school managers, is underscored by its role in shaping public perceptions, fostering competitiveness, and engendering stakeholder loyalty. By utilizing the CIBS, educational institutions can quantitatively measure their corporate image building endeavors, thereby enhancing their ability to tailor effective strategies for improving their standing among stakeholders and reinforcing their distinct identity in a competitive landscape.

Keywords: Corporate Image, Educational Organizations, Scale Development

THE ELECTRONIC AND TRANSPORT PROPERTIES OF Rb_2AgMCl_6 (M= As and Sb) DOUBLE PEROVSKITES: DFT STUDY

Phd. Scholar Saeed Ul Haq Khan

Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, KP, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

The existing fossil-based energy resources are depleting at alarming rate and in few decades they will be no more available to power the industrialized world. Scientists are eagerly searching for advance technological materials as alternative to the non-renewable sources of energy. Double perovskites are among the potential candidates for green and cheaper energy conversion. In this research project electronic and transport properties of Arsenic-based double chloride perovskites Rb_2AgMCl_6 (M = As and Sb) were investigated through FP-LAPW method under the framework of Density Functional Theory (DFT) implemented in Wien2k simulation package. The electronic response was observed by studying band structures and density of state (DOS) with the treatment of Tran-Blaha-modified-Becke-Johnson (TB-mBJ) as exchange-correlation (XC) potential. DOS and band structure calculations show that Rb_2AgMCl_6 (M = As and Sb) exhibit direct bandgap. The thermodynamic stability was confirmed by the phonon dispersion and formation energy calculations. Thermoelectric properties such as electrical conductivity (σ/t), thermal conductivity (κ), Seebeck coefficient (S), Power Factor (PF) and Figure of Merit (ZT) were calculated with BoltzTraP _A package using semi-classical transport theory to calculate transport coefficients. Excellent bandgap, high Seebeck coefficient (S) and Figure of merit stand Rb_2AgMCl_6 (M= As and Sb) double Perovskites as an excellent thermoelectric s for energy conversion application.

Keywords: DFT, Double Perovskite, Figure of Merit, Density of States

EFFECT OF FILM THICKNESS ON THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIE OF FERROELECTRIC BI_2FECRO_6 PEROVSKTE THIN FILMS

B. Ait Ali
LPMAT , Faculty of sciences Ain- chock , Hassan II university of Casablanca, Morocco.

R. Moubah
LPMAT , Faculty of sciences Ain- chock , Hassan II university of Casablanca, Morocco.

S. Colis
IPCMS , University of Strasbourg, CNRS, UMR 7504 CNRS, F-67034 Strasbourg Cedex 2, France.

Abstract

Bi_2FeCrO_6 thin films were grown on Nb-doped $SrTiO_3$(001) by pulsed laser deposition with thicknesses of 7.5, 49, 98 nm. X-ray diffraction measurements demonstrate that the deposited films are epitaxial with a preferential growth orientation perpendicular to the (003) plane. The Williamson-Hall equation indicates that microstrain decreases while the crystalline size increases with increasing film thickness, i.e. the increase in relaxation. The UV-Visible measurements were carried out at room temperature.

Keywords: Bi_2FeCrO_6, Structural propertie, Double Perovskite

References:

[1] M. V. Rastei *et al.*, « Thickness Dependence and Strain Effects in Ferroelectric Bi_2FeCrO_6 Thin Films », *ACS Appl. Energy Mater.*, vol. 2, n° 12, p. 8550-8559, déc. 2019, doi: 10.1021/acsaem.9b01465.

[2] M. Rashad, A. A. A. Darwish, et A. A. Attia, « Impact of film thickness on optical and electrical transport properties of noncrystalline GeSe 1.4 Sn 0.6 films », *Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids*, vol. 470, p. 1-7, août 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.jnoncrysol.2017.04.015.

GENDER-BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT STUDY IN ANTICIPATING WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION AS FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE WAY BETUNG WATERSHED

Zeda Erdian
Jurusan Kehutanan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung,

Christine Wulandari
Jurusan Kehutanan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung,

Pitojo Budiono
Jurusan Ilmu Pemerintahan, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Lampung,

Eny Puspasari

Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Taman Hutan Raya Wan Abdul Rachman
Jl. Sumantri Brojonegoro 1, Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Waste and its management is now an increasingly urgent problem in Indonesia, because if not handled properly, it will result in changes in the environmental balance of water quality. The concept of carrying capacity and environmental capacity can be measured by the forest ecosystem services approach. Forest ecosystem services can be categorized into four types of benefits, namely provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting benefits. Based on this, it is necessary to maintain water quality from waste, so that water is maintained and can be utilized by the community around the Way Betung watershed. The stability of water utilization is determined by the integrity and ability of the ecosystem and the maintenance of the community around the Way Betung watershed with a gender-based approach. Based on this, the role and involvement of men and women is very important in sustainable waste management. This study aims to determine the role of gender in waste management in anticipating the decline in water quality as a forest ecosystem service against the background of gender construction (patriarchal culture) in supporting Sustainable Development Goals with the 6th goal. The research was conducted in August 2023, with the research location in the Way Betung River Watershed. This research used a qualitative method through a descriptive approach, which is research that intends to describe a phenomenon. The data collection methods used are observation and interviews as a means of obtaining primary data, and documentation to obtain secondary data.

Keywords: gender roles, waste management, forest ecosystem services, SDG's.

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER-BASED HOME APPLIANCES CONTROL SYSTEM

Komolafe T.A.
Department of Computer Engineering, Federal Polytechnic, Ile Oluji, Nigeria.

Oladimeji O.A.
Department of Statistics, Federal Polytechnic, Ile – Oluji, Nigeria.

Abstract

Things are becoming simpler and easier for us as technology advances. Manual systems are being replaced by automated systems. Home automation is an important component of modern life because it allows users to control the home's electrical devices. The house owner can operate items remotely using a home appliance control system. A personal digital device could be used to control the system. PC-based control systems are extremely dependable, precise, and time-saving. They offer a variety of features that make it easier to work efficiently. The goal of this research is to develop a low-cost, secure, scalable, cheap, and adaptable computer-based control system that allows customers to remotely operate their appliances.

Keywords – ESP32 microcontroller, embedded Bluetooth Module (HC-05), home appliances control system and IoT

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN JOB STRAIN AND BIG FIVE INVENTORY-10: EVALUATION OF ACCOUNTANTS AND MANAGERS

Assistant Prof. Bahar Doğramacı Yalçın
Kırklareli University, Lüleburgaz Vocational School
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-9463-6231

Associate Prof. İffet Kesimli
Kırklareli University, Lüleburgaz Vocational School
ORCID NO: 0000-0002-2082-5515

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between personality and job strain specifically for accountants and business managers (N=41) and make comparisons with participants other than these professions (N=91).

Methodology Big Five Inventory 10 (BFI-10) developed by Rammstedt & John (2007), translated and adapted into Turkish by Horzum et al., and Swedish Demand Control Support Questionnaire (SDCSQ), developed by Karasek et al. (2000), the validity and reliability of the Turkish adaptation developed by Demiral et al. (2007) are used.

A uniquely prepared study on SDCSQ and socio-demographic factors was presented at the Ankara 8th International Social Sciences & Innovation Congress (2023); and another study on Five Factor Personality Scale (BFI 10) and socio-demographic factors, prepared uniquely, was presented at the 2nd International Selçuk Scientific Research Congress (2023). The common point of the two studies, which have different hypothesis sets, is that they benefit from the same data set. Back at the ethics committee approval stage, it was stated that the scales would first be evaluated independently and relationship studies would follow.

Findings As a result of the correlation tests (N=41) performed on the sub-dimensions of the two scales, it was observed that the SDCSQ Workload Sub-Dimension had a positive significant relationship (0.011) with the BFI-10 Extraversion Sub-Dimension at 0.05 level. SDCSQ Decision Freedom Sub-Dimension has a positive significant relationship with BFI-10 Self-Control Sub-Dimension (0.036) at 0.05 level. SDCSQ Work Strain Dimension has a positive significant relationship (0.048) with the Self-Control Sub-dimension. SDCSQ Social Support Subscale had a positive significant relationship with BFI-10 Neuroticism Subscale (0.030); Job Strain Dimension has the relationship (0.005) at the same direction. The BFI-10 Agreeableness Subscale and the Openness to Experience Subscale did not correlate with any dimensions of SDCSQ. When the whole sample (N=91) was evaluated, SDCSQ Workload and Decision Freedom Sub-Dimensions showed a positive relationship with BFI-10 Extraversion, Self-Control and Neuroticism Sub-Dimensions. The Social Support Subscale was also correlated with the BFI-10 Self-Control and Neuroticism Subscales

Key words: Accountants, Big Five Inventory-10, Job Strain, Managers, Türkiye.

REALITY'S EDGE: THE SEAMLESS BLEND OF AR AND VR IN IMMERSIVE TECH

Dr. Sagaya Aurelia

Department of Computer Science CHRIST University

Arjun PM

Department of Computer Science CHRIST University

As we navigate the digital frontier, the rise of immersive technologies, including virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and mixed reality (MR), is profoundly influencing various sectors. This study probes the transformative effects, prevailing challenges, and untapped potential of these groundbreaking tools. Immersive tech is poised to usher in a new era of human-computer interaction, creating avenues for deeper, more meaningful engagements. Fields such as healthcare, education, tourism, and entertainment stand to benefit immensely, blurring the lines between our tangible reality and digital augmentations. Nonetheless, innovation isn't without its roadblocks. Ethical concerns, steep adoption costs, potential health issues, and the risk of exacerbating technological disparities are pressing matters that warrant attention. Yet, the horizon brims with promise. As tech ecosystems evolve and become more interconnected, immersive technologies are set to redefine user experiences, promoting global connectivity and fostering inventive applications. With the impending global rollout of advanced networks and the convergence of AI-driven solutions, we're on the cusp of a paradigm shift where digital augmentations become integral to our daily lives. This study advocates for a holistic approach, championing the benefits of immersive tech while addressing its associated challenges, envisioning a world where digital enhancements harmoniously integrate with our reality.

Keywords: AR, VR, mixed reality

IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A COMPLEX LANDSCAPE

ASTITVA KUMAR RAO

DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, SONIPAT, HARYANA

VIVEKANANDA HOSTEL, DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, SONIPAT, HARYANA

ABSTRACT

Human trafficking, a significant violation of human rights and an international criminal business continues to be a problem despite efforts made by all nations to stop it. The rapid improvements in technology, particularly Artificial Intelligence (AI), have had a significant impact on the human trafficking industry. This study aims to give a conceptual understanding of the nuanced impacts of AI on human trafficking, highlighting both new opportunities and challenges.

The intersection between AI and human trafficking has two cons. On the one hand, AI-powered tools and algorithms have shown promise in helping academics, law enforcement agencies, and non-governmental organisations identify patterns, predict trafficking hotspots, and sift through vast amounts of data to reveal hidden networks. This proactive application of AI has the potential to strengthen efforts at intervention, prosecution, and prevention, thereby upsetting trafficking operations.

In contrast, the development of AI also creates new difficulties in the fight against human trafficking. Traffickers are progressively adjusting to the digital era by using automation and AI to hide their operations, avoid being discovered, and take advantage of weaknesses. Identification and eradication of traffickers are made more difficult by the use of AI-driven chatbots for recruitment, deep fake technologies for fabricating plausible false identities, and encryption techniques for secure communication. Furthermore, relying on biased or deficient data for AI training may unintentionally entrench current inequities, impeding attempts to combat trafficking.

The use of AI to stop human trafficking has serious ethical ramifications. Consideration must be given to weighing the potential advantages of AI against worries about data security, privacy, and unforeseen repercussions. The study emphasises the significance of interdisciplinary cooperation between engineers, law enforcement organisations, legislators, and human rights advocates to develop responsible AI solutions.

In conclusion, the effect of AI on human trafficking is a dynamic and developing issue with broad ramifications. Although AI has the potential to support efforts to combat human trafficking, it also creates new problems that necessitate creative solutions. Society may work to harness the promise of AI to make the world safer for weaker people and communities by comprehending and resolving these complex effects.

IMPLEMENTATION OF AL - QUR'AN EDUCATION LEARNING IN SHAPING RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN AT TPQ AL – UTSMANI

Arina SAFITRI
Faculty of Ushuluddin Adab and Dakwah, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan,
ORCID ID : https://orcid.org/ 0009-0003-3872-117

Hendri Hermawan ADİNUGRAHA
Faculty of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8394-5776

Nadhifatuz ZULFA
Faculty of Ushuluddin Adab and Dakwah, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

Abstract

The Al - Qur'an education program at TPQ Al - Utsmani is one of the non-formal education programs that aims to be able to read the Al - Qur'an correctly and precisely using the qiroati method, can memorize TPQ as early as possible. This study aims to examine how the influence of Qur'an education on children's behavior at TPQ Al-Uthmani. This research uses qualitative research and the informants are the head of TPQ Al-Utsmani, and one of the santri guardians using data collection methods carried out by interviews, observation, and documentation. The results showed that in the implementation of the Qur'an education program, in addition to being taught about reading the Qur'an using the qiroati method with props techniques in learning to read the Qur'an starting from the pre-kindergarten volume to volume 6 and then continuing with the Qur'an so that the application of the method can make it easier for students to learn to read the Qur'an correctly in the pronunciation of makharj, tajweed, ghorib, They are also taught about memorizing daily prayers, practicing prayers, memorizing short letters, memorizing toyibah sentences, and instilling morals which include; fostering respect, care, maintaining cleanliness, having a sense of responsibility, discipline through habituation before starting teaching. This can shape religious behavior in children at TPQ Al - Utsmani. In addition, shaping religious behavior in children also requires the support of parents, ustadzah, and the surrounding environment. This form of support includes parents' motivation to enroll their children in TPQ Al - Utsmani, parents participate in training the formation of their children's religious behavior at home, the cooperation between the parents of students and ustdzah at TPQ Al - Utsmani is well established.

Keywords: Education, Qur'an Learning, Religious Behavior,

SCOPUS ÜZERİNDEN TÜRKİYE ADRESLİ İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ ALANINDAKİ BİLİMSEL YAYINLARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC STUDIES IN SCOPUS DATABASE ON THE SUBJECT OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY IN TÜRKİYE-ADDRESSED

Öğr. Gör. Hatice Özdemir

Kayseri Üniversitesi, Mustafa Çıkrıkçıoğlu MYO

ÖZET

İş sağlığı ve güvenliği, farklı disiplinlerde araştırmacıların bir araya gelerek sorunların çözümüne çok yönlü katkılar sunabileceği bir bilim dalı olup çok sayıda araştırmacının ilgisini çekmektedir. Kullandığımız veri tabanlarının bibliyometrik analizleri destekleyen yapıları, bilimsel yayın üretkenliğini, alanın genişleme hızı, potansiyeli ve yönünü anlamamıza olanak sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği alanında Türkiye adresli bilimsel yayınların literatüre olan katkısının bibliyometrik analizini yapmaktır. Scopus veri tabanındaki yayınlar; "occupational health and safety", "occupational health" ve "occupational safety" anahtar kelimeleri ile taranmış ve farklı türde 113.129 esere ulaşılmıştır. Bu yayınların 978'i Türkiye adresli olup veri tabanındaki tüm iş sağlığı ve güvenliği yayınlarının % 0,86'sını oluşturmaktadır. Yayınların %81,6'sı makale, %7,7'si bildiri kategorisindedir. "International Journal of Occupational Safety nad Ergonomics" dergisi, 42 yayınla ilk sırada yer almıştır. İş sağlığı ve güvenliği alanında en fazla yayın yapan yazar 25 yayınla Muhammet Gül olurken Hacettepe Üniversitesi 71 yayınla ilk sıradadır. Tıp, mühendislik ve sosyal bilimler en fazla çalışılan alanlar olmuştur. Scopus veri tabanında, yazarların sıklıkla kullandığı anahtar kelimeler, ortak atıf yapılan dergiler, yazarlar ve kaynaklar arasındaki ilişkileri analiz etmek ve görselleştirmek için VOSviewer yazılımı kullanılmıştır. Türkiye adresli bu çalışmalarda, toplam 2.501 farklı anahtar kelime kullanılmış olup sıklıkla kullanılanlar; iş sağlığı, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği, Türkiye, risk değerlendirme, iş güvenliği, güvenlik ve covid-19 şeklinde sıralanmıştır. Yayınlarda; yapay zeka, bulanık çıkarım sistemi, bulanık mantık, covid-19, pandemi, güvenlik kültürü ve sürdürülebilirlik son dönemde çalışılmaya başlanan alanlar olarak dikkat çekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, İş Sağlığı, İş Güvenliği, Scopus, Bibliyometrik Analiz

ABSTRACT

Occupational health and safety is a multidisciplinary subject wherein researchers from various disciplines collaborate to offer multifaceted solutions to issues. This field attracts significant attention from researchers. The databases' structures, supporting bibliometric analyses, enable comprehension of scientific publications' productivity, speed, potential, and field expansion direction. The objective of this research is to conduct a bibliometric analysis of scientific publications Türkiye-addressed pertaining to the occupational health and safety field. Scopus database was used to carry out a search applying keywords such as "occupational health and safety," "occupational health," and "occupational safety," resulting in a total of 113,129 assorted documents. Of the total occupational health and safety publications in the database, 978 of them are from Türkiye-addressed, representing only 0.86%. 81.6% of the publications were categorised as articles, and 7.7% as conference papers. The "International Journal of Occupational Safety and Ergonomics" took first place with 42 publications. Muhammet Gül had the highest number of publications in occupational health and safety, with 25 articles. Hacettepe University was ranked first, with a total of 71 publications. The fields of medicine, engineering, and social sciences were the most extensively researched. VOSviewer was employed to analyse and illustrate the connections between authors' frequently used keywords, co-cited journals, authors, and sources in the Scopus database. In these studies that Türkiye-addressed, a total of 2,501 different keywords were utilized. Among these, the most commonly employed terms were Occupational Health, Occupational Health and Safety, Risk Assessment, Turkey, Security, Occupational Safety, and Covid-19. In recent publications, areas of study include artificial intelligence, fuzzy inference systems, fuzzy logic, the Covid-19 pandemic, safety culture and sustainability.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Occupational Health, Occupational Safety, Scopus, Bibliometric Analysis.

OPTIMUM DESIGNS AND ANALYSIS OF NATURAL FREQUENCY FOR MULTISCALE GRAPHENE/CARBON-JUTE FIBER REINFORCED NANOCOMPOSITE LAMINATES

Ozan Ayakdaş
İzmir Institute of Technology

H. Seçil Artem
İzmir Institute of Technology

Melih Savran
İzmir Katip Çelebi University

Levent Aydın
İzmir Katip Çelebi University

ABSTRACT

In the last decades, nanocomposite laminated structures have been popular in various industries, energy, aerospace, and automotive, due to their superior mechanical properties such as high specific strength-to-weight ratio. Embedded nanofillers such as graphene nanoplatelets(GPLs) can significantly improve the composite structure by means of the mechanical strength of nanomaterials. Reducing carbon emmisions and other carbon products are also another requirements for automobile manufacturers to replace natural fibres with synthetic fibres.

The present study proposes the use of GPLs with jute fiber instead of traditional carbon-reinforced composite structures in terms of light weight and low cost, and competitive natural frequency. Halphin Tsai and the rule of mixures methods have been implemented to calculate the effective material properties. The Navier solution and the First-order shear deformation theory (FSDT) were utilized to obtain the natural frequency, which is the objective function in optimization problems. Differential Evolution Algorithm (DE) was proposed to determine stacking sequences and weight fraction of the GPLs at each layer in the design of composite structures having the maximum natural frequency. The results revealed that Carbon/GPL-reinforced composite provides higher natural frequency compared to GPL-reinforced jute and glass composites. However, Jute/GLP reinforced composite plate shows a reduction of 7.7% in weight and 30% in cost compared to carbon fiber reinforced composite plate at the same natural frequency values.

As a result, it is possible to say that in cases where more than one output such as natural frequency, weight, and cost must be considered as an objective in composite design, GPLs-reinforced natural fibers can be used as an alternative material to synthetic fibers and the use of GPLs in this composite design has a remarkable effect on the results.

Keywords: Stochastic Opimization, Natural Frequency, Graphene, Nanocomposite, Natural Jute fiber, Hybrid composites

CHARACTERIZATION OF LOCAL THERMAL NON-CLASSICAL CORRELATIONS IN DIPOLAR SPINS SYSTEM WITH DZYALOSHINSKII-MORIYA AND KAPLAN-SHEKHTMAN-ENTIN-WOHLMAN-AHARONY INTERACTIONS

Prof. Youssef Khedif

Laboratory of High Energy and Condensed Matter Physics, Department of Physics, Faculty of Sciences Aïn Chock, University Hassan II, P.O. Box 5366, Maarif Casablanca 20100, Morocco

Abstract:

A system of a two-spin-1/2 particle coupled via dipolar and spin-orbit coupling is considered at thermal equilibrium. The pairwise thermal non-classical correlations are quantified by local quantum uncertainty (LQU) and local quantum Fisher information (LQFI). The effects of various system parameters on LQU and LQFI are examined and analyzed. Our results showed that the two studied thermal non-classical correlation quantifiers have similar qualitative behavior as well as quantitative sometimes. Also, it is shown that the quantumness of correlations is lost as the temperature rises sufficiently. Nevertheless, the antisymmetric (Dzyaloshinskii-Moriya (DM)) and symmetric (Kaplan-Shekhtman-Entin-Wohlman-Aharony (KSEA)) contributions of spin-orbit coupling considerably improve the amount of quantum correlations. Our analysis emphasized also that the LQU is bounded by LQFI.

Keywords*:* Local quantum uncertainty; local quantum Fisher information; dipolar system; spin-orbit coupling contributions; thermal non-classical correlations.

HOW THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC DURATION AFFECTED THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN?

Researcher Maliha Afreen

University of Veterinary and Animal Science, Lahore, Pakistan

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur Uçak

Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Technologies, Niğde, Türkiye

Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Cüneyt Bağdatlı

Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional Planning, Niğde, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Food security becomes a global issue after COVID-19 pandemic including Pakistan, spread to urban and rural areas. According to the estimation of world food program about 49 million people in Pakistan became abstemiously food insecure while about 21 million people became completely food insecure. COVID-19 pandemic had many substantial impacts on agricultural productivity in Pakistan is one of the worldwide top producer of wheat, rice, cotton, sugar cane, oranges and mango. Agriculture production is the backbone of Pakistan's economic budget, subsidizing 19 % to the country's Gross domestic product and using 39 % of the labour power. Major crops like wheat, rice, cotton, maize and sugar cane subsidize 4 % and minor crops increase 2 % to Gross domestic product whereas livestock department increase 11 % Gross domestic product. Pakistan due to lockdowns, labor shortages, and interruptions in food supply chains, and modifications in consumer activities. Movement limitations due to Lockdown causes labor shortages, especially for sowing and harvesting of crops, so timing of crop cultivation has disturbed. Food supply chains also disturbed due to COVID-19 pandemic, because of difficulty in farmers access to fertilizers, seeds, pesticides and also insufficient access to market products due to transportation problem. These problems leads to instabilities in demand and supply, alongside with doubts, produced price volatility in agriculture marketplace. This instability in commercial market of Agriculture produced financial stress among farmers, which could leads to the long-term influence on the growth and stability of agriculture department. The long lasting effects on Pakistan's agriculture department dependent on numerous factors, involving global economic circumstances, government policies, and the capability of farmers to recuperate from the preliminary interruptions. Similar conditions applied on Dairy, Poultry and Livestock farmers. The government of Pakistan took several actions to support the agricultural department during and after the pandemic, like providing assistance packages, confirming the accessibility of inputs, and enabling the transference of agricultural products.

Keywords: Agricultural Production, COVID-19 Pandemic, Pakistan

SOLID-STATE FABRICATION OF 3D BI24O31BR10 SHEET-LKE WITH ENHANCED VISIBLE-LIGHT PHOTOCATALYTIC ACTIVITY

L. Mllaoiy
Laboratoire Matériaux et Environnement (LME), Faculté Des Sciences, Université Ibn Zohr, B.P 8106, Cité Dakhla, Agadir, Morocco
CNRS 7334, IM2NP, BP 20132, Université de Toulon, Université d′ Aix Marseille, La Garde Cedex, France

S. Bikerchalen
Laboratoire Matériaux et Environnement (LME), Faculté Des Sciences, Université Ibn Zohr, B.P 8106, Cité Dakhla, Agadir, Morocco
CNRS 7334, IM2NP, BP 20132, Université de Toulon, Université d′ Aix Marseille, La Garde Cedex, France

B. Akhsassi
Laboratoire Matériaux et Environnement (LME), Faculté Des Sciences, Université Ibn Zohr, B.P 8106, Cité Dakhla, Agadir, Morocco
CNRS 7334, IM2NP, BP 20132, Université de Toulon, Université d′ Aix Marseille, La Garde Cedex, France

B. Bakiz
Laboratoire Matériaux et Environnement (LME), Faculté Des Sciences, Université Ibn Zohr, B.P 8106, Cité Dakhla, Agadir, Morocco

S. Villain
CNRS 7334, IM2NP, BP 20132, Université de Toulon, Université d′ Aix Marseille, La Garde Cedex, France

F. Guinneton
CNRS 7334, IM2NP, BP 20132, Université de Toulon, Université d′ Aix Marseille, La Garde Cedex, France

Benlhachemi
Laboratoire Matériaux et Environnement (LME), Faculté Des Sciences, Université Ibn Zohr, B.P 8106, Cité Dakhla, Agadir, Morocco

Abstract:

The utilization of oxide catalysts has emerged as a prominent trend in the field of effective photocatalysts for the eradication of environmental pollution (Xing, 2019). Within this framework, bismuth-rich oxyhalides (BixOyXz) (where X represents Cl, Br, etc.) are widely regarded as promising photocatalysts due to their potent oxidizing ability, lack of toxicity, affordability, and wide band gap (Sharma, 2023). Recent studies have explored their augmented potential in pollutant degradation (Li, 2020), clean energy conversion, and other applications. In this study, the Bi24O31Br10 photocatalyst was successfully synthesized using a solid-state reaction method. The crystalline phases, optical absorption properties, and morphologies were characterized through X-ray Diffraction (XRD), UV-

visible Diffused Reflectance Spectra (DRS), Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR), and Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). Based on the optical characterizations, Bi24O31Br10 possesses a band gap energy (Eg) of 2.50 eV. Furthermore, the photocatalytic activities of the synthesized catalysts were evaluated for the degradation of rhodamin B (RhB) dye under visible light using a 250 W Xenon lamp. The results demonstrated that, within 90 minutes of irradiation, the degradation rate of RhB exceeded 98.9%. This research presents an experimental method for the preparation of Bi24O31Br10 and highlights the significance of this bismuth-based semiconductor in the field of photocatalysis applications.

Keywords:

Photocatalysis; $Bi_{24}O_{31}Br_{10}$; Solid-state reaction; RhB degradation

Bibliography:

Li, R. (2020). In situ reorganization of Bi3O4Br nanosheet on the Bi24O31Br10 ribbon structure for superior visible-light photocatalytic capability. Separation and Purification Technology, 1383-5866.

Sharma, J. (2023). Advances in photocatalytic environmental and clean energy applications of bismuth-rich oxy halides-based heterojunctions: A review. Materials Today Sustainability, 2589-2347.

Xing, Y. (2019). Enhanced photocatalytic activity of Bi24O31Br10 nanosheets by the photodeposition of Au nanoparticles. Solid State Sciences, 1293-2558.

NOAA HİDROKLİMATİK VERİ TABANINDAKİ EKSİK VERİLERİN MAKİNE ÖĞRENİMİ İLE TAHMİNİ

PREDICTING MISSING VALUES IN NOAA HYDROCLIMATOLOGICAL DATASET WITH MACHINE LEARNING

Dr. Mustafa Şahin DOĞAN

Aksaray University, Department of Civil Engineering, Aksaray, TURKEY

ORCID: 0000-0002-3378-9955

ÖZET

Büyük ölçekli veri tabanları sıklıkla zamansal veya mekânsal olarak eksik veriler içermektedir. Analizlere başlamadan önce veya bilgisayar tabanlı modeller geliştirilmeden önce bu eksikliklerin giderilmesi gerekmektedir. Veri tabanları eksiklikler insan veya ekipman kaynaklı hatalardan dolayı meydana gelebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, küresel ölçekte gözlenmiş yağış ve sıcaklık zaman serilerini içeren NOAA (National Oceanic and Athmospheric Administration) hidroiklimsel veri tabanı kullanılmıştır. Bu veri tabanında Türkiye'deki birçok istasyondan sıcaklık ölçümleri mevcuttur. Bu istasyonlardan bir tanesi, Ocak 2010 ile Aralık 2019 arasında günlük ortalama sıcaklık ölçümlerine sahip Konya istasyonudur. Ancak bu 10 yıllık periyotta, Ocak 2012 ile Aralık 2013 arasındaki zaman serileri tamamen eksiktir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmanın amacı eksik olan periyottaki sıcaklık verilerini tahmin etmektir. Tahmin için makine öğrenimi metodu kullanılmıştır ve üç farklı makine öğrenimi metodu, Rastgele Karar Ormanları (RF), Destek Vektör Regresörü (SVR) ve Yapay Sinir Ağları (ANN), sıcaklık zaman serisi tahmini için değerlendirilmiştir. Geliştirilen makine öğrenimi modelleri tahmin için 6 civar istasyonunun gözlemlerini kullanmaktadır. Bu istasyonlar Ankara, Çankırı, Kırşehir, Kütahya, Niğde ve Yozgat istasyonlarıdır. Bu 6 civar istasyonun gözlemlerine ilave olarak gün, ay ve yıl gibi zamana bağlı değişkenler girdi seti üretilirken kullanılmıştır. 2010 ve 2019 yılları arasında, eksik verili periyod hariç tutularak, verilerin %70 modelleri eğitmek, kalan %30'u ise test etmek için kullanılmıştır. Belirlilik katsayısı (r2) tahmin performansını ölçmek için kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, test periyodunda RF ve SVR modelleri 0.98, ANN modeli ise 0.97 r2 değerine sahiptir. Üç algoritma da Konya istasyonu için eksik sıcaklık verilerini başarılı bir şekilde tahmin edebilmektedir. Daha sonra, RF algoritması ile Ocak 2012 ile Aralık 2013 arasındaki günlük sıcaklık değerleri tahmin edilmiştir. Tahminler gözlemlenen trendi ve mevsimsel değişimleri temsil edebilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Veri Tahmini, Makine Öğrenimi, Rastgele Karar Ormanları, Sıcaklık Zaman Serisi

ABSTRACT

Large-scale databases often have missing values in time or space, which need to be addressed before starting analyses or building computer models. Human or equipment errors may cause these missing data values. In this study, NOAA (National Oceanic and Athmospheric Administration) hydroclimatological dataset, containing global observed precipitation and temperature as time-series, is employed. This dataset has temperature observations from several stations in Turkey, one of which is Konya station with daily average temperature time-series from January 2010 to December 2019. However, during this 10-year period, time-series data between January 2012 and December 2023 are completely missing. Thus, the purpose of this study is to predict these missing temperature data. Machine learning method is employed for prediction and applicability of three machine learning algorithms, Random Forests (RF), Support Vector Regressor (SVR) and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), are evaluated for temperature time-series prediction. The developed machine learning models use observations from 6 nearby stations, namely Ankara, Çankırı, Kırşehir, Kütahya, Niğde and Yozgat, to make predictions. In addition to observations from this 6 stations, time dependant variables, such as day, month and year, are used while building input variables set. Between 2010 and 2019, excluding missing period, 70% of randomly selected data is used to train and remaining 30% is used to test developed models. Coefficient of determination (r2) is used to measure prediction performance. Results show that, in the test period, RF and SVR have r2 of 0.98 and ANN has r2 of 0.97. All three algorithms can successfully predict missing temperature values for Konya station. Then, using RF algorithm, daily temperature time-series is predicted between January 2012 and December 2013. Estimations match historical trends and seasonal variations.

Keywords: Data Prediction, Machine Learning, Random Forests, Temperature Time-Series

USE OF KERMES OAK (*QUERCUS COCCIFERA* L.) SEED AS A SUSTAINABLE SOURCE FOR UV-PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONALIZATION OF TEXTILES

Dr. Nazlı Üren

Dokuz Eylul University

ABSTRACT

The most common types of skin cancer are found on sun-exposed parts of the body, and their occurrence is commonly related to exposure to the UV rays in sunlight. Wearing clothes that absorb or block harmful UV radiation is one of the most effective forms of protection against sun damage and skin cancer. The level of UV protection provided by textiles depends on several parameters such as fiber content, fabric construction and color. Textiles treated with plant extracts may exhibit increased levels of UV protection. Plant based materials are renewable and sustainable alternatives and use of bio-resource products for UV-protective functionalization of textiles could reduce the environmental negative impact of synthetic chemicals.

In the current study, kermes oak (*Quercus Coccifera* L.) was proposed as a sustainable source for dyeing and UV-protective functionalization of textiles. Pigments in kermes oak seed were extracted by an eco-friendly process. Three different woven fabrics made of 100% cotton, 100% linen and 64/36 cotton/lyocel blend were dyed with the prepared seed extract. The fabrics were simultaneously mordanted with three different non-toxic mordants; aluminium sulphate, ferrous sulphate and tartaric acid. Color and UV-protective properties of dyed samples were determined by laboratory tests.

It was observed that the colors of the dyed samples were varying shades of greyish yellow, except samples mordanted with ferrous sulphate, as they exhibited a medium grey color. Results of the study proved that it is possible to significantly improve UV-protective properties of investigated fabric types by using kermes oak seed extract.

Keywords: *Quercus Coccifera*, eco-friendly dyeing, kermes oak seed, UV protection, sun-protective textiles

THE EFFECT OF INTRODUCTION OF SAK ETAP ON THE APPLICATION OF SAK ETAP

Nilam Kesuma

Muhammad Hidayat

Abdullah

Muhammad Ichsan Siregar

Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Sriwijaya

ABSTRACT

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Palembang have the potential to improve the regional economy provided that financial accounting is made in accordance with SAK ETAP. A common problem that occurs is that MSME players tend to ignore transaction recording procedures. The reason is that the preparation of standardised financial statements is difficult. With financial reports in accordance with SAK ETAP, MSME actors can characterise the management of an MSME that is well done and more structured. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyse the impact of the introduction of SAK ETAP on accounting practices for MSMEs. The method in this study uses applied research with explanatory with the aim of testing existing hypotheses and using the SPSS application. The results of the SAK ETAP introduction instrument test data are negative, which means that MSME actors have no effect or are not significant with the introduction of SAK ETAP. This is due to the lack of knowledge of MSME actors on the introduction of SAK ETAP.

Keywords: MSMEs, SAK ETAP, Financial Statements, Palembang, Indonesia

ADVANCES AND TRENDS IN NANO BIOSENSORS FOR SAFER FOODS: A REVIEW

Mr. Gbotemi Jerry ONI
African Centre of Excellence for Mycotoxin and Food Safety, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria, West Africa

Mr. Tolulope BOLANIRAN
African Centre of Excellence for Mycotoxin and Food Safety, Federal University of Technology, Minna, Nigeria, West Africa

ABSTRACT

Meeting the food demands of the ever-growing global population requires concerted efforts to transform the agri-food sector. Several approaches have been adopted to enhance food production capacity and also minimize the impacts of factors inhibiting crop yield increase. However, continuous and heavy-dose application of agrochemicals has led to toxic accumulation and contamination in food, which often cause severe health issues when consumed.

Efficient detection of food contaminants such as plant/food pathogens, pesticide residues, mycotoxins, and toxins, is therefore pivotal to ensuring food safety while minimizing the prevalence of health-related issues. Available approaches for the detection of contaminants in food samples exhibit low sensitivity, high cost, and consume a lot of time. Latest advancements in information and communications technology (ICT) and nanotechnology have led to the development of nano biosensors, overcoming several drawbacks associated with conventional detection approaches**.**

This review seeks to explore studies and key findings that capture recent trends, prospects, and **opportunities of** nano biosensors in detecting food toxins to navigate an improved, sustainable approach. **This review also navigates** challenges and considerations for practical implementation on a large scale**.**

Indeed, there is a call to action for continued research, application, and adoption of nano biosensors to revolutionize agriculture and contribute immensely towards ensuring safer foods for all.

Keywords: Contamination, food detection, nanobiosensors, food safety

ETHNOBOTANICAL POTENTIAL IN SUPPORTING FOOD AVAILABILITY THROUGH THE GREEN VILLAGE PROGRAM AROUND WAN ABDUL RACHMAN GRAND FOREST PARK (Tahura WAR)

Nur Ahmad Fadli
Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung,

Christine Wulandari
Department of Forestry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung,

Pitojo Budiono
Department of Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung

Eny Puspasari
Regional Technical Implementation Unit of Wan Abdul Rachman Grand Forest Park
Jl. Sumantri Brojonegoro 1, Bandar Lampung, Lampung

ABSTRACT

Food is the most important need for humans to move, but with the increasing population, the demand for food is increasing. This problem has become a discussion of various worlds, so that the Suitainable Development Goals (SDGs) program was created, which in the second goal aims to reduce the level of hunger of the population and increase food availability for the community. The population of Indonesia, especially Lampung Province, the staple food is rice, on average people consume 114.6kg of rice per year, with an increase in population resulting in the availability of rice being difficult and resulting in food availability being disrupted (Sayekti et al., 2020). This can be done by utilizing the available ethnobotanical potential, so that the community is able to optimize the existing ethnobotanical potential through the Green Village program. The Green Village Program is a program that can be implemented by the community and has a great impact on increasing food availability for the community. This research was conducted to analyze and provide an overview of the community in managing the Green Village Program to increase food from the available Ethnobotanical Potential. The research location was carried out in Register 19 Tahura WAR, the implementation time was in August 2023. The method in this study was an in-depth interview method directly through a discussion forum with the community, the results of this study were able to increase food availability and optimal utilization of ethnobotany by the community.

Keywords: Food, SDGs, Ethnobotany, Green Village.

INVESTIGATION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRESS IN TURKEY BETWEEN 2020 AND 2023: A CASE STUDY FOR EASTERN BLACK SEA REGION

Dr. Recep Çakmak

Samsun University, Engineering Faculty, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Samsun, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The global sales of electric vehicles (EVs) have demonstrated a notable acceleration over the past decade, and prognostications for the future underscore the anticipation that this momentum will further intensify. The increasing sales of EVs necessitate a corresponding demand for electric vehicle charging stations (EVCSs). Consequently, some countries have set various targets to meet the growing demand for charging stations. To facilitate strategic planning, guide investors, and provide suitable infrastructure for electric vehicle customers, a comprehensive analysis of the electric vehicle charging station infrastructure in each region is imperative.

In this study, between 2020-2023, the progression of EVCSs, along with an analysis of the number of EVCSs per 1 million people and per 1 TWh of electricity consumption, have been investigated. This investigation has been carried out for Turkey, with a particular focus on the Black Sea region, serving as a case study. The results indicate that the increase in the number of EVCSs in the Eastern Black Sea region is above the Turkish average. It reports that some provinces have a high growth rate, while in others, there is almost no increase.

In conclusion, this study delves into the progress of EVCS infrastructure compared to 2020, with a particular focus on the Eastern Black Sea region of Turkey. The findings presented in this study are expected to be valuable for EV customers, investors in EVCSs, and government develops strategies for the widespread adoption of electric vehicles.

Keywords: Electric Vehicles, Electric Vehicle Charging Station, Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF ENDOPHYTIC BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM *ADENOSMA BRACTEOSUM* BONATI AGAINST *AEROMONAS HYDROPHYLA*

Thanh-Dung Nguyen

Can Tho University, Can Tho, Vietnam;

Huu-Nghia Duong

Can Tho University, Can Tho, Vietnam;

Thi-Pha Nguyen

Can Tho University, Can Tho, Vietnam;

Huu-Hiep Nguyen

Can Tho University, Can Tho, Vietnam;

Huu-Thanh Nguyen

An Giang University, An Giang, Vietnam
Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Abstract

Currently, the dependent and unbalanced use of antibiotics has caused antibiotic-resistant bacteria. Therefore, many studies focus on using medicinal plants to treat diseases without causing drug resistance. However, most research on medicinal plants focuses on essential oils or plant extracts, while research on endogenous bacteria in medicinal plants has not received adequate attention. Several studies have shown these bacteria to possess potent antibacterial properties, making their isolation from *Adenosma bracteosum* Bonati, collected from Lo Go National Park in Tay Ninh province, Vietnam, a crucial step in searching for antibiotics from microorganisms. This study aimed to evaluate the antibacterial efficacy of endophytic bacteria isolated from the medicinal plant *Adenosma bracteosum* Bonati. A total of 36 endophytic bacterial isolates were isolated and tested for their ability to inhibit the pathogen *Aeromonas hydrophila* using the agar disk diffusion method. Results showed that 8 out of the 36 isolates exhibited antibacterial activity against *A. hydrophila*, with strain 1R13.2 having the highest inhibition zone diameter of 18 mm. Co-culture experiments in liquid media demonstrated that 1R13.2 could completely inhibit the growth of *A. hydrophila* within 48 hours. 16S rRNA gene sequencing identified SB1R13.2 as being 100% similar to the *Bacillus velezensis* LEF MYM 5 strain. This research confirms that the medicinal plant *Adenosma bracteosum* Bonati harbors endophytic bacteria with potent antibacterial properties against *A. hydrophila*, providing potential avenues for future studies on natural antibacterial solutions.

Keywords: *Adenosma bracteosum*, antibacterial activity, endogenous bacteria, isolates, *Aeromonas hydrophila*.

FAIRY TALES AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Prof.Ass.Dr. Gjylë Totaj

Universiteti "Ukshin Hoti"i Prizrenit, fakulteti i edukimit, Prizren, Kosovë

ABSTRACT

Fairy tales are important in everyone's lives and most important to children's lives. They gain a sense of who they are through narratives, the telling of stories to themselves and others about what has happened to them. By extension, they form their identities through integrating their unique, personal family histories with the legends of the culture. Because fairy tales and myths follow the heroine or hero as they go through periods of darkness to transformation, these classic stories may be said to encode patterns that enable the restoration of vibrant functioning.

This article major purpose is to provide the reader with vital information as far as the significance of fairy tales is concerned and show the impact of fairy tales through the lens of psychology at children. Studies have found that student success is directly related to interactive and attractive learning environments created by skilled teachers. Furthermore, the way you communicate with your students can positively affect their perceptions of school, their role in the classroom, themselves and their abilities, and their motivation to succeed. Language is a pivotal part of life which always follows the running of life.

The life of people is closely related to the language even before they were born to the world. The fundamental function of language is as a means of communication. Through language, people are able to share ideas, feelings, thoughts, and any other way of communication, whether in spoken, writen, or sign language. This shows that human is created as special creature rather than other creatures, because humans use language to speak to each ther

Keywords: fairy tales, people, children;

KAMU YÖNETİMİNİN DEĞİŞİMİNE ETKİ EDEN PARADİGMA: KÜLTÜREL ÇEŞİTLİLİK

THE PARADIGM AFFECTING THE CHANGE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Güven Şeker

Doç. Dr. Adjunct Professor, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada

Hüseyin Gül

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Adnan Mendere Üniversitesi, Nazilli İİBF, SBKY, Aydın

Özet

Kültürel çeşitlilik kavramı kamu yönetimi alanında yeni bir kavramdır. Kavramı anlayabilmek için kültür tanımı, gruplar bu kavramların kamu politikaları bakış açısı ile uygulama alanındaki durumları ele alınacaktır. Farklı kültürlerin bir arada yaşaması, çeşitlilik kavramı açısından kamu yönetimi ortaya konulacaktır. Her şeyden önce kültürel çeşitliliğin, insan toplulukları, toplumları ve kuruluşları arasında farklı bilgi, anlayış ve uygulamaların bir arada var olma eğilimini yansıttığı vurgulanacaktır. Kültürel farklılıkların yapısal yönleri ve kültürlerarası iletişim biçimleri açıklanırken, kültürel çeşitlilik kavramsallaştırmasının ideolojik farklılıkları da içerdiği kabul edilmektedir. Ayrıca çok kültürlülük, çoklu kültürlülük ve kültürleşme gibi kavramları da ele alınacaktır. Kültürel özgürlük kültürel çeşitliliğin gerekli bir parçası olduğuna inanılmaktadır. Çeşitli kültürel grupların kimliklerini koruma haklarına dikkat edilirken kültürlerarasılık kavramını da önemli görülecektir. Bu bağlamda kültürel çeşitliliği kabul etmek ve uyumu teşvik etmek için kültürlerarası iletişimin önemini özellikle vurgulanacaktır.

Bu çalışma ile Türkiye'deki kamu yönetimi ve kamu politikası bağlamında kültürel çeşitliliğin önemini özellikle ortaya konulacaktır. Türkiye'de ortaya çıkan kültürel çeşitlilik durumuna uygun olarak kamu hizmetlerinin kültürel yeterliliğin geliştirilmesi ihtiyacına odaklanılacaktır. Çalışma, kamu yönetimi ile kültürel çeşitlilik arasındaki ilişkiye geniş bir perspektiften bakan farklı değerlendirmeleri bir araya getirecektir. Türk kamu yönetim uygulama alanında yeni yaklaşımların geliştirilmesine ve kültürel çeşitliliğin yönetiminin daha derinlemesine anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamu politikaları, Kültürel Çeşitlilik, Kamu Uygulamaları

JEL Kodları: Q38, I31, I38, Z1

Abstract

The concept of cultural diversity is a relatively new notion in public administration. To comprehend this concept, we will explore the definition of culture, the application of these concepts within the perspective of public policies, and the situation in the field. The coexistence of different cultures will be discussed in the context of diversity within public administration. First and foremost, it will be emphasized that cultural diversity reflects the tendency of other knowledge, understanding, and practices to coexist among human communities, societies, and organizations. While explaining the structural aspects of cultural differences and forms of intercultural communication, it will be acknowledged that the conceptualization of cultural diversity also encompasses ideological differences.

Moreover, multiculturalism, polyculturalism, and acculturation will be addressed. Cultural freedom is believed to be an essential component of cultural diversity. Attention will be given to the rights of various cultural groups to preserve their identities, and the concept of interculturality will be deemed essential. In this context, the significance of intercultural communication in accepting cultural diversity and promoting harmony will be particularly emphasized.

This study aims to highlight the importance of cultural diversity in the context of public administration and public policy in Turkey. It will focus on the need to enhance cultural competence in providing public services in line with the prevailing cultural diversity in Turkey. The study will bring together diverse assessments from a broad perspective regarding the relationship between public administration and cultural diversity. It may contribute to developing new approaches in Turkish public administration practice and a deeper understanding of the management of cultural diversity.

Keywords: Public Policy, Cultural Diversity, Public Practices

JEL Codes: Q38, I31, I38, Z1

CUMHURBAŞKANLIĞI SİSTEMİN'DE YÜRÜTME – İDARE ORGANI ARASINDAKİ UYUMUN TAHLİLİ

ANALYSIS OF THE HARMONY BETWEEN THE EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL SYSTEM

Dr. Hüseyin GÜL

Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Nazilli İİBF, SBKY

ÖZET

16 Nisan 2017 Anayasa referandumu, Türkiye'de yasama-yürütme-yargı ve idare organları arasında köklü değişikliğe yol açmıştır. Bu değişiklikler sadece siyasi hayat üzerinde değil aynı zamanda idare organı üzerinde de önemli değişimleri beraberinde getirmiştir. Türk idari sistemi uzun tarihi süreç boyunca parlamenter sisteme göre, gerek yasal düzenlemeler gerekse işleyişi bakımından tasarlanmış olduğundan ötürü bu yeni sisteme intibak konusunda birçok sorun baş göstermiştir. Bunların başında mevzuat gelmesi yanında, toplumsal alışkanlıklarda bu sürecin işleyişinde birçok çekinceyi doğurmuştur.

Anayasa idare organına, yürütme organı içerisinde yer vermiş ve yürütmenin yeni sistemde Cumhurbaşkanının görevini yerine getirmesi bakımından bir araç olarak teşkilâtlandırmıştır. Yürütme, bir siyasal organ vasfı taşırken, idare, yürütmenin üstlendiği kanunlarla kendisine verilen, kamu hizmeti ve faaliyetlerine ilişkin görevleri yerine getiren bir devlet organıdır. Bu yöneyle vatandaşların siyasal sorumluluk verdiği Cumhurbaşkanının politika ve eylemleri bu organ tarafından yerine getirilecektir.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti devletinin doğrudan halkoyu ile seçilen ilk Cumhurbaşkanı Recep Tayyip Erdoğan TBMM önünde and içerek 9 Temmuz 2018 yılında bu görevine başlamıştır. Yeni sistemin uyum kararnameleri de göreve başladığı bu tarih itibarı ile yayınlanarak yürürlüğe girmiştir/girmektedir. Bunlardan en önemlisi Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin idari teşkilatlanmasına yönelik kararnamelerdir. Buna göre Türkiye'de idari teşkilatı, güneş sistemine benzer ve üniter devlet modeline uygun olarak düzenlenmiştir. İlk beş yıllık dönemi parlamenter sistemin kalıntılarını ortadan kaldırmak üzere geçiş süreci olarak değerlendiren sistem; 2023 Mayıs ayında yalına Cumhurbaşkanlığı seçimleri yeni sisteme tam anlamıyla geçmiştir. Cumhurbaşkanlığı sisteminin işleyişinin temel taşı olan, cumhurbaşkanının politikalarının uygulayıcısı konumunda bulunan idare organı artık oldukça önemli role kavuşmuştur. Bu çalışmada Cumhurbaşkanlığı sisteminin genel hatları ve diğer hükümet sistemlerinden ayırıcı yönleri vurgulanmak suretiyle; Cumhurbaşkanı-idare organı arasındaki ilişki bir tahlile tabi tutulacaktır. Bu yolla sistemin uyumlu olup olmadığı anayasal ve yasal süreçler göz önüne alınmak suretiyle ortaya konulmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anayasa, Cumhurbaşkanlığı, Cumhurbaşkanlığı Sistemi, İdare organı

The 16 April 2017 Constitutional referendum led to radical changes among Turkey's legislative-executive-judicial and administrative bodies. These changes brought about

significant changes not only in political life but also in the administrative body. Since the Turkish administrative system has been designed according to the parliamentary system throughout its long history, both in terms of legal regulations and its functioning, many problems have arisen in adapting to this new system. In addition to the legislation coming first, social habits have created many reservations about the functioning of this process.

The Constitution included the administrative body within the executive body and organized the executive branch as a tool for the President to fulfil his duty in the new system. While the executive is a political body, the administration is a state body that carries out the responsibilities related to public services and activities given to it by the laws undertaken by the executive. In this respect, the policies and actions of the President, to whom citizens give political responsibility, will be carried out by this body.

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the first President of the Republic of Turkey elected by direct popular vote, took the oath before the Turkish Grand National Assembly and took office on 9 July 2018. The compliance decrees of the new system have been published and entered into force as of this date of inauguration. The most important of these are the decrees regarding the administrative organization of the Republic of Turkey. Accordingly, the administrative organization in Turkey is similar to the solar system and is organized under the unitary state model. The system considers the first five-year period as a transition period to eliminate the remnants of the parliamentary system; in May 2023, the Presidential elections have fully transitioned to the new system. The administrative body, the cornerstone of the functioning of the presidential system and the implementer of the President's policies has now acquired a significant role. In this study, the relationship between the President and the administrative body will be analyzed by emphasizing the general outlines of the Presidential system and its distinctive aspects from other government systems. In this way, it will be tried to reveal whether the system is compatible by considering the constitutional and legal processes.

Key words: Constitution, Presidency, Presidential System, Governing body

COMMUNITY SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE BUFFER ZONE OF WAY KAMBAS NATIONAL PARK IN SUPPORTING ECOSYSTEM RECOVERY EFFORTS

Lutfi Nur Latifah

Christine Wulandari

Jurusan Kehutanan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung

Jl. Sumantri Brojonegoro 1, Bandar Lampung, Lampung

ABSTRACT

Way Kambas National Park (WKNP) is one of the conservation areas that is an important asset for Lampung Province. The existence of communities around the area is inseparable, as evidenced by the existence of 39 buffer villages from 10 sub-districts in Way Kambas National Park which can have both positive and negative impacts. Currently, Way Kambas National Park has experienced an increase in critical land by 33% of the total area, thus requiring ecosystem recovery efforts to restore its original condition. Based on the identification results of WKNP and ALert, there are three resorts that are prioritized for restoration, one of which is Rawa Bunder Resort. Ecosystem restoration activities are faced with problems related to the role or participation of national park buffer communities. Community participation in forest management has an important role in various aspects. The existence of community participation can determine the success or failure of a program implemented. One of the things that is thought to affect community participation is community social capital. Social capital consists of three components, namely trust, social networks and norms. The purpose of this research is to analyze the social capital of communities in the buffer zone of Way Kambas National Park, especially in Rawa Bunder Resort. This research was conducted in June 2023 in the buffer village of Rawa Bunder Resort, Way Kambas National Park. The method used in this research is the interview method using a tool in the form of a questionnaire. Based on the results obtained, it is known that the community in the buffer zone of Way Kambas National Park has high social capital, both trust, social networks, and norms.

Keywords: Social capital, trust, social networks, norms

TOXIC IMPACT OF TOPIK80EC ON TESTICULAR MORPHOMETRY AND HISTOLOGY IN RABBITS

Rebahi Samia

laboratory of life sciences and techniques, institute of agronomic and veterinary sciences, Mohamed-Cherif Messaadia Souk Ahras University,Algeria

Alouani Abdelouaheb

laboratory of life sciences and techniques, institute of agronomic and veterinary sciences, Mohamed-Cherif Messaadia Souk Ahras University,Algeria

Méguini Nadir

laboratory of the research center in biotechnology –Constantine-

Khenounou Tarek

laboratory of the research center in biotechnology –Constantine-

Abstract

the use of pesticides in agriculture is more frequent, which have shown their advantages, particularly in increasing production yields by eliminating or reducing crop predators. However, behind these benefits, there are hidden insidious effects including harmful effects on the environment, on the quality of agricultural products, and on the health of populations. Several studies have focused on the effects of pesticides on reproduction, in particular on male fertility.

This study aims to evaluate the toxic effect of the herbicide "Topik 80" (Is an antigrass weed herbicide of wheat, rye and triticale, the most used product in Algeria against these weeds) on some morphometric and reproductive characterization domestic male rabbits. The study was conducted at the experimental farm of the Institute of Agronomic and Veterinary Sciences - Souk Ahras -,The herbicide was administered daily to adult rabbits (5 to 6 months) at three different doses for four successive weeks. The rabbits were sacrificed, the gonads were quickly removed, defatted and then weighed, the semen was removed and the testicles fixed for histological and morphometric study.

The results showed the following effects compared to the control group: decrease in testicular volume and weight, decrease in reproductive indicators (concentration, motility, speed and vitality of spermatozoa).

Keywords: pesticide, rabbit, reproduction, hitology, spermatozoa**.**

CLASSIFICATION OF SECOND ORDER ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS USING LAMBDA SYMMETRIES

Maliha Gohar
Institute of Natural Sciences (INS)
Kohat University of Science and Technology (KUST) Kohat KPK Pakistan.

.

Abstract

This research investigates the application of differential equations (DEs) in modeling dynamic phenomena across scientific domains. Nonlinear DEs, common in natural processes, pose significant challenges, but Lie symmetries offer effective solutions by transcending order, linearity, and homogeneity constraints. Identifying symmetries simplifies both partial and ordinary DEs, streamlining problem-solving. The study also delves into λ-symmetries, which extend Lie symmetries and provide new avenues for tackling nonlinear ODEs and PDEs. It conducts a comparative analysis of Lie and λ-symmetries, focusing on categorizing second-order linear and nonlinear ODEs through symmetry identification. By solving equations using both approaches, the research enhances our understanding of the interplay between Lie and λ-symmetries in solving complex differential equations.

Keywords: Lie symmetries; Lambda Symmetries; Nonlinear Dynamics; Classification.

THE FACTORS DETERMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SEAFOOD EXPORT BY ENTERPRISES IN KHANH HOA AND PHU YEN, VIETNAM

Dang Hoang Xuan Huy
Hoang Van Tuan
Vo Dinh Quyet
Nha Trang university, Vietnam

Abstract: Nowadays, seafood export activities are becoming a significant sector of the economy in the Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen regions of Vietnam, contributing considerably to the economy through rapid growth. Due to its importance, research on export effectiveness has garnered the attention of both domestic and international researchers. Previously, various studies attempted to identify factors influencing export effectiveness, but they often lacked consistency and even exhibited contradictions. Based on theoretical foundations, this research has chosen to identify, validate, measure, and evaluate the factors influencing the effectiveness of seafood exports by enterprises in the Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen regions of Vietnam. This was accomplished by combining both qualitative and quantitative research methods. The factors under scrutiny in this study include business characteristics, the business environment, international commitment, international experience, and business relationships. Additionally, the research also explores the Marketing-Mix strategy as an intermediary factor that can impact export effectiveness. Furthermore, the study has refuted the hypothesis that international commitment and international experience have a positive effect on export effectiveness, a perspective previously mentioned in some prior studies.

Keyword: Enterprise, seafood, Khanh Hoa, Phu Yen, Vietnam

FOLIAR ANALYSIS: TOWARDS A NOVEL METHOD FOR ESTIMATING NITROGEN CONTENT IN CHERRY TOMATO PLANTS USING NIRS, CHEMOMETRICS, AND MACHINE LEARNING

Abderrahim DIANE
University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques of Fez, Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Fez, Morocco.

Taoufiq SAFFAJ
University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques of Fez, Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Fez, Morocco.

Bouchaib IHSSANE
University Mohammed V, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Physio-Chemical Laboratory of Inorganic and Organique Materials (LPCMIO), Materials Science Center (MSC), Rabat, Morocco

Reda RABIE
University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques of Fez, Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Fez, Morocco.

ABSTRACT

Plant health and crop yield are directly affected by the variation in the nutritional status of the plant during the crop season. Therefore, optimal methods for monitoring the nutritional status of plants should be adopted to maximize their productivity while preserving its health. The primary goal of this study is to present an innovative, low-cost, non-invasive, rapid, and accurate method for monitoring plant nutritional status using leaf tissue analysis as a proxy. The technique combines near-infrared spectroscopy, chemometrics, and machine learning. In this study, several spectral pre-processing and regression algorithms were tested to accurately map the relationship between the spectral signature of plant leaf tissue and its nitrogen content. The method output was highly correlated with the output of the standard wet-chemistry method ($R^2 > 80$), demonstrating that this novel method is reliable and can be used in smart agriculture as an efficient alternative for within-field monitoring plant nutritional status during the agricultural season.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Chemometrics, NIRS, Nitrogen, Leaf analysis.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF BIDIRECTIONAL VISITORS COUNTER USING MICROCONTROLLER

Komolafe T.A.

Department of Computer Engineering, Federal Polytechnic, Ile Oluji, Nigeria.

Oladimeji O.A.

Department of Statistics, Federal Polytechnic, Ile – Oluji, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

Visitor counting is simply a measurement of the visitor traffic entering and exiting offices, malls, sports venues, etc. Counting the visitors helps to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of employees, floor area and sales potential of an organization. Visitor counting is not limited to the entry/exit point of a company but has a wide range of applications that provide information to management on the volume and flow of people throughout a location. A primary method for counting the visitors involves hiring human auditors to stand and manually tally the number of visitors who pass by a certain location. But human-based data collection comes at great expense.

This work is based on the design of a bi-directional visitor counter using the microcontroller. The main concept behind this project is to measure and display the number of persons entering in any room like seminar hall, conference room and so on. LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is placed outside the room displays number of person inside the room. This project can be used to count and display the number of visitors entering inside any conference room or seminar hall. This works is in a two way. That means counter will be incremented if person enters the room and will be decremented if a person leaves the room.

Applications of these systems are essential in various rooms like seminar hall, where the capacity of room is limited and should not be exceeded. The system will display the actual number of persons inside the room and future improvement to the system include adding a voice alarm system to indicate when the room is full and people can no longer enter inside.

Keywords **–**visitor counter, Ultrasonic sensor, Microcontroller, LCD and Beeper

GLOBAL WARMING AND FOOD CRISIS DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC ERA IN SUDAN

Lecturer Wadah Elsheikh

University of Khartoum, Faculty of Animal Production, Khartoum, Sudan

Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlknur Uçak

Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Technologies, Niğde, Türkiye

Assoc. Prof. Dr. M. Cüneyt Bağdatlı

Nigde Ömer Halisdemir University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional Planning, Niğde, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Food security in sensitive ecosystems will continue to be under enormous pressure as a result of climate change. Severe hunger, exacerbated by mismanagement, wars, COVID-19, and climate change, is a problem in many developing countries, including Sudan, where about 80% of the population is employed in agriculture. Agriculture is one of the sectors most affected by global warming. Sudan's ongoing food insecurity endangers people's lives, means of subsistence, and stability. Because a large portion of the population of Sudan is at risk of food insecurity as a result of protracted conflict, environmental degradation, and other catastrophes like drought and floods, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic, Where the pandemic indirectly caused acute food insecurity, due to the access restrictions imposed by these control measures, it has become difficult for low-income families to meet their daily food needs. COVID-19 has led to a lack of labor on farms, high transportation costs for agricultural products, as well as the corruption of perishable food. All of these factors have an impact on the supply of food. As a result of limited or restricted access to and availability of food, vulnerable families are forced to eat foods that are of poor quality and quantity, which leads to food insecurity. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the effects of COVID-19 and climate change on food security in Sudan in order to capitalize on such errors and ensure effective planning in the event that similar events occur in the future.

Keywords: Food Crisis, Global Warming, COVID-19 Pandemic, Sudan

SMART LIGHTING CONTROL SYSTEM BY USING FUZZY LOGIC ALGORITHM FOR ENERGY SAVING AND USERS' COMFORT

Furkan Hasan Sakacı

Simulation and Autonomous Systems, HAVELSAN, Ankara, Turkiye

Dr. Haithem Chaouch

Research and Development Division, Taysir, Sousse, Tunisia

Doç. Dr. Şuayb Çağrı YENER

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Sakarya University, Turkiye

Electromagnetic Research Center, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkiye

ABSTRACT

Today energy saving become the most important challenge in many countries. Many research focus on how to get efficient solution for it. In literatures many researchers propose different solutions and alternatives to save energy. Our research focus on how to save energy in office building and specially during peak hours without impact user comfort. The proposed simulated and validated design point a new smart light control system. The system embedded artificial intelligence to be able to control and monitor the energy consumption of the building efficiently. The system produces the optimum light level by evaluating the data received from the light and motion sensor with a fuzzy logic algorithm. For this purpose, the presence status and natural light level at the specific point of interest are processed. In this way, more accurate light level and saving energy is achieved without affecting the user comfort. For a more general scale implementation of the system, its performance was tested in an environment with 16 light sources. The proposed structure will add significant opportunities, especially in large work areas where lighting control cannot be provided according to local needs and energy consumption is high.

Keywords: Fuzzy Logic; Energy Efficiency; Smart LED lighting control; Smart building; Light comfort.

WIEDEMANN-FRANZ LAW AND MEMRISTIVE SYSTEM MODEL OF RESISTORS

Doç. Dr. Şuayb Çağrı YENER

Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Sakarya University, Turkiye

Electromagnetic Research Center, Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkiye

Doç. Dr. Reşat MUTLU

Electronics and Communication Engineering Department, Namık Kemal University, Çorlu, Tekirdağ, Turkiye

Doç. Dr. Tuba YENER

Department of Metallurgy and Materials Engineering, Sakarya University, Turkiye

ABSTRACT

In 1971, Chua has claimed that one more fundamental circuit element called memristor must have been existed. Systems which are similar to memristors are called memristive systems. Chua and Kang have shown that an ordinary resistor is also a memristive system using a simple heat transfer model. According to the Wiedemann–Franz law, which is well-known in material engineering and solid state physics, the ratio of the thermal conductivity of a metal to its electrical conductivity is proportional to the absolute temperature. In this paper, it is shown that Wiedemann-Franz Law must be used to model the memristiveness of ordinary resistors or thermistors. Using the memristive system definition and the heat transfer equations with internal heat production, the analysis of a resistor can be done more accurately. A voltage-controlled memristive system model is used for the resistor. It is shown that its memristive model depends on the temperatures of all points within and on the surface of it as well as the ambient temperature. The model fills the gap for the correct analysis of the memristiveness of the materials with a more sophisticated memrisitive model with using one of the historically important material laws and identifying it as the origin of the memrsitiveness. Such a model can be used to estimate the losses of the electric cables and nano dimensions for loss calculation. The proposed model can add significant opportunities for the analysis and development processes of material metallic properties.

Keywords: Memristor; Thermal analysis; Wiedemann-Franz Law; Electrical properties

DETERMINATION OF THE OPTIMUM CURING TIME IN GEOPOLYMER MORTAR CURING AT A CIRCUMSTANCE TEMPERATURE

İbrahim Parçal

Konya Technical University

Doç. Dr. Arife Akın

Konya Technical University

ABSTRACT

Concrete has become the main ingredient in meeting the housing need for everyone. Portland cement used for this purpose pollutes the nature by emitting CO_2 gas. In fact, approximately 1 ton of CO_2 gas is released to produce 1 ton of Portland cement. In such a case, new alternatives are sought in the developing construction sector instead of Portland cement, and one of these alternatives is geopolymer concrete. In this study, it was tried to find the optimum curing temperature and time. There are 2 types with applied curing temperatures of 20 and 60 ^{o}C, and curing times of 3, 20 and 24 hours. Class C fly ash, sodium hydroxide, 0-5 mm sand and plasticizer were used in the experiments. The alkaline solution solution was prepared as 10 M. Compressive strength and flexural strength tests were applied to the samples within the scope of the study. As a result of these experiments, it was observed that the compressive strength of the geopolymer mortar produced with class C decreased with the increase in temperature and curing time, and the flexural strength increased with the decrease of the curing time. In general, it has been found that curing at ambient temperature is suitable for use in geopolymer mortar produced with Class C fly ash.

Keywords: Geopolymer mortar, optimum cure, sodium hydroxide, fly ash

MODIFICATION OF BITUMEN WITH LOW DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (LDPE)

SAMAYAMANTHRI PRIYA MEGHANA

BONTHA SAI KIRAN

VITTANALA SAI CHANDANA

CHODAVARAPU GIRIDHAR KUMAR

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING VIZIANAGARAM, JNTU-GV

ABSTRACT

Plastic waste is recycled in India in an unorganized way. About 60% of the plastic-waste collected and segregated gets recycled back into materials for further processing into consumer products, while the balance is left unutilized. So, for utilizing the remaining plastic waste the other way can be beneficial for saving the environment. The plastic wastes could be used in road construction and the field tests withstood the stress and proved that the plastic wastes used after proper processing as an additive would enhance the life of the roads and also solve environmental problems. Plastic will increase the melting point of the bitumen. Use of the innovative technology not only strengthened the road construction but also increased the road life and also helpful to improve the environment. Plastic road would be a boon for India at hot and extremely humid where durable and eco-friendly roads which will relieve the earth from all types of plastic waste. This project deals with the use of plastic waste in road construction along with utilizing the process and shows the very huge amount of plastic waste can be used for gaining better performance of roads.

Keywords: Plastic Waste, Waste management, Bitumen

LIGHTWEIGHT GEOPOLYMER MORTARS CONTAINING WASTE TIRES FOR SUSTAINABILITY

İbrahim Parçal
Konya Technical University

Doç. Dr. Arife Akın
Konya Technical University

ABSTRACT

Efficient use of natural resources and sustainable utilization of waste materials are of great importance in the production of construction materials. This study investigates the potential of using waste tires as aggregate in the production of lightweight geopolymer concrete. While waste tires cause serious challenges in terms of storage and recycling, this study investigates the use of waste tires as a sustainable alternative in the construction industry. Within the scope of the experiments on the subject, lightweight geopolymer mortar was produced instead of lightweight geopolymer concrete. In this way, it is thought that it can be used as a predictive tool in the evaluation of real geopolymer lightweight concrete behavior by taking advantage of its advantages such as more control and less material usage. In the experiments, waste tire was tested as a pumice substitute in lightweight geopolymer mortar. For this reason, waste tire (0-5 mm) and pumice (0-5 mm) were replaced with sand (0-5 mm) at 10%, 40%, 70% and 100%. Mini-spreading, unit volume weight, compressive strength, flexural strength and compressive strength tests were performed on the geopolymer mortar specimens. As a result of the experiments, it was observed that although the waste tire negatively affected the mechanical properties compared to pumice, it positively affected the ductility of the composite by not breaking down at fracture.

Keywords: Waste tire, geopolymer mortar, lightweight concrete, pumice

FOTOKATALİTİK İLERİ OKSİDASYON PROSESLERİNDE KATALİZÖR TÜRLERİ

CATALYST TYPES IN PHOTOCATALYTIC ADVANCED OXIDATION PROCESSES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aysun Altıkat

Iğdır Üniversitesi, Iğdır, Türkiye

ÖZET

Fotokatalitik İleri Oksidasyon Prosesleri (İOP), çeşitli endüstriyel ve kentsel atıkların, özellikle de dirençli ve toksik kirleticilerin arıtılmasında etkili ve yenilikçi bir teknoloji olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Bu metot, atık su arıtma, hava temizleme ve yüzey sterilizasyon uygulamalarında geniş çapta kullanılmaktadır. Fotokatalitik İOP'nin etkinliği, kullanılan katalizör türlerine ve bu katalizörlerin kinetik ve termodinamik özelliklerine bağlıdır.

Titanyum dioksit (TiO_2), fotokatalitik ileri oksidasyon süreçlerinde yaygın olarak kullanılan bir katalizördür. TiO_2, ışığa maruz kaldığında elektron delik çiftleri üretir ve bu çiftler kirleticileri mineralize edebilen aktif oksijen türlerinin oluşmasını sağlar. Bununla birlikte, katalizörün optik ve yapısal özelliklerini optimize ederek ve dönüştürerek, fotokatalitik aktivite daha da artırılabilir. Metal ve metal oksit nanopartiküller, grafen ve diğer karbon bazlı malzemeler ve organik bileşikler, TiO_2'nin fotokatalitik performansını artırmak için kullanılmıştır.

Son yıllarda, gelişen nanoteknoloji ile birlikte, yeni fotokatalizörler ve onların modifikasyon metotları, Fotokatalitik İOP'nin verimliliğini ve uygulanabilirliğini artırmıştır. Çeşitli metalik nanopartiküller (gümüş, altın, platinyum vb.), ışığın absorbsiyonunu artırarak ve elektron delik çiftlerinin yeniden kombinasyonunu azaltarak fotokatalitik aktiviteyi potansiyel olarak artırabilir.

Bu çalışma, fotokatalitik ileri oksidasyon süreçlerinde kullanılan katalizör türlerini, modifikasyon metotlarını ve bu katalizörlerin çevresel kirleticilerin mineralizasyonundaki rollerini ayrıntılı olarak ortaya koymaktadır. Spesifik katalizör yapıları, aktivasyon mekanizmaları ve reaksiyon kinetiği ile ilgili son gelişmeler ve araştırma bulguları da tartışılmıştır. Ayrıca, katalizörlerin stabilitesi, yeniden kullanımı ve atık yönetimi de ele alınarak, Fotokatalitik İOP'nin endüstriyel ve çevresel uygulamalardaki sürdürülebilirliği ve etkinliği değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fotokatalitik İleri Oksidasyon Prosesleri, mineralizasyon, katalizör, titanyum dioksit, kirlilik giderimi

ABSTRACT

Photocatalytic Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOPs) stand out as an effective and innovative technology in the treatment of various industrial and urban wastes, especially persistent and toxic pollutants. This method is widely used in wastewater treatment, air purification and surface sterilization applications. The effectiveness of photocatalytic AOPs depends on the types of catalysts used and the kinetic and thermodynamic properties of these catalysts.

Titanium dioxide (TiO_2) is a widely used catalyst in photocatalytic advanced oxidation processes. TiO_2 produces electron-hole pairs when exposed to light, and these pairs enable the formation of active oxygen species that can mineralize pollutants. However, by optimizing and modifying the optical and structural properties of the catalyst, photocatalytic activity can be further enhanced. Metal and metal oxide nanoparticles, graphene and other carbon-based materials, and organic compounds have been used to improve the photocatalytic performance of TiO_2.

In recent years, with the developing nanotechnology, new photocatalysts and their modification methods have increased the efficiency and applicability of photocatalytic AOPs. Various metallic nanoparticles (silver, gold, platinum, etc.) can potentially increase photocatalytic activity by increasing the absorption of light and reducing the recombination of electron-hole pairs.

This study reveals in detail the types of catalysts used in photocatalytic AOPs, their modification methods, and the roles of these catalysts in the mineralization of environmental pollutants. Recent advances and research findings regarding specific catalyst structures, activation mechanisms, and reaction kinetics are also discussed. In addition, the stability, reuse and waste management of catalysts were also discussed, and the sustainability and effectiveness of photocatalytic AOPs in industrial and environmental applications were evaluated.

Keywords: Photocatalytic Advanced Oxidation Processes, mineralization, catalyst, titanium dioxide, pollution removal

ADSORPTION DEGRADATION STUDIES OF BRILLIANT GREEN DYE IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION USING 50% GYPSUM AND 50% TITANIA

Jamiu RIdwanullahi olalekan

Odeyemi O.T

Department of chemistry, Kwara state polytechnic, Ilorin, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Research on the removal of brilliant green dye from wastewater in an aqueous solution using an adsorbent such as gypsum and titania catalyst in which the practical has been carried properly in the standard laboratory, Thus this project is channeled towards the removal of dye from the wastewater effluents. wastewater effluents contain synthetic dyes which cause a potential hazard to the environment hence those dyes need to be removed from the water bodies. The various dye removal techniques are classified into chemical, physical, and biological methods. Physical methods include adsorption ion exchange and filtration/coagulation methods e. t. c while chemical methods include ozonization, Fenton reagent, photocatalytic reaction, and biological methods include aerobic degradation, anaerobic degradation, biosorption, etc. Adsorption found to be a very effective and cheap method among all available dye removal methods, Dyes from industrial wastewater effluents are effectively separated by using adsorbents such as gypsum and titania, experimental studies proved that the effective removal of dyes is obtained using several cheaply available non-conventional adsorbents also. Therefore, studies related to searching for efficient and low-cost adsorbents derived from existing resources are gaining importance for the removal of dyes

KEYWORDS: DYE, GYPSUM, TITANIA, ADSORBENT and BRILLIANT GREEN DYE

IMPACTS OF THERMAL CONITIONS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF APPLE CULTIVARS GROWN IN MOROCCO: COMPARSON IN TWO CONTRASTING SITES

Hassane Boudad
Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes, National Intitute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, P.. Box 415, Rabat 10090, Morocco
Laboratory of Agro-industrial and Medical Biotechnologies, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, University of Sultan Moulay Slimane, BP 523, Beni Mellal, Morocco

Atman Adiba
Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes, National Intitute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, P.. Box 415, Rabat 10090, Morocco

Anas Hamdani

Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes, National Intitute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, P.. Box 415, Rabat 10090, Morocco

Ouardi Laila
Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes, National Intitute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, P.. Box 415, Rabat 10090, Morocco
Laboratory of Agro-industrial and Medical Biotechnologies, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, University of Sultan Moulay Slimane, BP 523, Beni Mellal, Morocco

Mentag Rachid
Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes, National Intitute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, P.. Box 415, Rabat 10090, Morocco

El Fazazi Kaoutar
Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes, National Intitute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, P.. Box 415, Rabat 10090, Morocco

Abdelmajid Haddioui
Laboratory of Agro-industrial and Medical Biotechnologies, Faculty of Sciences and Techniques, University of Sultan Moulay Slimane, BP 523, Beni Mellal, Morocco

Jamal Charafi
Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes, National Intitute of Agricultural Research, Avenue Ennasr, P.. Box 415, Rabat 10090, Morocco

Abstract

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of the heat stress condition on the phonological, vegetative traits and physiological properties of fourteen apple cultivars. The study was conducted in two experimental sites: (i) a hot site located in the Saiss region and (ii) a cold site located in the Middle Atlas Mountains. Twelve-year-old apple trees (Malus

domestica L.) were grown under drip irrigation. For each cultivar, measurements were taken for flowering rate, fruiting rate, current-year shoot elongation, leaf load, leaf surface area, total chlorophyll, chlorophyll (a), chlorophyll (b), stomatal parameters (stomatal surface index, stomatal density and stomatal conductance) and cuticular wax. The results revealed clear differences among the apple cultivars in response to heat stress conditions. The most common effects of thermal stress were observed in flowering rate, fruiting rate, leaf load, leaf surface area, stomatal density and stomatal conductance.The apple trees of the heat site had lower flowering and fruiting rates than the cold one; which indicating that the warmer conditions at heat site appeared to have a negative effect on flowering and fruiting. Additionally, leaf load was lower at heat site, despite higher temperatures, suggesting that cultivars at this station may have fewer or smaller leaves. However, shoots at cold station exhibited greater elongation compared to heat station. Furthermore, chlorophyll levels were higher at cold site. Stomatal density was higher at heat site, however, the stomatal surface index, which accounts for both density and stomatal size, was higher under low temperature conditions. As for cuticular wax, it was more abundant under cold conditions.
In conclusion, the data demonstrate that thermal conditions have a significant impact on the vegetative and physiological properties of the apple cultivars. Most analyzed cultivars under the cold station appear to be better adapted to lower temperatures, exhibiting better growth, different stomatal density, and a thicker cuticle to prevent water loss. Conversely, varieties at heat station show signs of thermal stress, including reduced flowering, low stomatal density, and lower chlorophyll content. These results revealed the importance of the control of the thermal conditions in the amelioration of the apple physiology and vegetative growth and consequently the fruit production.

Keywords: *Malus domestica* L., cultivar, Physiological traits, Thermal stress.

ADVANCEMENTS IN SMART MATERIALS: IMPACTS ON INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

Pavan Kumar Pothuganti

Department of Humanities and Sciences (Physics), VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India- 500 090.

Abstract:

Smart materials are materials that have the ability to respond to changes in their environment, such as temperature, pressure, and other stimuli. These materials have a wide range of applications in various industries, including construction, aerospace, automotive, and biomedical engineering. These materials play a significant role in the development of various industries. Their ability to respond to changes in their environment by altering their properties makes them useful in a wide range of applications. Some of the keyways smart materials are used to drive industrial development include, enhancing product performance, reducing manufacturing costs, improving energy efficiency, improving safety and reliability, and creating new products and applications.

In construction, smart materials are used in self-healing concrete and shape-memory alloys that can be used to build bridges and buildings that can adapt to changes in temperature and stress. In aerospace, smart materials are used in actuators, sensors, and structures to create aircraft and spacecraft that are more efficient and adaptable to changing conditions. In the automotive industry, smart materials are used in lightweight and fuel-efficient vehicles, as well as in safety systems, such as airbags and seat belts. In biomedical engineering, smart materials are used in implants and prosthetics that can respond to changes in the body, such as temperature and pressure, to improve patient outcomes.

Smart materials have a wide range of applications in various industries, including plastic, electronics, and optical industries. In the plastic industry, smart materials are used to create shape memory polymers, which can be programmed to return to a specific shape after being deformed. This can be used in applications such as self-folding packaging and medical implants. In the electronics industry, smart materials are used in the development of devices such as smart phones and laptops. Piezoelectric materials can be used to convert mechanical strain into electrical energy, which can be used to power small devices. In the optical industry, smart materials are used to create adaptive optics, which can change their shape or refractive index in response to an external stimulus. This can be used to improve the performance of optical systems such as telescopes and cameras.

Smart materials have the potential to revolutionize many industries by creating more efficient, adaptable, and sustainable technologies. Hence many researchers are profound of extending their research in tailoring of smart materials for various industries. These materials play a crucial role in the development of various industries by enabling the creation of new products and applications, reducing manufacturing costs, improving energy efficiency and safety, and enhancing product performance.

WHO AM I ?

Haryana BHARAT

Anupam Khanna, Department of Mathematics, DAV College, Sadhaura (YNR)

In today's fast and restless life of our society where everyone is following the concept of "Lemark's Theory of survival", in other words theory of 'Survival of the fittest', we see that most of the people are suffering with depression, aggression, intolerance, violent behavior, unhappiness etc. In today's scenario in India, it can be easily seen that people are living with or without luxury items but they are somewhere frustrated inside. They have money, power, fame and name in the society but still they are committing suicides. I choose this topic to write my findings, my views about the same because I feel that this is happening just because we don't know that Who are We? Why are We? If one understands that who is he/she and why is he/she, their life will become happy and successful. In this chapter, I will share my views with a lot of direct or indirect examples of real life so that readers may understand the concept of life.

COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES OF FIXED POINT PROPERTY FOR UNIFORM LIPSCHITZ MAPPINGS ON LARGE CLASSES IN A KÖTHE-TOEPLITZ DUAL OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCE SEQUENCE SPACE AND IN ANOTHER BANACH SPACE RELATED

Doç. Dr. Veysel Nezir

Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Mathematics, Kars, Turkey

Aysun Güven

Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Mathematics, Kars, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In 1970, Cesàro sequence spaces was introduced by Shiue. In 1981, Kızmaz defined difference sequence spaces for ℓ^{∞}, c_0 and c. Then, in 1983, Orhan introduced Cesàro Difference Sequence Spaces. Later, Et and Tripathy et. al. generalized the space introduced by Orhan for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, in 1989, Çolak obtained new types of sequence spaces by generalizing Kızmaz's idea and using Çolak's structure, Et and Esi, in 2000, obtained generalized difference sequences. In fact, they found the corresponding Köthe-Toeplitz duals and examined geometric properties for those spaces.

We recall that in 2000, Dowling, Lennard and Turett showed that if a Banach space contains an isomorphic copy of ℓ^1, then it fails the fixed point property for uniform Lipschitz mappings. So we work on right shift mappings defined on large classes of closed, bounded and convex subsets of a Köthe-Toeplitz dual of a difference sequence space Et and Esi introduced and a Banach space in connection with that so that the right shift mapping can be a uniform Lipschitz mapping. Thus, we investigate an upper bound estimate for the right shift mapping to be uniformly Lipschitz failing the fixed point property on a class of closed, bounded and convex subsets in those spaces.

Keywords: Fixed point property, nonexpansive mapping, difference Sequences, Köthe-Toeplitz dual

THE ALGORITHMS AND INNOVATIONS APPLIED TO E-COMMERCE

Prof. Manana Chumburidze
Akaki Tsereteli State University Georgia

Ass.Prof. Giorgi Chachua
Akaki Tsereteli State University

Dr. Nino Lomidze
Akaki Tsereteli State University

ABSTRACT

The publication aims to show the role of information technology in business, how the transformation of business opportunities is carried out in information systems. As well t***he algorithms pivotal to improve*** *the problem solving and business decisions.*

This work examines how the efficient algorithms can be integrated in e-commerce models to generating valuable cost and risk structures to ensure the company's profitability and increase e-commerce results. For investigation the innovation B2B2C Model - Connecting businesses to consumer's online models e-commerce is considered. Optimization problem of e-commerce models has been formulated.

The search algorithms strategies for maximizing satisfaction sales process in e-commerce is discussed. The graph model of transactions in e-commerce is presented. Graph search techniques generalized into e-commerce models and their applications are discussed. The product/service sales assessment algorithms to improve sales management in e-commerce has been provided. The result of this traversal mechanism is to well-structured set of business deals led to lots of downstream consumers with no per-customer acquisition cost.

The tools applied in this development based on the graph theory and search algorithms method with prioritize queuing approaches

This work is interdisciplinary and includes areas of business, applied mathematics and computer science. The result is provided applied and fundamental levels.

Keywords: Algorithms, E-commerce, Graph.

COMPOSTING TECHNIQUES AND THE CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY

Murat Kahraman

Giresun University, Turkey

Doç. Dr. Fulya AYDIN TEMEL

Giresun University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Recently, as a result of the increasing population and changing consumption habits, large amounts of waste with various characteristics have emerged. 2.01 billion tons of waste are produced worldwide, 33% of which cannot be managed safely. It is stated that the amount of waste that will arise in proportion to population growth will reach 3.4 billion tons in 2050. Solid waste generally consists of organic waste, metal, paper, plastic, glass, and other wastes.

Unsustainable storage and burning methods are generally used in the disposal of organic waste, which has a high share in the solid waste composition, due to lack of space. Composting is gaining importance day by day due to the gas and liquid wastes generated during regular storage and incineration processes. In addition to obtaining value-added products with this low-cost solid waste technology, it is possible to make waste hygienic, solve the disposal problem, increase the life of landfills, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Composting is the process of creating a humus-rich product called compost as a result of the biological breakdown of organic waste under aerobic conditions. The composting process is an ideal, alternative method used in the disposal of solid waste and different models are used around the world. The composting process is generally divided into open and closed systems. The method chosen depends on quality, capital investment, labor investment, time investment, management preferences, operator skills, land and raw material availability. In open and closed systems, it is divided into branches according to operating conditions and the machines and equipment used. The four composting methods developed for use in large-scale composting are passive piles, transfer piles, aerated static piles, and closed reactor systems.

The focus of this study is the composting method, which is a low-cost disposal option for the disposal of organic-based solid waste. Within the scope of the study, evaluations regarding the stages of the composting process, the usage areas of the final product, composting technologies and the application areas of composting technology in Turkey are included.

Keywords: Solid Waste Management, Composting, Technologies, Turkey.

EFFECTS OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF Ficus capensis LEAVES ON SOME BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF PAROXETINE-INDUCED ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION IN MALE WISTAR RATS

Raji Toheeb Adebisi

Hamdalat Folake Muritala

Department of Biochemistry, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Ficus capensis (fig plant) has emerged as a popular functional plant due to various claimed health effects such as cardiovascular disease, erectile dysfunction, etc. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness and dose-response of ethanolic extract of *Ficus capensis* to some biochemical parameters such as organ-body weight percentage, specific activity of cytosolic and membrane-bound enzymes, liver functional indices, cardiac functionality, and semen parameters. Included in this study is also the quantitative analysis of the plant extract using a Gas Chromatography-Flame ionization detector (GC-FID).

Forty-eight sexually matured male Wistar rats were purchased and randomized into six groups (A-F) of 8 animals each. Rats in group A received only normal saline daily while those in groups B, C, D, E and F received paroxetine hydrochloride (PXT) orally to induce erectile dysfunction for 21 days. After 21 days of induction, animals in group B-F were regrouped based on their weight into; paroxetine untreated (PXT) which received only distilled water, 4 mg/kg body weight of Sildenafil citrate (SC), 50 mg/kg, 100 mg/kg and 150 mg/kg body weight of Ficus capensis (FC) treated group which were treated for seven days. The animals were dissected to isolate the heart, liver, testes, and epididymis. The blood was also collected for analysis.

From the quantitative analysis of Ficus capensis using GC-FID, it was observed that Rutin, Epigallocatechin, Cetyl Behenate, Linalool, Lupeol, Orientin, Catechin, Geranyl Acetone, Quercetin, Luteolin, Mycrene and Alpha-Caryophyllin were the active phenolic compounds present in the plant extract.

In the result, it was observed that the significant increase ($p<0.05$) caused by paroxetine in specific activity of creatinine kinase myocardia band (CK-MB), acid phosphatase (ACP), the concentration of cholesterol, triacylglycerol (TAG), low-density lipoprotein (LDL), very low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) in the serum, the specific activity of Phosphodiesterase 5

(PDE5), Arginase, nitric oxide (NO) in the heart and specific activity of penile PDE 5 and Arginase in the penile organ was significantly reduced ($p< 0.05$) by doses of Ficus capensis extract.

On the other hand, the significant decrease ($p<0.05$) caused by paroxetine in the specific activity of CK-MB in the heart, the activity of NO, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) in the serum, and ACP, testosterone in the penile organ was significantly increased ($p<0.05$) by doses of Ficus capensis extract.

It can be deduced that Ficus capensis has the potential in the co-management of erectile dysfunction and cardiovascular disease with the 150 mg/kg dose being the most effective.

Keywords: Ficus capensis, GC-FID, Paroxetine, Erectile dysfunctional

DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF ACCELERATING COOLING SYSTEM WITH ANSYS SPACECLAIM

Kahelan Faisal Hamood Melhi Al-hemyari
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Ahmed Mouhadjir Mohammed
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Ahlatcı
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Prof. Dr. İsmail Esen
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

ABSTRACT

This work involves the meticulous design, development and manufacturing of a machine using the ANSYS program, emphasizing structural optimization and functionality enhancement. It began with creating the structural framework of the machine using ANSYS SpaceClaim, followed by the installation of drawer-type rails to facilitate the back-and-forth cooling movement of pressurized water over the H-type profile. With the development of collectors with special pipe configurations, distributors were placed in the upper plate with 2 air and 2 water pipes and the same in the lower plate. In addition, 1 pipe air and water distributors are positioned on the right and left side plates of the system. Precise machining of 31 nozzle holes on the upper/lower sections and seven on the right/left side was achieved to accommodate the relevant atomizing nozzles. This work resulted in the construction of a machine that integrates the hydraulic piston mechanism, moving pipes and nozzles, responding to water pressure and also reflecting an advanced cooling system that provides ease of movement and positioning.

Keywords: Design, ANSYS SpaceClaim, Accelerated Cooling Process

MICROSTRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PROFILES SUBJECTED TO ACCELERATED COOLING FOR DIFFERENT TIMES UNDER 12 BAR PRESSURE

Ahmed Mouhadjir Mohammed
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Ahlatcı
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Antar Alalialkhalil
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Ece Duran
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study, S275JR quality steel profiles in HEA140 geometry were subjected to accelerated cooling with a total of 58 atomized nozzles from the web part and a total of 14 atomized nozzles from the flange part, and the cooling rate and changes in the microstucture were examined. Accelerated cooling process was applied for 20 and 40 seconds under 12 bar constant pressure. In the accelerated cooling process, the quenching time increased by 100% and the cooling rate increased by 33%. It was observed that the microstructure of the sample, which was quenched for 20 seconds, changed from the Ferrite + Pearlite structure to the needle-like ferrite and polygonal ferrite phase. However, an additional upper bainite phase may form in the microstructure of the sample cooled for 40 seconds and a small amount of martensite and lower bainite structures are observed. The increase in cooling rates between web parts and flange parts in each profile is approximately 130%. This situation affected the microstructure of the flange parts.

Keywords: HEA140 Profile, Accelerated Cooling Process, Structure

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS NLP5 IS INVOLVED IN LATERAL ROOT FORMATION

Dra. Mariana Lopez Samano

National Autonomous University of Mexico

Dra. Kalpana Nanja Reddy

National Autonomous University of Mexico

Prof. Dr. ManojKumar Arthikala

National Autonomous University of Mexico

ABSTRACT

Legumes, like other groups of plants, are very important nowadays in global agriculture. The growth in population and food demand requires us to study all the particularities of the plant. The root system of a plant fulfills several functions, including providing support and collecting water and nutrients for its growth. The abundance and well-being of the roots are necessary for proper development. For this reason, it is necessary to study and understand the complex branching network of roots.

This work aims to establish a functional association of the gene NLP5 on Phaseolus vulgaris and its function in the symbiosis stage. To localize the expression of the *Phaseolus vulgaris NLP5* gene, we took the promoter region of the gene, and the vector pBGWSF7.0-PvNLP5:GUS-GFP was constructed. The empty pBGWSF7.0 vector was used as a control. Then we generate transgenic aerial hairy roots on the plants through infection with *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* K599 following an established protocol. After that, the plants were transplanted into sterile vermiculite and inoculated with the *Rhizobium tropici* CIAT 899 wt strain. The phenotype was observed five days post-inoculation under GUS-stained treatment.

Our preliminary results showed that the NLP5 gene is present along the pericycle region on the main root. Interestingly, appears involved in the first stages of lateral root formation; we observed an increment of the signal related to the pericycle founder cells division as well as the lateral root primordia. Furthermore, we observed that the signal is present on both sides of the lateral root elongation, and finally, it strongly appears on the apical region. Further investigation is necessary to establish the complete participation of the *NLP5* gene in *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

Keywords: Phaseolus vulgaris, RWP-RK family, Nitrogen fixation, NIN-like proteins, plant development.

KRONİK RUHSAL BOZUKLUĞU OLAN KADINLARDA CİNSEL SAĞLIK, CİNSEL DAMGALAMA VE PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİ

SEXUAL HEALTH, SEXUAL STIGMA AND PSYCHIATRIC NURSING IN WOMEN WITH CHRONIC MENTAL DISORDERS

Araş. Gör. Müge COŞĞUN
İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Ayşe SARI
İzmir Demokrasi Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Ruh sağlığı ve fiziksel sağlığın belirleyicilerinden birisi olarak cinsel sağlık, bireylerin iyilik halinin ve yaşam kalitesinin sağlanması sürdürülmesinde önemli bileşenlerden birisidir. Kronik ruhsal hastalıklarda damgalama ve ayrımcılık tüm dünyada yaşamın birçok alanında bireylerin yaşamını olumsuz olarak etkileyen güncel bir sorun olarak görülmektedir. Damgalanan alanlardan birisi olarak öne çıkan konular arasında cinsel damgalanma da önemli bir konumdadır. Kronik ruhsal hastalık tanılı kadınlar ise; cinsel sağlık sorunları ve cinsel damgalanma açısından daha dezavantajlı ve riskli bir konumda yer almaktadırlar. Kadınlar toplum tarafından damgalanma deneyimi yaşamakla birlikte kendi kendilerini damgalayıcı tutumları da olabilmektedir. Toplumun genelinde olduğu gibi ruh sağlığı hizmeti sunulan alanlarda da toplumun bakış açısının bir uzantısı olarak cinsellik tabu olarak görülmektedir. Bu durum özellikle yataklı psikiyatri birimlerinde ve toplum ruh sağlığı alanında hemşirelerin hastalara bütüncül bakım sunumunu etkilemektedir. Bu derlemenin amacı kronik ruhsal bozukluğu olan kadınlarda cinsel sağlık, cinsel damgalama ve psikiyatri hemşireliği bakış açısından literatürün gözden geçirilmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: cinsel sağlık, ruh sağlığı, cinsel damgalama, psikiyatri hemşireliği

ABSTRACT

As one of the determinants of mental health and physical health, sexual health is one of the important components in ensuring and maintaining the well-being and quality of life of individuals. Stigmatization and discrimination in chronic mental health disorders is seen as a current problem that negatively affects the lives of individuals in many areas of life all over the world. Sexual stigmatization is one of the most important issues that stand out as one of the stigmatized areas. Women diagnosed with chronic mental health disorders are in a more disadvantaged and risky position in terms of sexual health problems and sexual stigmatization. While women experience stigmatization by the society, they may also have self-stigmatizing attitudes. As an extension of the society's perspective, sexuality is seen as taboo in areas where mental health services are provided, as in the society in general. This situation affects nurses' holistic care delivery to patients, especially in inpatient psychiatric units and in the field of community mental health. The aim of this review is to review the literature from the perspective of sexual health, sexual stigmatization and psychiatric nursing in women with chronic mental disorders.

Keywords: sexual health, mental health, sexual stigma, psychiatric nursing

FUNCTIONAL TEXTILE MATERIALS IN THE PRESENCE OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES

Prof. Dr. Suat ÇETİNER

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği

Dr. Şeyma KANARA

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği

ABSTRACT

Silver has been known to be a bactericide since ancient times. Nowadays, silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) are increasingly used in various fields; medical device coatings, food industry, health care, protective clothing, medical textiles, optical sensors, cosmetic product, car textile, Industrial purposes. Silver nanoparticles easily interact with other particles due to their attractive physical, chemical, thermal, optical, high electrical conductivity and biological properties.

Generally, the synthesis of nanoparticles has been carried out using three different approaches, including physical, chemical and biological methods. Chemical methods use water or organic solvents to prepare the silver nanoparticles.

The polyamid textiles with multifunctional properties can be applied in various commercial usages due to good electrical conductivity, light weight, and corrosion resistance along with enhanced mechanical properties

Electrically conductive textiles make it possible to produce interactive electronic textiles. They can be used for communication, entertainment, health care, safety, homeland security, computation, thermal purposes, protective clothing, wearable electronics and fashion

In this study, A new composite PA fabric with Sodium Borohydride ($NaBH_4$) including silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) has been synthesized by in situ polymerization. The influence of $NaBH_4$ on the morphological, thermal properties, DC Conductivity and fastness properties were investigated. SEM images showed the distribution of silver nanoparticles and nanolayer formation on the fiber surface. Also, electrical conductivity of composite fabrics was measured by four point probe technique and was changed from $4.407x10^{-2}$ to $4.529x10^{-2}$ S/cm.

Keywords: Silver Nanoparticles, Sodium Borohydride, Conductive Textile, PA Fabric.

FIXED POINT PROPERTIES FOR ASYMPTOTICALLY NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS ON A LARGE CLASS OF CLOSED, BOUNDED AND KONVEKS SUBSETS IN AN α-DUAL OF A DIFFERENCE SEQUENCE SPACE

Doç. Dr. Veysel Nezir

Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Mathematics, Kars, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Nizami Mustafa

Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Mathematics, Kars, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In 1970, Cesàro sequence spaces was introduced by Shiue. In 1981, Kızmaz defined difference sequence spaces for ℓ^{∞}, c_0 and c. Then, in 1983, Orhan introduced Cesàro Difference Sequence Spaces. Later, Et and Tripathy et. al. generalized the space introduced by Orhan for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, in 1989, Çolak obtained new types of sequence spaces by generalizing Kızmaz's idea and using Çolak's structure, Et and Esi, in 2000, obtained generalized difference sequences. Using Et and Esi's structure, Ansari and Chaudhry, in 2012, introduced a new type of generalized difference sequences. Changing Ansari and Chaudhry's construction slightly, Et and Işık, in 2012, obtained new type of generalized difference sequences and defined Banach spaces which have equivalent norm to that of Ansari and Chaudhry's type. Then, Et and Işık found on α-duals of the Banach spaces they got and investigated geometric properties for them.

In this study, firstly, we recall that in 1979, Goebel and Kuczomow showed that there exist large classes of closed bounded and convex subsets in ℓ^1 with fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings. It is notable that after Goebel and Kuczumow's study, Kaczor and Prus wanted to find large classes of closed bounded and convex subsets with fixed point property for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings; then indeed they gave positive answer in ℓ^1. In this study, we study Kaczor and Prus analogy in the α-dual of a difference sequence space introduced by Et and Işık and show that affine asypmtotically nonexpansive mappings on a large class of closed, bounded and convex subsets of the space have fixed points.

Keywords: Fixed point property, asymptotically nonexpansive mapping, difference sequences, α-dual space

FIXED POINT PROPERTIES FOR ASYMPTOTICALLY NONEXPANSIVE MAPPINGS ON A LARGE CLASS OF CLOSED, BOUNDED AND KONVEKS SUBSETS IN A BANACH SPACE RELATED WITH AN α-DUAL OF A DIFFERENCE SEQUENCE SPACE

Doç. Dr. Veysel Nezir

Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Mathematics, Kars, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Nizami Mustafa

Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Mathematics, Kars, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In 1970, Cesàro sequence spaces was introduced by Shiue. In 1981, Kızmaz defined difference sequence spaces for ℓ^{∞}, c_0 and c. Then, in 1983, Orhan introduced Cesàro Difference Sequence Spaces. Later, Et and Tripathy et. al. generalized the space introduced by Orhan for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, in 1989, Çolak obtained new types of sequence spaces by generalizing Kızmaz's idea and using Çolak's structure, Et and Esi, in 2000, obtained generalized difference sequences. Using Et and Esi's structure, Ansari and Chaudhry, in 2012, introduced a new type of generalized difference sequences. Changing Ansari and Chaudhry's construction slightly, Et and Işık, in 2012, obtained new type of generalized difference sequences and defined Banach spaces which have equivalent norm to that of Ansari and Chaudhry's type. Then, Et and Işık found on α-duals of the Banach spaces they got and investigated geometric properties for them.

In this study, firstly, we recall that in 1979, Goebel and Kuczomow showed that there exist large classes of closed bounded and convex subsets in ℓ^1 with fixed point property for nonexpansive mappings. It is notable that after Goebel and Kuczumow's study, Kaczor and Prus wanted to find large classes of closed bounded and convex subsets with fixed point property for asymptotically nonexpansive mappings; then indeed they gave positive answer in ℓ^1. In this study, we work on a Banach space in connection with an α-dual of a difference sequence space introduced by Et and Işık and we study Kaczor and Prus analogy for that Banach space. Then, we show that affine asypmtotically nonexpansive mappings on a large class of closed, bounded and convex subsets of the space we are interested in have fixed points.

Keywords: Fixed point property, asymptotically nonexpansive mapping, difference sequences, α-dual space

EFFECT OF OLIVE OIL ON BREAST CANCER: MOLECULAR MECHANISMS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Özlem Erol
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer worldwide among women and the leading cause of cancer deaths. A Mediterranean diet is associated with a lower incidence of cardiovascular and some other chronic diseases, as well as cancer. Olive oil is an important component of the Mediterranean diet and an essential source of fat. The positive effects of olive oil on health are attributed to its rich monounsaturated fatty acids, phenolic compounds and other minor components. The effects of bioactive molecules in pure olive oil have been determined, such as antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, reducing oxidative stress, regulating blood pressure and platelet aggregation, improving lipid and glucose metabolism, ensuring bone calcification and mineralization, as well as improving the composition of the microbiota.

Although epidemiological studies on breast carcinogenesis are limited, in vivo and in vitro experimental studies have revealed the protective effect of pure olive oil and its components. Such effects are explained through complex and multiple mechanisms, including changes in epigenetics, transcriptome, and protein expression that modulate various signaling pathways. This review presents data based on the most recent studies on the molecular mechanisms of the beneficial effects of olive oil phenolics and other bioactive components.

Keywords: Olive Oil, Breast Cancer, Molecular Mechanism, Phenolic Compounds

THE ROLE OF THE HIPPO SIGNAL PATHWAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BREAST CANCER

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi. Özlem Erol

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer worldwide and the leading cause of cancer deaths among women, according to 2023 data. Although the classification of breast cancer is mainly based on the expression of hormone (estrogen, progesterone and human epidermal growth factor) receptor molecules, each type has characteristic features and formation mechanisms.

One of the signaling pathways that has been determined to be closely related to cancer is the hippo signaling pathway. Although the hippo signaling pathway is a relatively new signaling pathway to be identified in its association with cancer, it is known to be a signaling pathway that modulates key genes to regulate numerous biological processes, including cellular proliferation, survival, differentiation, cellular fate determination, organ size, and tissue homeostasis. It is suggested that components of the hippo signaling pathway may have a bidirectional effect in cancer by acting as an oncogene or a tumor suppressor. In breast cancer, there is evidence that the hippo signaling pathway may function differently depending on subtypes.

Although current evidence suggests that the hippo signaling pathway is associated with the formation, progression, metastatic feature and drug resistance development of breast cancer, more in vitro and in vivo research is needed to explain the mechanisms of the hippo signaling pathway's relationship with breast cancer. In this study, the latest research on the role of the hippo signaling pathway and its effector molecules in breast cancer is summarized and treatment strategies related to the signaling pathway are mentioned.

Keywords: Hippo Signal Pathway, Breast Cancer, Molecular Mechanism, Carcinogenesis

THE WEAKNESSES OF ANDOLA ET AL.'S DYNAMIC ID BASED REMOTE MULTI-SERVER USER AUTHENTICATION SCHEME WITH SMART CARD

Prof. Dr. Ping Yu

Chinese Culture University Taiwan R.O.C.

ABSTRACT

Objectives:

Due to the development of network applications and server-based techniques, users can use a smart card in a multi-server communication environment to benefit from different services. How to find a secure and efficient authentication scheme is the objective of this paper.

Methods:

Andola et al. proposed an anonymity multi-server authentication scheme using a smart card with the functions of session key agreement, mutual authentication, and reparability. They also proposed that the scheme has lower computational cost than other similar scheme and avoid password guessing attack, stolen smart card problem, masquerade attack, server spoofing attack, and replay attack. We use the security analysis to evaluate the scheme.

Results:

We found that Andola et al.'s scheme is vulnerable to some attacks, such as offline identity guessing. The scheme has a mutual authentication problem and fails to avoid some attacks.

Conclusions:

If we add a simple and experimentally feasible modification to Andola et al.'s scheme. The modified scheme can protect the session key against collective attacks and achieve perfect forward secrecy. We also show this simple modification of their scheme with better efficiency.

Keywords: authentication, smart card, anonymity, forgery attack, insider attack, forward secrecy

Reference::

Andola, N., Prakash, S., Gahlot, R. et al. An enhanced smart card and dynamic ID based remote multi-server user authentication scheme. Cluster Comput 25, 3699–3717 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10586-022-03585-4

RESIDUAL STRESS IN S275JR QUALITY HEA140 GEOMETRY PROFILES SUBJECTED TO ACCELERATED COOLING

Ahmed Mouhadjir Mohammed
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Ahlatcı
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Antar Alalialkhalil
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study, the residual stresses in accelarated cooled and original HEA140 sized S275JR quality steel profiles were investigated by applying the cutting method. Firstly, the midpoint of the body and flange areas of the profiles were sanded, and cleaned from the rust and other dirty particles on the surface with oil solvent. Then, to make measurements, the strain gauge is attached to the middle point with a tape, the tapes are adhered to the surfaces using an adhesive bond. The strain gauges are connected to the Micro Measurement device. Then, time-dependent unit strains are measured by making two cuts under a water-cooled band saw, leaving a distance of 15 mm before and after the strain gauges placed on the examined sections. While the residual stress in the web region of the HEA 140 profile without heat treatment is measured as 60 MPa (compression), the tension in the flange region is measured. The stress is 43 MPa. It has been determined that as the cooling rate in the web region increases, the compressive residual stress value increases in the negative direction. Similarly, in the flange region, it was observed that the residual stress in the tensile direction increased with the cooling rate.

Keywords: S275 Quality HEA140 Profile, Residual Stresses, Accelerated Cooling Process

REVIEW OF GREEN CAMPUSES AND APPLICATIONS

Doç. Dr. Fulya AYDIN TEMEL
Giresun University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Nurdan Gamze TURAN
Ondokuz Mayıs University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Environmental problems have gradually increased and the concept of environmental sustainability has become an important issue worldwide due to rapid population growth, unplanned urbanization and technological developments. Environmental sustainability is the ability to meet the needs of current and future generations by ensuring the effective use and protection of natural resources and ecosystems. In this approach, economic, social and environmental factors are brought together in a balanced way. In order to combat problems that pose major threats to environmental sustainability, such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, solid and hazardous waste, depletion of water resources, and air and water pollution, and to protect natural resources, a series of measures must be taken and action plans must be prepared in the short and long term.

Green campus is a multi-faceted project that covers issues such as raising awareness on environment, ecology and sustainability in the university environment, which is a high-level educational institution, protection of the university campus, continuity of resources, ability to access environmental resources between generations. In green campus practices, it is aimed to create a campus that is sustainable, energy efficient, compatible with nature and least harmful to the environment, to increase energy efficiency and renewable energy applications in university campuses, to popularize zero waste practices, to protect the environment, and to carry out studies for the sustainable and climate-friendly campus transformation of universities.

In this study, green campus practices in Turkey and different countries are discussed. In addition, the internationalization potential of green universities and their role in increasing international recognition, as well as the sustainability activities of universities that play an important role in solving global problems, which are among the important problems of our age, are examined in detail.

Keywords: Sustainability, Green Campus, Sustainable Campus.

REVIEWING THE RELEVANCE OF VIRTUAL REALITY ON TEACHING AND LEARNING MOTIVATION AND ITS IMPLICATION ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Moses Adeolu AGOI
Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8910-2876

Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO
Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0568-6446

Solomon Abraham UKPANAH
Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.

Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI
Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun Nigeria.

Abstract

Advancements in computer technology have brought limitless innovations that are revolutionizing the pedagogical processes in education sector. Thanks to Virtual Reality (VR), teachers are comfortable impacting knowledge without physically being present while learners are being motivated to explore and manipulate computer generated three-dimension (3D), multimedia interactive learning tools in real time. Virtual reality allows its user to interact with digital environment (Computer-based simulation) as a replicate of the real world, thereby given the user a feeling of reality. Toshniwal & Dastidar (2014) sees virtual reality as the re-creation (either partially or entirely) of an event, scene or object so as to have an experience of being physically present. This paper is a descriptive survey of the use of visual reality in education system. The paper evaluates the various categories of virtual reality technology. The paper further discussed some of the benefits and challenge of VR in education. Conclusively, the paper affirmed that virtual reality (VR) has the potentials that can help to foster teaching and learning motivation. Finally, recommendations were made.

Keywords: Technology, Virtual Reality, Teaching and Learning, Educational Development.

ROLLING CONTACT FATIGUE BEHAVIOUR OF THE WHEEL STEEL AGAINST THE TOOL STEEL

ElSiddig Suliman İbrahim
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Ahmed Mouhadjir Mohammed
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

Prof. Dr. Hayrettin Ahlatcı
University of Karabuk at Karabük Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study, we investigated the wear and fatigue resulting from contact in the rolling motion between the wheel and rail and its effect on the materials of the contact surfaces. In twin disk Rolling Contact Fatigue wear device the tested disc have a 50mm diameter, prepared from the ER7 wheel steel. In the device, cold-working tool steel disc with a 105 mm diameter was used as the counter material. In addition rotation of the tool steels was provided with a VDC motor at 20 Hz . The prepared wheel disc was subjected to compression at 50 N and 100 N loads on the tool steel. At specific intervals tests were stopped and weight loss of the wheel steel disc was taken into account. Surface images were taken with a stereomicroscope before resuming the test. During the wear, forward horizontal loads were measured using horizontal loads on the RCF type disc. As a result, as the load increased, the friction coefficient decreased, although the wear losses were close to each other. The difference in friction coefficients between 100 N and 50 N loads in the train wheel fatigue test can be explained by the change in contact pressure and wear mechanism. The coefficient of friction is affected by the force pressing two surfaces together. For a 100 N load, there is a higher contact pressure between the discs, which may lead to increased adhesion and flow with plastic deformation under the wheel steel surface, causing the friction coefficient to decrease.

Keywords: Rolling Contact Fatigue, ER7 Quality Wheel Steel, Traction Coefficient

MAIL ORDER PHARMACY

Ajesh Chauhan

Mr. Ajesh Chauhan Department of Pharmacy, IITM College of Pharmacy, Murthal, Sonipat, Haryana, India.

Renu Sharma

Ms. Renu Sharma Department of Pharmacy, IITM College of Pharmacy, Murthal, Sonipat, Haryana, India.

IITM College of Pharmacy, IITM Group of Institutions, Sonipat, Haryana, India.

ABSTRACT

Mail-order pharmacies are a type of pharmacy that provides prescription medication and other health-related products to patients through the mail. Patients or their healthcare providers send a prescription to the pharmacy by mail or electronically, and the pharmacy dispenses the medication and delivers it to the patient's home or another specified location. Mail-order pharmacies can be convenient for patients who have difficulty getting to a physical pharmacy or live in remote areas. They can also be a cost-effective option for patients who require long-term or expensive medications. However, there are potential drawbacks, including the risk of medication errors and delays in receiving medications. Mail-order pharmacies are a growing segment of the healthcare industry and are often part of larger healthcare systems or health insurance plans. Patients should discuss their options with their healthcare provider to determine whether a mail-order pharmacy fits their needs.

EXPLORING AWARENESS ON E-COMMERCE AMONG CUSTOMER'S SATISFACTION

YASER ABOU SAADA AMMAR

Student - Matrix No: Bbaf21016011

Faculty Of Business, Hospitality, Accounting And FinanceMAHSA University, Malaysia

Dr. Rasheedul Haque

Associate Professor, Faculty of Business, Hospitality, Accounting and Finance (FOBHAF)

MAHSA University, Malaysia

orcid.org/0000-0001-8170-5413

ABSTRACT

E-commerce, also known as electronic commerce, has completely transformed the way commercial transactions are conducted by leveraging the power of the internet. This transformative mode of business has given rise to new economic actors and business models, while also raising questions about the non-adoption of e-commerce. Researchers have explored the antecedent and consequent factors that influence customer satisfaction in online marketplaces, shedding light on the complexities of consumer decision-making. Online retailers that prioritize customer satisfaction tend to have a more significant impact on organizational performance, which increases market share sustainability. This study focuses on four independent variables: website design, security and privacy, customer service, and social media. The study will use quantitative research to collect and analyze numerical data related to customer satisfaction. A large sample size of E-commerce consumers drawn from across Malaysia was used to ensure that the study was representative of the population. The data analyzed using various statistical approaches like correlation analysis, multiple regression analysis, and path analysis to examine the relationships between the variables. The findings of the study will contribute to a deeper understanding of the factors that drive consumer behavior and decision-making in underdeveloped markets. This study will provide valuable insights for policymakers, academics, and businesses to

enhance their strategies and improve customer satisfaction, leading to business success. The research hypothesizes that Information Quality, Customer Service, Security & Privacy, and Social Media have a direct correlation with Customer Satisfaction among Malaysian E-commerce consumers. The results obtained from this study will enhance the current literature by offering insights that contribute to the theory development and knowledge of customer satisfaction. One essential aspect of customer satisfaction in the e-commerce industry is website design. A well-designed website with a visually appealing and user-friendly interface enhances the overall customer experience and increases their satisfaction. On the other hand, a poorly designed website can frustrate customers and deter them from making purchases. Additionally, factors such as security and privacy, customer service, and social media presence have been found to impact customer satisfaction. Therefore, this study aims to examine the relationships between website design, security and privacy, customer service, social media, and customer satisfaction.

Keywords: E-commerce, Service Quality, Security & Privacy, Social Media, Customer Satisfaction.

FILSAFAT SEBAGAI HAKIKAT KEBIJAKSANAAN MANUSIA

ALIFIYA SUHAILA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ANNISA PUTRI AULIA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

NAZILA PUTRI INDAH B
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

Abstract

Purpose: Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tentang filsafat sebagai hakikat kebijaksanaan manusia dengan merumuskan pertanyaan sebagai berikut: pertama, Apa itu filsafat, kegiatan berfikir dan kewajiban menuntut ilmu?. Kedua, Mengapa perlu filsafat?. Ketiga, Bagaimana Filsafat dan Masalah-masalah kemanusiaan?. Keempat, Bagaimana sumber dan cara berfilsafat?.

Design/methodology/approach: Makalah ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, sebab sumber data maupun hasil penelitian dalam penelitian kepustakaan (library research), analisa data secara induktif, teori dari dasar/grounded theory (menuju pada arah penyusunan teori berdasarkan data).

Findings: Pertama, filsafat adalah suatu disiplin ilmu mengenai hakikat terdalam segala sesuatu dengan menerapkan prosedur berpikir ilmiah, yakni metode logis-analitis, seraya memanfaatkan bahan-bahan dan hasil-hasil pe mikiran yang absah. Karena tujuannya untuk memahami hakikat-terdalam segala sesuatu atau, segala sesuatu sebagaimana adanya yang hakiki maka terkadang disebutkan bahwa ke giatan berfilsafat bersifat radikal (berasal dari kata radix, sebuah kata bahasa latin yang ber makna “akar”). Filsafat tak mungkin berhenti pada gejala permukaan. Sebaliknya, filsafat meng gali sedalam-dalamnya akar-akar yang berada di bawah gejala-gejala permukan tersebut. Itu sebabnya, filsafat cenderung memasukkan ke 6 dalam cakupannya pembahasan tentang Tuhan, metafisika, kosmogoni dan kosmologi, psikologi, dan berbagai aspek terdalam kehidupan manusia di muka bumi.
Kedua, argumentasi pentingnya filsafat (1) berfilsafat sebagai solutif permasalahan hidup (2) sebagai landasan argumentatif (3) Berfilsafat dapat memberikan gambaran tentang alam semesta sebagai keseluruhan (4) Melalui berfilsafat, kita akan sadar tentang hidupdan menekatkan diri pada Tuhan.
Ketiga, Filsafat sebagai pandangan hidup (Weltsanschaung) merupakan suatu pandangan hidup yang dijadikan dasar setiap tindakan dan tingkah laku dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, juga dipergunakan untuk menyelesaikan persoalanpersoalan yang dihadapi dalam hidupnya. Pandangan hidupnya itu akan tercermin di dalam sikap hidup dan cara hidup. Sikap dan cara

hidup tersebut akan muncul apabila manusia mampu memikirkan dirinya sendiri secara total.
Keempat, Sumber dan cara berfilsafat (1) Berdasarkan common sense (2) Berdasarkan hasil pemikiran para filsuf dan meletakkannya sebagai pisau analisis (3) Menguji kebenaran ilmu pengetahuan/sains (4) Berfilsafat dengan melakukan percakap-percakapan (dialektika).

Originality/value: Makalah ini mendeskripsikan secara komprehensif tentang hubungan filsafat sebagai hakikat kebijaksanaan manusia.

Keywords: Filsafat, Hakikat Kebijaksanaan, Filsafat Manusia, Filsafat Ekonomi Islam

Dinamika Pamali dan Perubahan Sosial di Era Modern

Purpose: Jurnal ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan pamali dan perubahannya dalam kehidupan masyarakat di era modern.

Design/methodology/approach: Jurnal ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, sebab sumber data maupun hasil penelitian dalam penelitian kepustakaan (library research), analisa data secara induktif, teori dari dasar/grounded theory (menuju pada arah penyusunan teori berdasarkan data).

Findings: Jurnal ini akan membahas memudarnya pamali pada kehidupan di masyarakat modern. Sejalan dengan perkembangan jaman, perubahan pola pikir dan pola hidup menyebabkan terkikisnya budaya pamali. Hasil penelitian ini yakni untuk mengetahui masih eksisnya pamali di masyarakat modern. Pamali adalah sebuah larangan untuk melakukan atau mengucapkan semua tu yang berakibat buruk bagi diri dan lingkungannya Jika dilanggar, biasanya berhubungan dengan rizki, jodoh, keturunan, dan keselamatan Pamali memiliki hubungan emt dengan mitos Banyak orang tua yang sampai sekarang ini masih memegang teguh kepercayaan mereka tentang muitos Dalam penerapannya di masyarakat, pamali dan mitos jauh lebih ampuh sebagai norma norma atau afuan dibandingkan dengan aturan terulis lam Meskipun tidak dituangkan secara tertulis sebagai sebuah norma masyarakat, semua orang akan patuh padanya. Hal ini berkaitan erat dengan kepercayaan.Masyarakat di era sekarang yang percaya terhadap pamali cenderung dianggap musyrik akibat percaya terhadap hal-hal mistis. Masyarakat yang memiliki kemampuan berpikir logis yang rendah cenderung akan percaya dengan tradisi pamali. Sebaliknya jika dibandingkan dengan masyarakat yang memiliki kemampuan berpikir logis yang baik cenderung akan lebih mampu menyaring dampak dari tradisi pamali tersebut.

HUMAN NATURE, ETHICS OF FREEDOM AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESPONSIBILITY

NAILUN NAJA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0003-2653-5855

ANNAYYA PUTRI SABILLA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0001-7244-8814

NAJWA AZIMA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Flty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

ADE GUNAWAN
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0008-1780-2831

Abstract

This paper aims to explain human nature, ethics of freedom and socio-economic responsibility by formulating the following questions: first, what is meant by human nature? Second, what is the definition of ethics and the function of ethics? Third, how is ethics a consideration for science? Fourth, what is meant by humans as ethical creatures? Fifth, what is meant by moral science ethics? Sixth, what is meant by social ethics, economic ethics and religious ethics?. This paper uses a qualitative approach, because data sources and research results in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). Findings First, The essence of humans is basically the Caliph of Allah SWT or can be said to be a servant of Allah. This human nature is inherent in (1) Human Specialties (2) The glory and primacy of reason (3) Comparison of reason with knowledge (4) Reason for intelligent people. Second, definition and function of ethics. Ethics is a science that talks about human practices or discussing the meaning of good and bad, right and wrong, then humans use reason and conscience to achieve good and correct life goals in accordance with the desired goals. The main function of ethics is as an assessor, and determiner of an action carried out by a human being. Third, Ethics as a value judgment, that is, as the function of ethics is as an assessment, ethics is used as a measure in assessing

human behavior. Fourth, humans as ethical creatures, where humans are creatures who are able to understand moral and religious rules and use them as guidelines for speaking, acting and behaving well. Fifth, Ethics, Moral Science, a science that tries to understand human behavior and then determines whether this behavior is despicable or begins to be in accordance with moral values. Finally, regarding three ethics, (1) social ethics (2) economic ethics and (3) religious ethics. This paper provides a comprehensive description of the relationship between philosophy as human nature and ethics as the benchmark for human judgment.

Keywords: Philosophy, Ethics, Reason

ANALISIS SWOT DALAM STRATEGI PENGEMBANGAN UMKM PETANI SELADA (STUDI KASUS UMKM ALAM TANI HIDROFARM KUDUS)

Anni Mafaticha
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus, Indonesia

Riyan Andni
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Kudus, Indonesia

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kekuatan, kelemahan, peluang, dan ancaman yang mempengaruhi Alam Tani Hidrofarm Kudus. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data primer dengan melakukan wawancara dan observasi di UMKM Alam Tani Hidrofarm Kudus. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kekuatan yang dimiliki oleh Alam Tani Hidrofarm Kudus adalah mengurangi ketergantungan pada lahan pertanian yang luas, produk memiliki kualitas yang baik, segmentasi pasar yang sesuai. Kelemahan tersebut antara lain ketersediaan selada hidroponik yang tidak stabil untuk memenuhi permintaan sayuran, variasi produk sayuran yang kurang, dan resiko kegagalan teknis pada sistem hidroponik yang dapat mengganggu produksi. Sedangkan peluang yang dimiliki adalah loyalitas pelanggan, permintaan pasar yang tinggi terhadap produk pertanian yang lebih bersih, dan jaringan pemasaran yang lebih luas. Ancaman tersebut adalah munculnya persaingan dengan produk pertanian yang mungkin lebih murah, ketidakpastian dalam pemasaran, perubahan iklim yang tidak pasti, dan tingkat permintaan yang tidak stabil. Berdasarkan hasil analisis matriks SWOT faktor internal (kekuatan dan kelemahan) dan faktor eksternal (peluang dan ancaman) Alam Tani Hidrofarm Kudus diperoleh dua belas alternatif strategi yang terdiri dari strategi SO, strategi W-O, strategi S-T dan strategi W-T yang dapat dilaksanakan.

KATA KUNCI

SWOT, Strategi, dan UMKM

WELCOMING A NEW ERA OF ISLAMIC ECONOMICS THAT IS JUST AND HUMANE

Febby Febriyani KHARISMA

Faculcy of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8027-6215

Annisa Azka ZAHIYA

Faculcy of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8411-1944

Mita LUSARI

Faculcy of Islamic economics and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3188-8658

Abstrak

Islamic economics is an economic system based on Islamic principles, such as justice, equality and mutual prosperity. This economic system has the potential to be a solution to global economic problems that are currently occurring, such as income inequality, poverty and environmental damage. To realize this potential, Islamic economics needs to be implemented comprehensively and sustainably. This can be done through various efforts, such as: Increasing public awareness of the importance of Islamic economics, Encouraging the development of innovative and competitive Islamic economic products and services, Strengthening regulation and supervision of Islamic economics, Increasing international cooperation in the development of Islamic economics. With these efforts, Islamic economics can become a new era of economics that is just and humane. A new era in Islamic economics that focuses on justice and humanity. This means that Islamic principles will be applied in the business world to create a more just and humane economic system. For example, in Islamic economics there is the concept of zakat or alms which encourages Muslims to give part of their income to people in need. Apart from that, there are also regulations regarding usury or

interest which aims to protect society from detrimental business practices. By implementing these principles, it is hoped that the new era in Islamic economics can provide benefits for all society without exception. So that not only capital owners will benefit, but also workers and consumers will feel the positive impact. However, information regarding how to implement this new era is still not clear enough so further research needs to be done so that this idea can be realized properly.

Keywords: Islamic economics, justice, equality, shared prosperity

CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES TO THE PROCESS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THEIR POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS: THE ROLE OF EUROPEAN SECURITY IN ENHANCING THE UNION'S STRATEGIC AUTONOMY IN DEFENSE

MSc. Ajsela Toci

Mediterranean University of Albania

Tirane, 2023

Abstract

During the past 20 years, the European Union has become a critical security actor in the geopolitical environment. Looking carefully at the security environment and it's dynamic, the EU in 2003 launched the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), enabling the Union to take a leading role in peace-keeping operations, conflict prevention, and strengthening international security. It is very interesting to analyze the ambition of the EU CSDP leading civilian mission and being capable, more effective, and flexible in dealing with changes and uncertainties in the security environment. The research/study will investigate and examine the role and effectiveness of CSDP in the EU structures and its impact in the international arena. However, the objective is not to use CSDP as a separate pillar but as a tangible component within the EU structure. The topic will be analyzed using primary and secondary data by developing unique findings via surveys and interviews. The data collected with being further analyzed through qualitative and descriptive quantitative analysis. The research results will show the CSDP's capability, effectiveness, and flexibility to deal with and mitigate the effects of the current security environment, regional governments, and NGOs. The conclusions will focus more on CSDP mission effectiveness and relevance in crisis management and conflict prevention under the uncertainties and unpredictability's of the current security environment.

Keywords: CSDP, international security, European Union, conflict prevention

UNRAVELING THE AGRICULTURAL SWING: EXPLORING REASONS OF THE COTTON DECLINE AND THE RISE OF MAIZE CROP IN PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

Hafiz Zahid Mehmood

Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics, Muhammad Nawaz Shareef University of Agriculture, Punjab, Pakistan

Abstract

Cotton yield have decreased drastically in Punjab Pakistan during last decade while maize crop yield has been increased. This study was conducted to examine major factors which caused this alter in agricultural system. The study also aimed at knowing about causes of severe cotton yield decline in south Punjab. For this, a household's survey was conducted in important cotton growing district Rajanpur and in-depth interviews were led with 150 cotton growers from 12 villages in three sub-districts. Data were analyzed using SPSS and the results showed that there was major alteration in crop pattern and increase in the area under maize crop. This study also found fertilizer price hike and sub-standard pesticides are the main cause of decision change from cotton to maize production. The study concludes that farmers pulled out their resources from cotton production and opted maize resulting a huge decline in cotton. It is necessary to ensure fair prices of fertilizer and quality of pesticides to save the cotton in Punjab.

Keywords: cotton yield, fertilizer prices, quality pesticides, agricultural system, maize crop

NEURAL NETWORK CONTROLLER IN PQ THEORY FOR SHUNT ACTIVE POWER FILTER WITH PV SYSTEM

MERAOUAH Mustapha
Electrical Engineering Department, ibn Khaldoun University, Tiaret, Algeria

HASSAİNE Said
Electrical Engineering Department, ibn Khaldoun University, Tiaret, Algeria

KADDARİ Faiza
Electrical Engineering Department, Sciences and Technology University, Oran, Algeria.

MİHOUB Youcef
Electrical Engineering Department, ibn Khaldoun University, Tiaret, Algeria

HEROUAL.Samira
Electrical Engineering Department, ibn Khaldoun University, Tiaret, Algeria

ABSTRACT

This work aims to present a harmonic mitigation method that applies on shunt active power filter based on instantaneous active and reactive power theory to control the inverter of the three-phase grid with the photovoltaic source to mitigate the pollution of variable non-linear load, this photovoltaic system is connected to boost converter controlled by perturb and observe algorithm MPPT to extract the maximum power and use it in the shunt active power filter, the conventional neural network controller and classic PI controller are used to controlling the DC voltage of PV system, hysteresis band technique for current control. To determine the optimal approach for enhancing power quality, a comparison analysis has been presented to validate each technique. The analysis and simulation findings using Matlab/Simulink to verify the effectiveness and demonstrate the capabilities of neural network control which offers flexibility, high accuracy, and quick reaction, as well as the efficacy and limitations of the DC voltage control under variation of non-linear load in the grid and compensation of total harmonic in the grid.

Keywords: SAPF, Conventional neural network, PQ, Boost converter, Perturb and observe, Hysteresis, Harmonics.

EFFECT OF FOLIAR TREATMENT OF TITANIUM DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLE (TiO_2-NPs) ON CADMIUM TOXICITY IN OKRA PLANT (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L.*)*

Adesokan Dare Abel
University of Ilorin, Faculty of Life Sciences, Department of Plant Biology, Ilorin, Kwara State, Nigeria.
ORCID: 0000-0001-6879-8598

ABSTRACT

Environmental pollution causes stress to plants and agricultural yield loss and also imbalance the global food security. Nanoparticles (NPs) can be used in several ways in agriculture, including increasing production rates and improving nutritional values in plants. Titanium dioxide nanoparticle (TiO_2-NPs) is considered as a beneficial element for plant growth and development and also one of the most widely used in the consumer products, agriculture and energy sectors. Cadmium contamination of agricultural soils is a serious problem due to its toxic effect on health and yield of crop plants. This study investigates the potential effect of TiO_2-NPs on Cadmium toxicity in okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) plants. To achieve this goal okra seeds were planted at the rate of four to five seeds per pots in twenty (20) pots, with pruning (removal of dying and weak plants) done to two (2) seedlings in each pot after germination. The experimental design included 4 (four) treatments (Cd only, Cd+ 200 mg/l TiO_2-NPs, Cd+ 400 mg/l TiO_2 -NPs and Cd+600 mg/l TiO_2-NPs) each alongside (4) replicates with control, the control (uncontaminated soil) and treatments with the addition of the salts of cadmium with the given concentration of cadmium (Cd) at 20mg/kg added to soil in dry form and TiO_2-NPs added in liquid form through foliar application at varying concentrations (200 mg/l, 400 mg/l and 600 mg/l.). This foliar application was done twice (i.e.2-off application) at 21-days apart (to ensure proper establishment) and afterwards before the end of experiment. Compared to untreated plants, the foliar application of TiO_2-NPs modulates the cadmium toxicity by stabilizing the photosynthetic pigments on okra leaf. In contrasts, foliar application of TiO_2-NPs do not reduce Cadmium uptake by root and accumulation in fruit and leaf. Foliar TiO_2-NPs application modulated stress enzymes (APX, SOD, and GPx) in both roots and leaves of Cadmium-stressed plants, and led to decreases in Cd toxicity in plant's tissues. Conclusively, the present study demonstrated that foliar application of TiO_2-NPs has the potential to ameliorate Cadmium toxicity in tissues and improve fruits quality of okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) plants.

Key words: Foliar Treatment, Cadmium, Nanoparticles, Toxicity, Titanium Dioxide.

POSSIBILITIES OF USING MODERN E-MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL CULTURE

Adilova Nigar

Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

E-government has a strong potential to change the political culture with its functions such as providing open data, online service, and e-participation. It increase the possibility to achieve transparency in political processes and relations, political confidence and political activity. In modern times, e-government is widely used in order to increase political e-participation, which is one of the main requirements of global challenges, both in developed countries and in developing countries.

The research based on examination of various modern e-platforms and e-applications used in political communication and analisys of their influence potential on political culture. It was determined that, as in the case of new media, attractiveness and ease of use increase the influence power of modern e-government technologies on political culture. The applications used in e-democracy directed by both the government and citizens, as well as artificial intelligence and "Blockchain" technologies have more importance on political culture development, by weakening informal institutions (bribery, social distrust), narrowing of the distance between the government and the governed, developing political participation of citizens and increase in confidence to the system as well as government performance by ensuring the right of gaining political knowledge, forming political stance and being part of decisionmaking.

Ensuring citizens' political participation promotes a participatory political culture in society. E-governance, which is a new type of political communication, has the opportunity to solve government problems more effectively by being organized according to the state policy and the morality of the society. Its difference from global media is that does not provide harmful liberal values and does not have unlimited free speech and participation opportunities like social networks.

Keywords: e-government, political culture, political participation, e-democracy

İDDİALARI VE MUHTEVASI BAKIMINDAN SIRA DIŞI BİR KUR'AN MEALİ

AN EXTRAORDINARY QURAN TRANSLATION IN TERMS OF ITS CLAIMS AND CONTENT

Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZ

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9499-4226

Prof. Dr. Ahmet ABAY

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8284-8336

ÖZET

İlk muhatapları Arapça konuşan bir toplum olduğu için Yüce Allah tarafından Arapça olarak gönderilen Kur'an-ı Kerim'i tarih boyunca pek çok millet Arapçadan kendi konuştukları dillere çevirmişlerdir. Kur'an'ın anlaşılması için yapılan bu çeviri işi kıyamete kadar da devam edecektir. Kur'an gibi edebi bir metnin Arapçadan başka bir dile bütün edebi inceliklerini kapsayacak şekilde tercüme edilmesi mümkün olmadığı için yapılan çevirilere meal denilmiştir. Meal, çeviri yapan kişinin metinden anladığı manadır. Bu yüzden Kur'an meallerinde farklılıklar söz konusundur. Türkiye'de de 200 den fazla Türkçe Kur'an meali bulunmaktadır. Bunların büyük çoğunluğunun ayetlere verdiği mealler mana olarak birbirine yakın olmakla birlikte içlerinde ifade ve anlam bakımından diğerlerinden farklılaşanlar da bulunmaktadır. Büyük oranda benzerlikler olmasından dolayı bu tür farklılıklar bilimsel hoşgörü çerçevesinde değerlendirilmektedir. Ancak az da olsa bu hoşgörü sınırlarını aşırı zorlayanlar da olmaktadır. Çalışmamıza konu olan Hakkı Yılmaz'ın hazırlamış olduğu *"Nüzul Sırasına Göre Necm Necm Kur'an'ın Türkçe Meali"* adlı eser de bunlardan biridir. Çünkü o, sahabeden itibaren tarih boyunca tüm İslam âlimleri tarafından kabul edilen ve ilk günden bugüne kadar Müslümanlar tarafından uygulanan namaz, oruç ve hac gibi dinin temel rükünlerini dahi farklı yorumlayarak ve geçmiş âlimleri suçlayarak hoşgörü sınırlarını aşmaktadır.

Bizim söz konusu eseri inceleme amacımız, yazarı itibarsızlaştırmak ve suçlamak değildir. Ancak onun yazdığı şeyleri akademik ve fikri özgürlük çerçevesinde değerlendirmemiz mümkün olmadığı için okuyucuyu bu kişinin mealini okurken dikkatli olması konusunda uyarmaktır. Dolayısıyla bizim bu meal ve tefsirde görmüş olduğumuz hataları ortaya koymamız, bir taraftan okuyucunun bilinçli okumasına katkı sağlarken diğer taraftan belki de yazarın kendi yazdıklarını düzeltmesine vesile olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'an, Meal, Tefsir, Nüzul Sırası, Necm.

ABSTRACT

Since its first addressees were an Arabic-speaking society, many nations throughout history have translated the Holy Quran, which was sent in Arabic by Almighty Allah, from Arabic into the languages they speak. This translation work to understand the Quran will continue until the Day of Judgment. Since it is not possible to translate a literary text such as the Qur'an into a language other than Arabic in such a way as to cover all its literary subtleties, translations made are called meal. Meal is the meaning that the person translating understands from the text. That is why there are differences in the meals of the Qur'an. There are more than 200 Turkish translations of the Quran in Turkey. Although the meanings given to the verses by the vast majority of them are close to each other in meaning, there are also some that differ from others in terms of expression and meaning. Since there are many similarities, such differences are evaluated within the framework of scientific tolerance. However, there are also those who overextend these limits of tolerance, even if they are a few. The work entitled "Najm Najm The Turkish Meaning of the Qur'an According to the Order of Revelation" prepared by Hakkı Yılmaz, which is the subject of our study, is one of them. Because he exceeds the limits of tolerance by interpreting differently the basic pillars of religion such as prayer, fasting and pilgrimage, which have been accepted by all Islamic scholars throughout history since the Companions and practiced by Muslims from the first day until today, and by blaming past scholars.

Our purpose of examining the work in question is not to discredit and accuse the author. However, since it is not possible to evaluate what he wrote within the framework of academic and intellectual freedom, we warn the reader to be careful when reading this person's Qur'anic meaning. Therefore, our revealing the mistakes we have seen in this Turkish Meaning of the Qur'an contributes to the conscious reading of the reader on the one hand, and on the other hand, perhaps it will be an opportunity for the author to correct what he has written.

Keywords: Quran, Meaning, Tafsir, Order of Revelation, Najm.

AHZAB SURESİ 37. AYET BAĞLAMINDA OLUŞAN İÇ İSRAİLİYAT

INTERNAL ISRA'ILIYYAT IN THE CONTEXT OF SURAH AL-AHZAB VERSE 37

Prof. Dr. Ahmet ABAY

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi,

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8284-8336

Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÖZ

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi

Kahramanmaraş / TÜRKİYE

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9499-4226

Tefsirde israiliyyat meselesi tefsir usulü alanını çokça meşgul eden hususların başında gelmektedir. Özellikle ilk dönem müfessirlerinin büyük bir kısmı Kur'an'ın bazı ayetlerini yorumlarken daha detaylı bilgiler bulmak gayesiyle İsrailiyata/israili haberlere yönelmişlerdir. Bu yönelişler bazen kabulü pek mümkün olmayan yorumların ortaya çıkmasına neden olmaktadır. İsrailiyyat denilen bu haberlerin büyük bir kısmı diğer dinlerden ve kültürlerden kaynaklanırken bir kısmı da içten kaynaklanmaktadır. Yani bu dine mensup olan insanların ürettikleridir. Bu çalışmanın temel hedefi İslam'a mensup olanların ürettikleri ve tefsirlerde yer alan bu yorum ve haberlerin izini sürmek ve neden olduğu problemli yorumlara dikkat çekmektir. Çalışma "Ahzab suresi 37. Ayet Bağlamında Oluşan İç İsrailiyatın Yoruma Etkisi" çerçevesinde olacaktır. Söz konusu ayet Hz. Zeyd ile Hz. Zeynep'in boşanma süreci ile Hz. Peygamberin Hz. Zeynep ile evlenmesini konu edinmektedir. Bu hadiselerle ilgili İsrailiyat olarak nitelenebilecek bilgi ve haberlerin tefsirlere girmesinin yol açtığı yorumlar çalışmanın temelini oluşturmaktadır. Oryantalistlerin Hz. Peygamber'in evlilikleri ve özelde de Hz. Zeynep ile ilgili yapmış oldukları art niyetli eleştiriler pek çoktur. Acaba yapılan bu art niyetli eleştirilere, tefsirlerde kendine yer bulan ve Müslümanların yaptıkları bazı yorum ve aktardıkları bazı haberler zemin hazırlamış mıdır? Zemin hazırladıysa bunu bertaraf etmenin yolu nedir? gibi sorulara da cevap aranmaktadır. Sonuç olarak da Hz. Peygamberin Hz. Zeyd'i Hz. Zeynep ile evlendirmesi, boşanmalarına neden olan unsurlar ve Hz. Peygamberin Hz. Zeynep ile evlenmesi konusunda oluşan yorum ve haberlerin meselenin iç yüzünü nasıl gölgelediği yani iç kültür ve birikimden kaynaklanan israiliyatın yapılan yorumlara etkileri bir değerlendirmeye tabi tutulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kur'an, israiliyat, yorum, Hz. Peygamber, Hz. Zeyd, Hz. Zeynep

The issue of Isra'iliyyat in interpretation is one of the issues that occupy the field of interpretation methodology. In particular, most of the early interpretators, while interpreting

some verses of the Qur'an, turned to Isra'iliyyat/Israelite news in order to find more detailed information. These tendencies sometimes lead to the emergence of unacceptable interpretations. While most of these reports, called Isra'iliyyat, originate from other religions and cultures, some of them originate from within. In other words, they are produced by people who belong to this religion. The main objective of this study is to trace these interpretations and news produced by the members of Islam and included in the tafsirs and to draw attention to the problematic interpretations caused by them. The study will be within the framework of "The Effect of Internal Isra'iliyyat on Interpretation in the Context of Verse 37 of Surah al-Ahzab". The verse in question deals with the divorce of Zayd (R.A.) and Zeyneb (R.A.) and the Prophet's (S.A.W.) marriage to Zeyneb (R.A.). The interpretations caused by the introduction of information and news about these events, which can be characterized as Isra'iliyyat, into the interpretations constitute the basis of this study. There are many malicious criticisms made by Orientalists about the Prophet's (S.A.W.) marriages and specifically about the Zeyneb (R.A.). Whether these malicious criticisms are based on some of the comments made by Muslims and some of the news reported by Muslims, which have found their way into the commentaries or not. If so, what is the way to eliminate it? As a result, it will be evaluated how the interpretations and news about the Prophet's (S.A.W.) marriage of Zayd (R.A.) to Zeyneb (R.A.), the factors that caused their divorce, and the Prophet's (S.A.W.) marriage to Zeyneb (R.A.) overshadowed the truth of the matter, in other words, the effects of Isra'iliyyat arising from internal culture and accumulation on the interpretations made.

Key Words: Qur’an, Isra'iliyyat, interpretation, Prophet (S.A.W.), Zayd (R.A.), Zeyneb (R.A.)

FOOTBALL AND THEATRE FROM A CONCEPTUAL METAPHOR VIEWPOINT: AN ANALYIS OF *SPORTINGSUN* PUBLICATION

Masa'udu ALIYU
Department of General Studies, College of Liberal Studies, Hassan Usman Katsina Polytechnic, Katsina, Nigeria.

Muhammad Sada BATURE
Department of English and French, Umaru Musa 'Yar'adua University, Katsina, Nigeria.

ABSTRACT

Football, which is probably the most popular global sport, is associated with evolving written and spoken linguistic trends, making research on football a fertile research endeavour. Conceptual metaphors are metaphorical representations of ideas from source to target domain at a cognitive level. It had been established that conceptual metaphors are found in football commentaries, but mainly from the domain of war (and violence), and to a smaller extent, other sports and human endevours. This study was aimed at identifying novel conceptual metaphors related to theatre from the *SportingSun* publication; analysing them using a robust analytic paradigm; elucidate their roles in context and rationalizing why the metaphors are found in the contexts they are found. Five publications from The *SportingSun*, from June & July, 2019 were selected for the study. The Lakoff and Johnson's *Conceptual Metaphor Theory* (1980) was used as the theoretical underpinning. The *Metaphor Identification Procedure* by Pragglejaz Group (2007) was utilized to identify the metaphors, and they were analysed based on the aim of the study. Both the Classical Approach of Domain-Target Mapping of Lakoff and Johnson and the Modified Anastasia Model were employed for analyzing obtained data. The results of the study revealed 12 novel conceptual metaphors related to theatre in Nigerian football discourse. This attests to the continuous evolution of language. Likewise, theatre/cinematography is presented as a novel source of conceptual metaphors not stated anywhere in previous literature, to the best of current research. Conclusively, novel football-related conceptual metaphors abound in Nigerian reportage, providing impetus for continuous research.

Keywords: Conceptual Metaphors, Conceptual Metaphor Theory, Football, Newspaper Reportage, Theatre

TÜRK BOĞAZLARINDAN GEÇİŞ YAPAN GEMİLERE VERİLEN KILAVUZLUK HİZMETİNİN ÇEVRE GÜVENLİĞİ VE EKONOMİK KAZANIMLAR AÇISINDAN ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF PILOTAGE SERVICES OFFERED TO SHIPS CROSSING THROUGH THE TURKISH STRAITS IN TERMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND ECONOMIC GAINS

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Altuğ Yenginar

Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Denizcilik Meslek Yüksekokulu, Sakarya/Türkiye

ÖZET

Küresel ticarette deniz yolunun kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte Türk Boğazlarından geçiş yapan gemi sayısında da yıllar itibarıyla artış yaşanmıştır. 1938 yılında İstanbul Boğazı'ndan yılda 4 bin 500 gemi geçiş yaparken, 2022 yılında 35 bin 146 gemi geçiş yapmıştır. 1938 yılından, 2022 yılına gelindiğinde İstanbul Boğazı'ndan geçiş yapan gemi sayısı %681 artış göstermiştir. 2022 yılında Türk Boğazlarından geçiş yapan 77 bin 486 geminin yaklaşık %40'ı kılavuz almadan geçiş yapmıştır. İstanbul Boğazı'ndan her 3645, Çanakkale Boğazı'ndan ise her 3184 saniyede 1 tehlikeli yük taşıyan gemi geçiş yapmaktadır. Türk Boğazlarından gerek geçiş yapan gemi sayısının artış göstermesi gerekse de tehlikeli yük taşıyan gemi geçiş sıklığı ve kılavuz almadan geçen gemi sayısının yüksekliği göz önüne alındığında bu durum boğazların çevre güvenliği açısından büyük bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Montrö Boğazlar Sözleşmesi'nde barış şartlarında kılavuz almak isteğe bırakılmıştır. Sözleşme'de kılavuzluk hizmeti geçiş yapan geminin acentesi ya da kaptanının isteği üzerine Türk makamlarınca gereği gibi yerine getirilmişse kılavuzluk hizmeti ücretinin ödenmek zorunda olduğunu belirtmiştir. Yürürlüğe konan İstanbul ve Çanakkale Liman Tüzükleri ile Türk Boğazlarından uğraklı geçiş yapan Türk ve yabancı bayraklı gemilerin belli bir gros tonu aşmaları halinde kılavuz almaları zorunlu hale getirilirken, halihazırda uğraksız geçiş yapan gemilerin kılavuz alma zorunluluğu bulunmamaktadır. 2022 yılında boğazlardan geçen gemilerin %53,2'sinin uğraksız geçiş yaptığı göz önüne alındığında bu durum Türkiye için önemli ekonomik kayıplar doğurmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, hem çevre güvenliği hem de ekonomik kayıpların önlenmesi açısından Montrö Boğazlar Sözleşmesi'nin tadiline ilişkin bir konferans talebinde bulunulmalıdır. Bu tadilde, belli bir gros tonun üzerinde ve taşıdığı yükün niteliğine göre hem uğraklı hem de uğraksız geçiş yapan gemilerin kılavuz almasının zorunlu hale getirilmesi ve bunun karşılığı olarak da Sözleşme'de sağlık denetimi, fener ve tahlisiye hizmetlerinde olduğu gibi kılavuzluk hizmetleri için de Altın Frank üzerinden bir ücret belirlenmesinin talep edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kılavuz, Türk Boğazları, Geçiş, Gemi.

ABSTRACT

Along with the increasing use of maritime routes in global trade, the number of ships passing through the Turkish Straits has also increased over the years. In 1938, 4,500 ships passed through the Bosphorus, while 35,146 ships passed through the Bosphorus in 2022. Between 1938 and 2022, the number of ships passing through the Bosphorus rose by 681%. Approximately 40% of the 77 thousand 486 ships that passed through the Turkish Straits in 2022 passed without pilotage. One ship carrying dangerous cargo passes through the Istanbul Strait every 3645 seconds and through the Çanakkale Strait every 3184 seconds. Considering the rise in the number of ships passing through the Turkish Straits, the frequency of passage of ships carrying dangerous cargo, and the high number of ships passing without pilotage, this situation constitutes a major threat to the environmental safety of the straits. In the Montreux Straits Convention, pilotage taking was left optional under peace conditions. The Convention stipulates that if the pilotage service is duly performed by the Turkish authorities at the request of the agent or master of the transiting vessel, the pilotage service fee must be paid. With the Istanbul and Çanakkale Port Regulations put into force, Turkish and foreign-flagged vessels transiting the Turkish Straits with port calls are obliged to take pilotage if they exceed a certain gross tonnage, while currently, vessels transiting without port calls are not obliged to take pilotage. Considering that 53.2% of the ships passing through the straits in 2022 will make non-stop transit, this situation will cause significant economic losses for Türkiye. As a result, a conference should be requested to amend the Montreux Convention on the Straits in order to prevent both environmental safety and economic losses. In this amendment, it should be made compulsory for ships above a certain gross tonnage and ships with or without port calls depending on the nature of the cargo they carry, and in return for this, it should be demanded that a fee be set in Gold Francs for pilotage services as in health inspection, lighthouse and rescue services in the Convention.

Keywords: Pilotage, Turkish Straits, Pass, Ship.

DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S PROFOUND INFLUENCE ON THE POETRY OF NAMDEO DHASAL

Ms. Nancy Bisht
M.A. English, Sharda University, Greater Noida, India

Dr. Rafraf Shakil Ansari

Assistant Professor, Sharda University, Greater Noida, India

Abstract

This study delves into the profound impact of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, a towering figure in the Indian social and political landscape, on the poetic expressions of Namdeo Dhasal, a prominent Dalit poet and activist. Dr. Ambedkar's relentless pursuit of social justice, advocacy for the rights of the marginalized, and his unwavering commitment to the cause of Dalits and other oppressed communities served as a wellspring of inspiration for Dhasal's literary work. Through a comprehensive exploration of Dhasal's poetry, this study sheds light on the transformational role played by Dr. Ambedkar's ideas and ideals in shaping Dhasal's literary and ideological journey. It highlights the thematic evolution in Dhasal's poetry, from his early verses marked by rage, rebellion, and a call for social revolution, to later works that embraced a more introspective and nuanced exploration of Dalit identity and aspirations. Dr. Ambedkar's writings, speeches, and vision for an egalitarian society served as a guiding force for Dhasal, instilling in him a sense of purpose and a commitment to dismantling the caste-based oppression that had plagued India for centuries. Furthermore, it underscores the significance of Dhasal's poetic contributions in amplifying the message of Dr. Ambedkar, both within Dalit communities and among a wider readership. Dhasal's poetry not only celebrated the resilience and indomitable spirit of the oppressed but also served as a potent tool for social awakening and change. It also tries to emphasize how Dhasal's poetry, deeply rooted in the ethos of social justice, carries forward the legacy of Dr. Ambedkar, leaving an indelible mark on the world of literature and social activism.

Keywords- Activism, Ideologies, Identity, Resilience, Social justice.

MATHEMATICAL MODELING AND NUMERICAL VALIDATION OF HERTZIAN CONTACT IN ELASTIC MATERIALS

Aqib Mehmood

University of Engineering and Technology, Taxila, Pakistan

Dr. Waqar Ahmad Qureshi

University of Engineering and Technology, Taxila, Pakistan

Ayaz Saleem Qureshi

University of Engineering and Technology, Taxila, Pakistan

Muhammad Naeem

University of Engineering and Technology, Taxila, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Mechanical engineering and materials science both depend on an understanding of how materials behave when they come into contact. Hertzian contact formulation using numerical technique is a difficult task, especially when there is large tendency of numerical error and solution is strongly dependent on mesh size. The slight changes in material give rise to singularity in the model and that induces enormous numerical error. The goal of the project is to create numerical models that, under a variety of loading magnitude and dimensions, precisely represent the contact pressure distribution in elastic materials subjected to Hertzian contact.

ABAQUS software is utilized for finite element model and its configuration can be extended to any general material and geometries for contact pressure and stress investigations. This work explores the Hertzian contact, a key idea in the investigation of elastic material deformation under stress, using mathematical modeling and numerical model developed in ABAQUS CAE.

The theoretical model results and numerical findings are compared and that shows that the results are in good agreement. In addition to confirming the accuracy of the numerical model that was constructed, the validation procedure offers insightful information about how loading magnitude and geometry characteristics affect the behavior of Hertzian contacts.

In summary, this study contributes to our knowledge of Hertzian contact by combining numerical validation with mathematical modeling. This comprehensive approach advances our theoretical understanding and provides engineers and researchers at the forefront of material science and mechanical engineering with useful tools.

Keywords: ABAQUS, Hertz Contact, Finite Element Analysis

INVESTIGATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING ADHERENCE WITH HOME EXERCISE PROGRAM IN INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE UNDERGONE TOTAL KNEE ARTHROPLASTY SURGERY: PILOT STUDY

Arif Başyiğit
Kırıkkale Üniversitesi Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üye Ayşe Abit Kocaman
Kırıkkale Üniversitesi Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Murat Çalbıyık
Hitit Üniversitesi Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Osteoarthritis (OA) is the most common degenerative joint disorder worldwide. The most common surgical method in knee OA is Total Knee Athroplasty (TKA). Home exercises performed in the postoperative period increase the benefit of the surgery and have a positive effect on the surgical outcomes. Exercise adherence is an effective and determining factor in the results of exercise practices.

In our study, we aimed to examine the effect of variables such as demographic information (age, gender, body mass index, comorbidity level, etc.), functional level, goniometric knee angles, fatigue level, mood, pain level, kinesiophobia on adherence with the home exercise program after TKA surgery.

In our study, 30 individuals who were hospitalized in Hitit University Çorum Erol Olçok Training and Research Hospital Orthopedics Service were included and data were collected by face-to-face measurement and questionnaire twice, in the preoperative period and in the 6th week after surgery. In evaluations; Body Mass Index (BMI), 5 times sit and stand test, WOMAC scale (Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index), goniometric measurements of knee flexion and extension angles, Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS), Beck Depression Scale (BDS), Pain Visual Analog Scale (VAS), Tampa Kinesiophobia Scale (TKS) and Exercise Adherence Rating Scale (EUDO) were used.

A total of 30 individuals, 19 women and 11 men, were evaluated in our study. A highly significant correlation was found between the EUDO score and the WOMAC score measured at 6 weeks postoperatively and between the EUDO score and the VAS; A moderate significant correlation was found between the EUDO score and the 5 times sit and stand test, TKS, FSS, BDI, and knee flexion angle. No significant correlation was found between the EUDO score and demographic variables such as age, gender, and educational status.

In conclusion, it is understood that exercise adherence is significantly affected by biological and psychosocial variables such as pain, fatigue severity, depression level, kinesiophobia and has a close relationship with outcome measures such as functional level and knee flexion angle after surgery. It is seen that the recovery process after TKA is more positively affected in patients with better exercise compliance. Close follow-up of the patient, especially considering the level of pain, fatigue, and depression, in the implementation of a home exercise program after TKA is critical for the patient's adherence to exercise and thus for the recovery process.

Keywords: Exercise adherence, Total knee arthroplasty, Osteoarthritis

CIRCULATIONS OF *EPIDAMNOS/DYRRHACHIUM* COINS FROM THE 4th CENTURY BC TO THE 1st CENTURY BC

Arlind Kasa
Doctor of Science, University "Aleksandër Moisiu" Durres,
Department of Tourism, Albania

Erida Kasa
Cultural Tourism Management experts

Abstract –

Epidamnos/Dyrrhachium (modern Durres) is the second-largestcity in Albania. Its coinage was part of the successful pre-Roman monetary systems used in the Balkans and beyond. It produced coins from the end of the 4th century BC or the beginning of the 3rd century BC until the end of the 1st century BC when Rome conquered it. The city produced silver Stater and Drachmas and small Bronze coins according to the coinage models of Corinth and Corcyra. Until 2023, hoards and isolated coins have been discovered in numerous archaeological sites in Albania, Italy, Montenegro, Kosovo, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania, Bulgaria, and Greece. This allows us to create a spatial distribution idea of their use in the Balkans and Italy. The widespread use of *Epidamnus/Dyrrahchium* coins in trade and economy during the 4th-1st centuries BC resulted from two factors: First, the trade that the city of Durres developed with these areas during these centuries. Second, the War, where many military mercenaries from different Balkan areas were paid with Durres coins or numerous payments that tribes and political units of the time paid to each other as war tributes or multiple corrupt payments that have been made to tribal chiefs and soldiers to gain their neutrality or support.

Keywords: coins, coinage, spatial distribution, drachmas, hoard and isolate coins

EXPLORATIONS OF FLOW, HEAT AND MASS TRANSFER ON MHD RADIATIVE CASSON NANOFLUID WITH CONVECTIVE BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

Aroloye, S.J

Fenuga, O.J

Abiala, I. O

Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, University of Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract: Heat and mass transfer of magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) Casson fliud in the presence of nanofluid, viscous dissipation, thermal radiation and magnetics effect is investigated. The MHD flow is steady, incompressible and generated due to exponentially stretching surface and convective boundary conditions is employed. The governing nonlinear partial differential equations describing the problems are formulated and transformed to ordinary differential equations via similarity variables. Analytical method via Homotopy perturbation method (HPM) is used to obtain the solutions for flow velocity, temperature and concentration. Numerical method solution is employed to validate the analytical solution. The effects of some embedded flow parameters such as magnetic parameter, Prandtl, Brownian motion, Eckert number, Lewis number, thermal radiation and thermophoresis parameters on flow velocity, temperature and concentrations distributions are presented graphically with aid of Maple sofware and discuss in details. It is found that increase in Casson parameter results in increase in temperature and nano particle concentrations. It is also found that magnetic parameter and Biot number due thermal convective conditions yield an increase in the temperature but has reverse effect on the flow velocity.

Kewords: Casson fluid, Magnetohydrodynamics(MHD), nanofluid, Homotopy perturbation method

THERMAL STABILITY IN THE DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF $0.5BaTiO_3$–$0.5Bi_{1-x}Na_x$ $(Mg_{2/3}Nb_{1/3})_{1-x}Nb_xO_3$ SOLID SOLUTION

Asif Ali
Laboratory of Functional Materials & Devices, Department of Physics
Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, 23200 KP, Pakistan

Dr. Raz Muhammad
Laboratory of Functional Materials & Devices, Department of Physics
Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, 23200 KP, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Ferroelectric materials with perovskite (ABO_3) structure have a long history and play a key role in electronic devices. In ceramics materials, barium titanate (BTO), is the first discovered lead free ferroelectric perovskite materials had highest room temperature, RT, $\varepsilon_r \sim 2000$ - 3000 with a modest curie temperature, $T_c \sim 130$ ℃ in its perovskite structure. BTO had a high potential for the energy storage because of its moderate value of polarization and breakdown strength (E_b). However there are some limitation to use pure BTO, such as its sharp Curie temperature T_c, which need to be enhanced. The crucial way to enhance the properties of the perovskite materials is either by doping/substitution.

In the present study, $0.5BaTiO_3$–$0.5Bi_{1-x}Na_x$ $(Mg_{2/3}Nb_{1/3})_{1-x}Nb_xO_3$ (x = 0.10, 0.20, and 0.30) ceramics were prepared via solid state sintering route. The obtained samples were characterized using X-ray diffraction, Scanning Electron Microscopy, LCR meter and Ferroelectric tester. Phase identification of the samples showed the formation of a single phase cubic perovskite-structure (space group Pm-3m) which was further confirmed using Raman spectroscopy. Microstructural analysis of the samples revealed some voids in the samples while grain size was observed to decrease with increasing Na and Nb concentration. The addition of Na and Nb shifted T_m to below RT, and the stability range of previosuly reported binary, $0.5BaTiO_3$–$0.5Bi(Mg_{2/3}Nb_{1/3})O_3$ ceramics sample was enhanced. Sample with x=0.20 exhibited $\varepsilon_r(mid) = 402 \pm 15\%$ stable over a wide temperature range from which satify the critera of X9R criteria proposed by the Eectrical Industries Alliance (EIA).

Keywords:

BTO , Capacitors , Ceramics , Harsh Environment, X9R

ASPECTS OF MONEY IN THE ISLAMIC ECONOMY

ILYAS SANJAYA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0006-8624-4752

SHOFIE AZIZAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0004-9565-1697

HAFIDHOH KHOLIFAH AL ROSYADAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0001-0938-1466

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

ADE GUNAWAN
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0008-1780-2831

Abstract

This paper aims to explain aspects of money in Islamic economics by formulating the following questions: First, what is money etymologically? Second, what is money from an Islamic economic perspective? Third, what is money according to the sharia economic concept? Fourth, what is the aspect of money in Islamic economics related to? This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in the form of library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). First Finding, In Islamic economics, etymologically money comes from the word al-naqdu-nuqud. Al-Naqdu means good from dirhams, holding dirhams, differentiating between dirhams and Al-Naqd meaning cash. Second, from an Islamic economic perspective, money is anything that is generally accepted and issued by authorized financial institutions as a medium of exchange and measurement and store of value. Money has three functions, namely as a means of exchange, a unit of account or measure of value, and a store of value if money is made of gold and silver. Third, according to the Sharia Economic concept, money is money, not capital, while in conventional economic concepts, the concept of money is not very clear. Lastly, the aspect of money in Islamic economics is related to the prevention and control of money as a real symbolic force to be deified because if money is deified, idolatry will occur and will cause fundamental chaos in human life.

Keywords: Money, Economics and Islam

OPTIMIZATION FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PROBIOTIC JUICE USING AVOCADO AND ITS APPLICATIONS

K.R.Padma
Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Sri Padmavati Mahila Visvavidyalayam (Women's) University, Tirupati, AP.
Orcid no: 0000-0002-6783-3248

K.R.Don
Reader, Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, Sree Balaji Dental College and Hospital, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research (BIHER) Bharath University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
Orcid No: 0000-0003-3110-8076

Abstract

Fruit juices- an excellent carrier of probiotic formulations with additional health benefits and are the best alternates to prevent the lactose intolerance, obesity, allergies and dyslipidemia associated with the dairy products. In the current study, Persea americana juice contain a range of vitamins and minerals along with antioxidants has been formulated as a probiotic, and its nutritional and health benefits were examined. The confirmed Lactobacillus isolates were inoculated in to the pasteurised P. americana juice and the culture conditions were optimized. The non-fermented and the fermented P. americana juice were examined for its antioxidant and antimicrobial activities, total reducing sugar and protein estimation, anticancerous properties. The maximum growth of Lactobacilli in P. americana juice is noticed at pH-8 and room temperature, with 0.5% bilesalt and 0.5% NaCl. The evaluation of antioxidant activity by ABTS and DPPH assay showed a higher antioxidant activity in fermented juice than pasteurised juice. Upon fermentation, anti-microbial properties have significantly increased. The amount of reducing sugars was reduced and the soluble protein content of the juice increased as fermentation time was increased. These results clearly indicate that a useful non-dairy probiotic beverage can be produced in light of the considerable impacts of probiotic strains and their capacity to survive in P. americana juice.

Keywords: Fruit juices, Dairy products, P. americana, DPPH assay, Probiotics, Anticancerous properties.

INVESTIGATION OF ANGIOGENESIS AND FOXP3+ LYMPHOCYTE INFILTRATIONS IN CANINE HISTIOCYTIC TUMORS

Aynur Çınar

Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University

Doç. Dr. Volkan İpek

Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University

ABSTRACT

Histiocytic proliferative disorders in canines encompass both reactive conditions, like cutaneous histiocytosis and systemic histiocytosis, and neoplastic diseases, such as cutaneous histiocytoma, histiocytic sarcoma, and its disseminated form, malignant histiocytosis. Our study aimed to investigate the correlation between the intensity of VEGF staining and the presence of FoxP3 positive T lymphocytes in these varied histiocytic ailments in dogs.

We assessed 23 cases identified with potential histiocytic tumors. To ensure accurate differential diagnosis, immunostaining with Iba-1, E-cadherin, and CD3 antibodies was carried out. Consequently, two cases were diagnosed with lymphoma due to their pronounced CD3 positivity. Twelve cases, which exhibited strong Iba-1 positivity, were confirmed as histiocytic tumors. In the remaining nine cases, tumor tissue had evident infiltration by Iba-1 positive histiocytic cells. Further histopathological evaluation of the 12 Iba-1 positive samples revealed: four as cutaneous histiocytoma, three as cutaneous histiocytosis, and five as histiocytic sarcoma, with one of these identified specifically as haemophagocytic histiocytic sarcoma. Only one instance of cutaneous histiocytoma and one of histiocytic sarcoma exhibited mild E-cadherin positivity.

In the 12 Iba-1 positive cases, we quantified and scored the presence of CD3 and FoxP3 positive T lymphocytes. Furthermore, VEGF staining revealed varying intensities across the samples. Our statistical analysis discerned a notable augmentation in CD3 positive scores in histiocytic sarcoma and cutaneous histiocytosis samples, in contrast to those with cutaneous histiocytoma. Intriguingly, a moderate inverse relationship was identified between FoxP3 and VEGF scores, suggesting that an elevated count of FoxP3 positive Tregs in canine histiocytic tumors might inhibit tumor progression by curbing VEGF-driven angiogenesis.

Keywords: Angiogenesis, Dog, FoxP3, Histiocytic tumor

BAKIR ZENGİNLEŞTİRME TESİSİNDEN ÇIKAN ATIKLARIN BETON İÇERİSİNDEKİ AGREGA DEĞİŞİMİNDE KULLANIMI

USAGE OF TAILINGS FROM COPPER BENEFICIATION FACILITY IN REPLACEMENT OF AGGREGATE IN CONCRETE

Dr. İsmail DEMİR

İstanbul Üniversitesi - Cerrahpaşa, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Maden Mühendisliği Bölümü, Cevher Hazırlama ABD, İstanbul / Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Deniz ADIGÜZEL

İstanbul Üniversitesi - Cerrahpaşa, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Maden Mühendisliği Bölümü, Maden İşletme ABD, İstanbul / Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Serkan TÜYLÜ

İstanbul Üniversitesi - Cerrahpaşa, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Maden Mühendisliği Bölümü, Maden İşletme ABD, İstanbul / Türkiye

ÖZET

Madencilik sektöründeki hammadde üretimi ile doğru orantılı olarak yüksek miktarlarda atıklar oluşmaktadır. Bu atıkların bertarafı ya da depolanması konuları çeşitli çevresel riskleri de beraberinde getirmektedir. Dünya bakır rezervinin %0,7'sine sahip olan ülkemizde de bakır üretimi sonucunda fizikokimyasal işlemlerden geçmiş bakır proses atıkları meydana gelmektedir.

Bu çalışmada beton üretimindeki agrega yerine bakır proses atıklarının kullanılabilirliği araştırılmıştır. Çalışma metodolojisi TS EN 196-1 standardına göre ilerlemiş, bakır proses atıkları standart kum yerine %5 %10 %20 %30 ve %40 oranlarında ikame edilerek harç karışımları hazırlamışlardır. Tüm karışımlara kür sürelerinin sonunda tek eksenli basma deneyleri uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda bakır atıklarının dayanım açısından az olsa da kullanılabilirliği ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakır zenginleştirme tesisi atığı, Beton, Eğilme ve basma

ABSTRACT

High amounts of tailings are generated in direct proportion to the raw material production in the mining sector. The disposal or storage of these tailings brings with it various environmental risks. In our country, which has 0.7% of the world's copper reserves, copper process wastes that have undergone physicochemical processes occur as a result of copper production.

In this study, the usability of copper process wastes instead of aggregate in concrete production was investigated. The working methodology has progressed according to the TS EN 196-1 standard, and mortar mixtures have been prepared by replacing copper process wastes with 5%, 10%, 20%, 30%, and 40% instead of standard sand. Uniaxial compression tests were applied to all mixtures at the end of the curing period. In line with the data obtained, the usability of copper tailings in terms of strength has been revealed.

Keywords: Copper beneficiation plant waste, Concrete, Flexural and compression

BENTONİT İLAVESİNİN YARI-RİJİT POLİÜRETAN KÖPÜĞÜN YANMA DAVRANIŞINA ETKİSİNİN DENEYSEL YÖNTEMLERLE İNCELENMESİ

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF BENTONITE ADDITION ON THE FIRE RESISTANCE OF SEMI-RIGID POLYURETHANE FOAM

ROYAL GULIYEV

Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi

0009-0006-5214-0023

Prof. Dr.NALAN TEKİN

Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi,

0000-0002-2776-193X

Dr., YAVUZ EMRE YAĞCI

Farplas Otomotiv A. Ş

0000-0003-0754-5540

Doç. Dr., MUSTAFA ÖZGÜR BORA

Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi

0000-0003-0921-418X

Özet: Bu çalışma, mobilya, inşaat ve ısı izolasyonunda kullanılan yarı-rijit poliüretan köpük malzemelerin kolay yanıcılık özelliklerini yanma esnasında toksik gaz salınımı yapan geleneksel kimyasal alev geciktiriciler yerine doğal bazlı bileşenlerle iyileştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu amaçla doğal bir bileşen olan ve kolay elde edilen bir kil türü olan bentonitin alev geciktirici özelliği incelenmiştir. Çalışmada, farklı oranlarda (%0,4, %0,8, %1,2 ve %4) bentonitin hazırlanan yarı-rijit poliüretan köpüğün özelliklerine olan etkisi

incelenmiştir. Bentonit, poliester poliol içinde ikinci bir aşamaya gerek kalmadan tek aşamada homojen bir şekilde dağıtılmış ve bu durum maliyet açısından önemli bir avantaj olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bentonitin poliüretan köpük yapısı ile uyumluluğu Fourier Dönüşümlü Kızılötesi Spektroskopisi (FTIR) yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. FTIR analizi için hazırlanan numuneler, geometrik olarak kübik şekilde, sentezlenen poliüretan köpüğün yan, orta, alt ve üst kısımlarından olacak şekilde hazırlanmıştır. FTIR analizi sonuçları, poliüretan köpüğün içeriğine bentonit eklenmesinin saf köpüğe göre önemli kimyasal değişiklikler oluşturmadığını göstermiştir. Bentonitin yarı-rijit poliüretan köpük için alev geciktirici etkisi, laboratuvar koşullarında bek alevinde dikey yanma testleri ile incelenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlardan bentonit eklenmiş poliüretan köpüğün tam yanma ve yanma esnasında meydana gelen sıvı damlatma sürelerinin sırasıyla katkısız poliüretan köpüğe göre 20 s ve 35 s arttığı tespit edilmiştir. Yanma işlemi tamamlandıktan sonra, bentonit içeren poliüretan köpükte daha fazla karbon kalıntısı belirlenmiştir. Bu özellik, alev geciktirici katkı sayesinde malzeme içerisinde bulunan karbon bileşenlerinin tamamen yanmasının engellenmesinin bir göstergesi ve çevresel açıdan önemli bir avantaj olarak yorumlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bentonit, Alev direnci, Damıtma süresi, Yenilenebilir alev geciktiriciler, Yarı rijit poliüretan köpük.

TEŞEKKÜR

Bu çalışma Tübitak 2244 Sanayi Doktora Programı kapsamında 119C082 kodlu “Otomotiv Sektöründe Yenilikçi Polimer Teknolojileri” konulu proje başlığı altında desteklenmiştir.

Abstract: This study aims to improve the flammability properties of semi-rigid polyurethane foam materials used in furniture, construction, and thermal insulation by using natural-based compounds instead of traditional chemical flame retardants that release toxic gases during burning. For this purpose, the flame-retardant properties of bentonite, a natural component and easily obtained clay, were investigated. In the study, the effect of different ratios (0.4%, 0.8%, 1.2% and 4%) of bentonite on the properties of semi-rigid polyurethane foam was investigated. Bentonite was homogeneously dispersed in polyester polyol in one step without the need for a second step, which was considered as a significant advantage in terms of cost. The compatibility of bentonite with the polyurethane foam structure was analyzed by Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR). The samples prepared for FTIR analysis were geometrically prepared from the side, middle, bottom and top of the polyurethane foam synthesized in cubic shape. The results of FTIR analysis showed that the addition of bentonite to the polyurethane foam did not cause significant chemical changes compared to the pure foam. The flame-retardant effect of bentonite for semi-rigid polyurethane foam was investigated by vertical flame tests in a burner flame under laboratory conditions. From the obtained results, it was determined that the complete burning and liquid dripping times of the bentonite added polyurethane foam during burning increased by 20 s and 35 s compared to the pure polyurethane foam, respectively. After the burning process was completed, more carbon residues were detected in the bentonite-containing polyurethane foam. This feature is interpreted as an indication that the flame-retardant additive prevents the complete burning of the carbon components in the material and is an important environmental advantage.

Keywords: Bentonite, Flame resistance, Distillation time, Renewable flame retardants, Semi-rigid polyurethane foam.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was supported by Tübitak 2244 Industrial PhD Program under the project title 119C082 "Innovative Polymer Technologies in Automotive Sector".

MOLECULAR BINDING ANALYSIS AND ADMET PREDICTIONS OF THIOPHENE AND PYRAZOLE COMPOUNDS

Mehmet Yasin Bayden
Van Yuzuncu Yil University Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Adnan Çetin
Van Yuzuncu Yil University Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Thiophene and pyrazole, among other heterocyclic compounds, are indispensable components of the pharmaceutical industry, and research involving these compounds consistently garners the attention of the scientific community. The pivotal role that heterocyclic compounds play in drug design has particularly piqued the interest of medicinal chemists. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) is an enzyme critical in the breakdown of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine, and it plays a crucial role in muscle contraction, learning, and memory processes.

AChE inhibitors function as drugs that can increase acetylcholine levels in the brain, and are used in the treatment of cognitive disorders such as Alzheimer's disease. Consequently, the detailed analysis of compounds interacting with AChE holds significant importance. ADMET (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion, and Toxicity) properties play a critical role in determining how a drug behaves within an organism. These properties provide crucial insights into the safety and efficacy of a drug.

This study aims to evaluate the potential of compounds containing thiophene and pyrazole as AChE inhibitors by investigating their detailed interactions with the human acetylcholinesterase enzyme, including binding energies, inhibition activities, ligand efficiency, hydrogen bonds, and binding interactions. Additionally, an online pre-ADMET program was used to examine ADMET properties, pharmacokinetic parameters, and toxicological features. Overall, this study comprehensively predicts the pharmacological potential of compounds containing thiophene and pyrazole as AChE inhibitors.

In this report, molecular interactions and pharmacokinetics of thiophene and pyrazole-containing compounds between the related enzyme information about the features will be given.

Keywords: Computational studies, Docking, Thiophene, Pyrazole, Spectroscopy

TENİS SPORU FARKINDALIK DÜZEYİ :CUDİ CUP TENİS TURNUVASI ÖRNEĞİ

TENNIS SPORT AWARENESS LEVEL: CUDI CUP TENNIS TOURNAMENT EXAMPLE

Dr. HASAN OSMANOĞLU
Şırnak üniversitesi

Öğr. Gör. FEHİME KONUR TEKEŞ
Şırnak üniversitesi

Özet

Cudi cup tenis turnuvasına katılım gösteren kişilerin tenis farkındalık düzeylerini demografik değişkenler açısında incelenmesi amacı ile yapılan bu çalışma genel tarama modellerinden anlık tarama modeline tasarlanmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemi oransız eleman örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen 179 katılımcıdan oluşmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında kişisel bilgi formu ile tenis farkındalık ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların demografik verilerinin dağılımının belirlenmesi için yüzde (%) ve frekans (f) analizleri, iki grubun karşılaştırılması için t-testi ve grupların karşılaştırmaları için tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Gruplar arası farkın hangi gruplardan kaynakladığını tespit etmek için ise Scheffe post-hoc testi yapılmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucunda cinsiyet ve yaş değişkenine göre anlamlı bir fark tespit edilememiştir. Eğitim durumu değişkenine göre bilişsel ve duyuşsal alt boyutlarında anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmiş. Anne eğitim durumu değişkenine göre bilişsel ve devinişsel farkındalık boyutlarında, baba eğitim durumu değişkenine göre ise bilişsel farkındalık boyutunda anlamlı bir fark olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Spor yapma değişkenine göre bilişsel farkındalık boyutunda spor yapanların lehine, ailede spor yapan var mı değişkeninde ise bilişsel ve duyuşsal farkındalık boyutunda ailede spor yapan var diyen katılımcıların lehine anlamlı bir fark olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Aile tenis yapan birey olup olmaması değişkenine göre bilişsel ve duyuşsal farkındalık boyutlarında ailede tenis ile ilgilenen var diyen katılımcılar lehine, lisans durumu değişkenine göre ise bilişsel ve duyuşsal boyutlarda lisansı olan kişiler lehine farklılık tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: tenis, farkındalık, tenis turnuvası

Abstract

This study was undertaken with the objective of investigating the levels of tennis awareness among participants of the Cudi Cup tennis tournament, focusing on demographic variables. The research design progressed from the general screening models to the instant screening

model. A sample of 179 participants was selected using the disproportionate element sampling method. Data collection involved the use of a personal information form and a tennis awareness scale. Percentage (%) and frequency (f) analyses were employed to examine the demographic distribution of the participants. The t-test was used for group comparisons, while one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was utilized to compare different groups. The Scheffe post-hoc test was applied to identify specific group differences. The results of the analysis indicated no significant differences based on gender and age variables. However, a significant difference was observed in the cognitive and affective sub-dimensions concerning educational status. Cognitive and psychomotor awareness demonstrated significant differences based on the mother's educational status, while cognitive awareness varied according to the father's educational status. Furthermore, significant differences were observed in cognitive awareness based on participation in sports, as well as in cognitive and affective awareness dimensions among participants who reported having family members involved in sports. Regarding the presence of a tennis player within the family, participants who confirmed having someone interested in tennis exhibited differences in cognitive and affective awareness. Additionally, those with a tennis license demonstrated variations in cognitive and affective dimensions according to their license status.

Keywords: tennis, awareness, tennis tournament.

SPOR BİLİMLERİNDE OKUYAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR DEPREM FARKINDALIK DÜZEYİ

SUSTAINABLE EARTHQUAKE AWARENESS LEVEL OF STUDENTS STUDYING IN SPORTS SCIENCES

Dr. HASAN OSMANOĞLU

Şırnak üniversitesi

Özet

Birinci derece deprem bölgelerinde olan illerde (Bingöl, Hakkâri, Muş, Siirt, Tunceli) spor bilimlerinde okuyan öğrencilerin sürdürülebilir deprem farkındalık düzeylerini çeşitli değişkenler açısında incelenmesi amacı ile yapılan bu çalışma genel tarama modeline tasarlanmıştır. Çalışmanın örneklemi oransız eleman örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen 167 katılımcıdan oluşmaktadır. Verilerin toplanmasında kişisel bilgi formu ile sürdürülebilir farkındalık ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Katılımcıların demografik verilerinin dağılımının belirlenmesi için yüzde (%) ve frekans (f) analizleri, iki grubun karşılaştırılması için t-testi ve grupların karşılaştırmaları için tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) kullanılmıştır. Yapılan analiz sonucunda cinsiyet, sınıf değişkeni, deprem yaşama durumu ve okuduğu il değişkenine göre anlamlı bir fark tespit edilememiştir. Afet yönetimi eğitimi alma durumuna göre yapı, uygulama ve hazırlık alt boyutlarında erkekler lehine anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Spor bilimleri, deprem, farkındalık,

Abstract

This study, which was conducted with the aim of examining the sustainable earthquake effects of students studying in sports sciences in provinces that are in first degree earthquake zones (Bingöl, Hakkari, Muş, Siirt, Tunceli) in terms of various variables, was designed as a general screening model. The variable of the study consists of 167 effects selected by the disproportionate employment method. Personal information formula and sustainable management configuration are used in the management of data. Percentage (%) and frequency (f) analyzes were used to determine the distribution of demographic data of the participants, t-test was used to compare the two groups, and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used for comprehensive comparisons. As a result of the analysis, no difference could be determined according to the gender, class variable, earthquake experience and the province where she studied. According to the costs of receiving disaster education management, a difference was found in the sub-dimensions of structure, implementation and preparedness for men.

Keywords: Sport Sciences, Earthquake, Awareness,

QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND HERB STANDARDIZATION IN FOED PLANTS

YEM BİTKİLERİNDE KALİTE DEĞERLENDİRMESİ VE OT STANDARDİZASYONU

Öğr. Gör. Şerife AKKEÇECİ

The University of Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam

ABSTRACT

The quality element in forage plants is determined by different methods. Although quality is perceived as a simple concept literally, it is a very complex term in terms of content. Quality element in forage plants; Although it consists of many concepts such as digestion, toxic substance content, mineral substance ratio and animal nutritional performance, it is described as a simple concept. Animal nutritional value or grass quality in forage plants can be understood by determining the chemical components or digestibility rate. Forage plants contain essential oils, waxes, carbohydrates, glycosides, lignin and tannins. In this regard, the quality factor in forage plants is very important. Herb standardization covers the process of setting rules and implementing these rules within determined frameworks with the help and cooperation of all parties involved in this issue in order to provide economic benefit. In this study, while examining the importance of the quality factor for forage crops, the factors that determine quality and the factors affecting these factors, the importance of grass standardization is also highlighted and suggestions are presented.

Keywords: fodder crops, quality, feed quality.

ÖZET

Yem bitkilerinde kalite unsuru farklı yöntemlerle belirlenir. Kalite kelime anlamıyla basit bir kavrammış gibi algılansa da içerik açısından oldukça karmaşık bir terimdir. Yem bitkilerinde kalite unsuru; sindirim, toksik madde ihtivası, mineral madde oranı ve hayan beslenme performansı gibi pek çok kavramdan oluşsa da basit bir kavrammış gibi nitelendirilir. Yem bitkilerinde hayvan beslenme değeri ya da ot kalitesi kimyasal bileşenler ya da sindirilebilirlik oranının tespitiyle anlaşılabilir. Yem bitkilerinin ihtivasında esansiyel yağlar, mumlar, karbonhidratlar, glikozitler, lignin ve taninler bulunur. Bu bakımdan yem bitkilerinde kalite faktörü oldukça önemlidir. Ot standardizasyonu, ekonomik fayda sağlamak üzere bu konu ile ilgili tüm tarafların yardım ve iş birliği ile belirlenen çerçevelerde kurallar koyma ve bu kuralları hayata geçirme işlemlerini kapsar. Bu çalışmada da yem bitkileri için kalite faktörünün önemi, kaliteyi belirleyen unsurlar ve bu unsurlara etki eden faktörler nelerdir bunları incelerken ot standardizasyonun da önemine dikkat çekilmiş ve öneriler sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yem Bitkileri, kalite, yem kalitesi.

BİLİNÇLİ TEKNOLOJİ KULLANIMINDA EBEVEYNLERİN ROLÜ

ROLE OF PARENTS IN THE CONSCIOUS USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Dr. Osman Gönültaş
MEB

Faruk Abdullah Özcan
MEB

Muhammed Süleyman Akın
MEB

ÖZET

İnsanlığın gelişmesini sağlayan en önemli güç olan ve çok hızlı yayılan teknoloji, sürekli gelişen ve genel anlamda bireyin yaşamını organize etmek amacıyla seçtiği bir araç olarak ifade edilebilir. Son yıllarda teknoloji kullanımının hızla yayılmasının en önemli gerekçelerinden biri teknolojiye ulaşımının kolaylaşmasıdır. Dolayısıyla günümüzde artık teknolojinin bireylerin yaşamını en çok etkileyen unsur olduğunu söylemek mümkündür.

Teknolojinin kontrolsüz ve bilinçsizce kullanılması teknoloji bağımlığı riskine sebep olmaktadır. Bu riski önlemek amacıyla bilinçli teknoloji kullanımı ve bilinçli teknoloji kullanımını etkileyen faktörler üzerinde durulmasının çocukların gelişimi açısından oldukça önemli olduğu söylenebilir. Bu kapsamda ebeveynlerin çocukların teknolojiyi bilinçli kullanmalarına ilişkin katkıları üzerinde durulması gerekli görülmüştür.

Teknolojik gelişmelerin olumlu birçok etkisi olsa da dijital dünyadaki risklerin farkına varamayacak olan çocukların korunmasında ebeveynlere önemli görev ve sorumluluklar düşmektedir. Çocuklarda bilinçli teknoloji kullanımının gelişmesi için ebeveynlerin iyi model olmaları, sergiledikleri tutum ve davranışlarının tutarlılık göstermesi ve anlayışlı bir yaklaşım içinde olmaları gereklidir. Ayrıca aile çocuk arasında sağlıklı bir etkileşim olması olası risklerin önlenebilmesi ya da en aza indirgenebilmesinde önemli role sahiptir. Dolayısıyla tüm aile üyelerinin birlikte sosyal aktivitelere katılarak kaliteli zaman geçirmeleri konusunda ebeveynlerin gerekli hassasiyeti göstermelerinin önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Sonuç olarak, günümüz çocuklarının teknoloji ile iç içe büyüdüğü bilinmektedir. Bu durum çocukların bilgiye kolay ulaşabilmeleri, araştırma yapma becerilerinin gelişmesi, zamanı etkin kullanma gibi birçok olumlu gelişmeye katkı sağlasa da teknolojinin bilinçsiz kullanılması birçok riski de beraberinde getirmektedir. Çocukları teknolojiden uzak tutmaya çalışmak veya onların teknolojiye ulaşmasını engellemek gibi davranışlar teknolojinin bilinçli kullanılmasına yönelik katkısı olmayan çabalardır. Bunun yerine özellikle ebeveynlerin teknolojinin bilinçli kullanımı ve nasıl yararlı hale getirilebileceği konusunda uygun tutum ve davranış sergilemelerinin daha önemli olduğu düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoloji, Bilinçli Teknoloji Kullanımı, Ebeveynler

ABSTRACT

Technology, which is the most important force that drives the development of humanity and spreads very rapidly, can be expressed as a tool that is constantly evolving and chosen by the individual to organize his/her life in general. One of the most important reasons for the rapid spread of technology in recent years is the ease of access to technology. Therefore, it is possible to say that technology is the factor that affects individuals' lives the most today.

Uncontrolled and unconscious use of technology causes the risk of technology addiction. It can be said that conscious use of technology and focusing on the factors affecting conscious use of technology are very important for the prevention of this risk and for the healthy development of children. In this context, it seems to be necessary to focus on the contributions of parents to children's conscious use of technology.

Although technological developments have many positive effects, parents have important duties and responsibilities to fulfil to protect children who may not be aware of the risks in the digital world. For the conscious use of technology to develop in children, it is essential for parents to be good role models, exhibit consistent attitudes and behaviours and approach their children with understanding. In addition, a healthy interaction between family and child plays an important role in preventing or minimizing possible risks. Therefore, it is thought that it is important for parents to show the necessary sensitivity to ensure that all family members spend quality time by participating in social activities together.

As a result, it is known that today's children are growing up closely intertwined with technology. Although this situation contributes to many positive developments such as children's easy access to information, development of research skills and effective use of time, unconscious use of technology results in many risks. Behaviours such as trying to keep children away from technology or preventing them from accessing technology are efforts that do not contribute to the conscious use of technology. Instead, it is more important for parents to display appropriate attitudes and behaviours regarding the conscious use of technology and how it can be made useful.

Keywords: Technology, Conscious Use of Technology, Parents

LIVE MAINTENANCE WORKS ON TRANSMISSION LINES IN OUR COUNTRY AND DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD

Ahmet Serdar YILMAZ
Furkan DİNÇER
Murat BOYRAZ

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Kahramanmaraş, Turkey

SUMMARY

This working method, which was first started in North America in the 1900s, has been developed and reached today. Live maintenance is a work in which maintenance and repair works on high voltage lines are carried out in equal potential and isolated from potential. It is foreseen that live maintenance is a necessity of the high voltage system and that maintenance and repair will be carried out in power transmission lines without power cuts by becoming more widespread in the future. In the studies carried out with this method, uninterrupted energy and energy supply security is ensured. It is obvious that this method is the biggest support for ensuring the security of supply of electrical energy, which is indispensable in the home, workplace and industrial industry. In this study, a compilation study has been prepared on how live maintenance can be performed in transmission lines, which methods are applied and other developments in the world. In order to ensure the security of uninterrupted electrical energy supply, live maintenance works should be emphasized.

KEYWORDS: Live Maintenance, High Voltage, Power Transmission Lines

EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION PRICING IMPLEMENTATION

TRAFİK TIKANIKLIĞININ FİYATLANDIRILMASI UYGULAMALARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Araş. Gör. Dr. Gözde BAKİOĞLU

İstanbul Technical University, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering

ABSTRACT

The rise in population and rural-urban migration has led to a rise in urban transportation challenges. This issue occurs when the demand for private vehicle travel exceeds the capacity of the road network, resulting in congestion, enhanced commute times, and environmental concerns. To address this, strategies for managing travel demand have been performed to reduce excessive demand without costly infrastructure investments. Among these strategies, congestion pricing emerges as a standout and highly effective solution to alleviate the urban transport issues. This paper offers an extensive and thorough examination of area-based congestion pricing practices. It includes a comparative analysis of experiences from various cities worldwide and within Türkiye. Furthermore, this research explores the factors that influence the acceptance of congestion pricing schemes.

The study's findings reveal that congestion pricing applications have had a significant impact on various aspects of urban life. Globally, these measures have contributed to a notable increase of approximately 15% in the usage of public transportation services. Moreover, in designated areas where congestion pricing has been implemented, there has been a substantial reduction of approximately 30% in parking rates. This reduction not only eases the financial burden on urban dwellers but also encourages a shift in commuting behavior. One of the most prominent outcomes of congestion pricing initiatives is the significant decrease in traffic accidents by approximately 25%. By effectively managing traffic flow and reducing congestion on urban roadways, these measures have contributed to improved road safety and fewer accidents, ultimately saving lives and reducing the economic and social costs associated with traffic incidents. Additionally, when examining the environmental effects of congestion pricing programs, a remarkable decline of approximately 20% in carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions and fossil fuel consumption has been observed. Findings about acceptability of pricing strategies indicate that perceived effectiveness, social norms and personal outcome expectations are positively related with the acceptability of these strategies. Another results suggested that the revenue generated from pricing strategies should be used to reduce public transport fares and make frequency and reliability improvements. The results obtained through this analysis offer valuable insights and recommendations, which can serve as guiding principles for policymakers and stakeholders in the implementation of congestion pricing policies. By following these recommendations, public acceptance of such policies can be significantly enhanced, ultimately ensuring the successful implementation of congestion pricing systems that contribute to sustainable and efficient urban transportation.

Keywords: Congestion Pricing, Traffic Congestion, Traffic

ÖZET
Nüfus artışı ve kırsal-şehir göçü, şehir içi ulaşım zorluklarının artmasına neden olmaktadır. Özel araç ile gerçekleştirilen seyahat talebinin yol kapasitesini aştığı durumlarda trafik sorunları meydana gelecektir. Bu durum trafik tıkanıklığının artmasına, çevresel endişelere ve yolculuk sürelerinin uzamasına sebep olmaktadır. Ulaşım sorunlarını çözmek amacıyla yüksek talebi azaltacak ve düşük altyapı maliyetine sahip çeşitli stratejiler geliştirilmiştir. Bu stratejiler arasında trafik tıkanıklığın fiyatlandırması, şehir içi ulaşım sorunlarını hafifletmek için ön plana çıkan ve son derece etkili bir çözüm olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, trafik tıkanıklığı fiyatlandırma uygulamalarının ülke bazlı kapsamlı değerlendirmeleri sunulmaktadır. Dünya şehirleri ve Türkiye şehirlerinde gerçekleştirilen tıkanıklık fiyatlandırma uygulama deneyimleri karşılaştırılmalı olarak verilmiştir. Ayrıca, tıkanıklık fiyatlandırma uygulamalarının kabulünü etkileyen faktörlerde bu çalışma çerçevesinde araştırılmıştır.
Çalışmanın bulguları, tıkanıklık fiyatlandırma uygulamalarının şehir yaşamına çeşitli açılardan önemli katkıları olduğunu göstermektedir. Küresel olarak, uygulanan bu stratejilerin toplu taşıma hizmetlerinin kullanımında yaklaşık %15 civarında belirgin bir artışa neden olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca, tıkanıklık fiyatlandırmasının uygulandığı belirli bölgelerde, park ücretlerinde yaklaşık %30 civarında ciddi bir azalma yaşandığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu azalma, sadece şehir sakinlerinin finansal yükünü hafifletmekle kalmayıp, aynı zamanda yolculuk alışkanlıklarında da bir değişimi teşvik etmiştir. Tıkanıklık fiyatlandırma girişimlerinin en belirgin sonuçlarından biri, trafik kazalarında yaklaşık %25'lik önemli bir azalmanın kaydedilmesidir. Bu stratejiler böylelikle trafik akışını etkili bir şekilde yöneterek ve şehir yollarındaki tıkanıklığı azaltarak yol güvenliğini artırmıştır ve kazaları azaltarak, trafik olaylarıyla ilişkilendirilen ekonomik ve sosyal maliyetleri düşürmüştür. Ayrıca, tıkanıklık fiyatlandırma programlarının çevresel etkilerini incelediğimizde, karbon dioksit (CO_2) emisyonlarında ve fosil yakıt tüketiminde yaklaşık %20 civarında dikkate değer bir azalma gözlemlenmiştir. Fiyatlandırma stratejilerinin kabul edilebilirliği hakkında bulgular, algılanan etkililik, sosyal normlar ve kişisel sonuç beklentilerinin bu stratejilerin kabul edilebilirliği ile pozitif bir bağlantısı olduğunu göstermektedir. Diğer sonuçlar, fiyatlandırma stratejilerinden elde edilen gelirin toplu taşıma ücretlerini düşürmek ve sıklık ile güvenilirlik iyileştirmeleri yapmak için kullanılması gerektiğini önermektedir. Bu analizler yoluyla elde edilen sonuçlar, karar vericiler ve ilgili kişiler için rehber niteliğinde değerli görüşleri ve önerileri barındırmaktadır. Çalışma çıktılarına dayanarak bu tür stratejilerin toplumsal ve politik kabulü önemli ölçüde artırılabilir ve sonuçta sürdürülebilir ve verimli şehir içi ulaşıma katkı sağlayan tıkanıklık fiyatlandırma sistemlerinin verimli bir şekilde uygulanması sağlanmış olur.

Keywords: Tıkanıklık Fiyatlandırması, Trafik Sıkışıklığı, Trafik

KONTEYNER GEMİ PERVANESİNİN AÇIK SU KARAKTERİSTİKLERİNİN SAYISAL OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

THE VALIDATION STUDY OF OPEN WATER CHARACTERISTICS OF A CONTAINER SHIP PROPELLER USING COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS

R.AYAN
Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Kocaeli/Türkiye

A. KİBAR
Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Kocaeli/Türkiye

ÖZET

Bu makalede, konteyner gemisine ait pervanenin açık su karakteristiklerini ifade eden itki katsayısı, tork katsayısı ve verimlilik değerleri sayısal olarak incelenmiştir. Sayısal hesaplamalarda RANS (Reynold Averaged Navier Stokes) denklemleri kullanılmış ve türbülans modellemesi için k-ω SST seçilmiştir. Analiz süresince yapılan hesaplamalarda ilerleme katsayısı 0,1 ile 0,8 aralığında tutulmuştur. Pervane açık su analizi (ƛ=31,6) ölçeğinde yapılmıştır. Model pervanesinin dönüş hızı 9,5 (devir/saniye) olarak ayarlanmıştır. Yapılan nümerik analizden elde edilen sonuçlar deney sonuçlarıyla kıyaslanarak doğrulama çalışması yapılmıştır. Ortalama hatalar itki katsayısı için %1,73 ve tork katsayısı için %2,62 olarak hesaplanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Açık su, doğrulama, HAD, pervane.

ABSTRACT

In this paper, the thrust coefficient, torque coefficient and efficiency values expressing the propeller open water characteristics of a container ship are numerically analyzed. In the numerical calculation RANS (Reynold Averaged Navier Stokes) governing equations were employed and k-ω SST was choosed for turbulance modeling. In the calculations during the analysis, the advance coefficient was kept in the range of 0,1 to 0,8. The propeller open water analysis was performed at (ƛ=31,6) scale. The rotational speed of the model propeller was set to 9,5 (rev/sec). The results obtained from the numerical analysis were compared with the experimental results for validation. The average errors were calculated as 1,73% for the thrust coefficient and 2,62% for the torque coefficient.

Keywords: CFD, open water, propeller, validation.

CASE REPORT: IN CHILDREN TRAUMA POST- IPSILATERAL TIBIAL SHAFT AND EMINENCIA OF THE FRACTURE MANAGEMENT

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Göker Yurdakul
Bozok University Faculty Of Medicine, Yozgat, Turkey

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Hacı Ali Olçar
Bozok University Faculty Of Medicine, Yozgat, Turkey

Op.Dr. Abdullah İyigün
Umraniye Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul/ Turkey

ABSTRACT

Purpose: What is the reduction and fixation technique for ipsilateral tibial shaft and eminence fractures in children?

Methods: Tibial eminence fracture is usually seen in pediatrics and is also rare in adults. In pediatric patients, the eminence is more frequently affected by trauma due to weakness of the subchondral bone. Eminence fractures in children are considered an injury equivalent to an anterior cruciate ligament rupture. The general condition of the 8-year-old child, who presented with a right tibial eminence and closed shaft fracture after falling from a height, was stable.

After closed tibia reduction, the tibial shaft fracture was fixed with two elastic nails, then arthroscopic lateral and medial portals were entered for the tibial eminence fracture and reduction of the eminence fracture was achieved. 2 smooth k-wire eminence tension was created through the transepiphyseal tunnel of the tibia anterior. Arthroscopic matrix stitching will create the final stitching of this tunnel with the anterior tibia by pressing the eminence from the front and back so that the anterior cruciate ligament adheres to the tibia. Elastic nail matrix suture fixation was performed on the anterior face of the tibia. Arthroscopic knee examination reveals reduction of the fracture. In the radiographs, it is seen that the eminence of the fracture and the tibia shaft are reduced in the fracture. Upon discharge, the patient was followed up with a long leg splint for 45 days. Afterwards, he was asked to walk with full weight, and challenging full joint movements were started. After 3 months of follow-up, the eminence and tibia fractures healed completely, the joint ROM range is full, and there is no instability in the knee.

Conclusion: Eminence fractures in children are intra-articular fractures. If left untreated, the anterior cruciate ligament does not adhere to its place, causing knee instability and leading to osteoarthritis in the future. Developing osteoarthritis can cause knee movement limitation and

pain. Surgery for ipsilateral tibial shaft fracture and eminence fracture using arthroscopy and elastic nail technique enabled the patient to recover smoothly and return to social life. Arthroscopic matrix suture + closed reduction elastic nail application in children had good results in our case.

Key Words: pediatric eminence fracture, tibia shaft fracture, arthroscopic fixation

ÖZET

Amaç: Çocuklarda ipsilateral tibia cisim ve eminensia kırıklarında redüksiyon ve tespit tekniği nedir?

Yöntemler: Tibial eminensia kırığı, genellikle pediatride görülür ve erişkinlerde de nadir görülür. Pediatrik hastalarda eminensia, subkondral kemiğin zayıflığına bağlı travmadan daha sık etkilenir. Çocuklardaki eminensia kırıkları, ön çapraz bağ kopmasına eşdeğer bir yaralanma olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Yüksekten düşme sonrası sağ tibial eminensia ve kapalı şaft kırığı ile başvuran 8 yaşındaki çocuğun genel durumu stabildi.

Kapalı tibia redüksiyon sonrası tibia şaft kırığı iki elastik çivi ile tespiti sağlandıktan sonra tibia eminensia kırığı için artroskopik lateral ve medial portalde girildi ve eminensia kırığının redüksiyonu sağlandı. tibia anterior neden transepifiz tüneli ile 2 pürüzsüz k-teli eminencia gerginliği yaratıldı. Artroskopik matriks dikişi ön çapraz bağın tibiaya yapışması için önden ve arkadan eminensia baskılayarak bu tünelin ön tibia ile birlikte son dikişini oluşturacaktır. Tibia anterior yüzde elastik tırnak matriks sütür fiksasyonu yapıldı. Artroskopik diz muayenesinde kırığın redüksiyonu görülür. Grafilerde kırığın eminensiası ve tibia şaftının kırığında redükte olduğu görülmektedir. Taburculuğunda hastaya 45 gün uzun bacak atelle takibi yapıldı. Sonrasında tam yük verilerek yürümesi istendi, zorlu tam eklem hareketlerine başlandı. 3 aylık takip sonrası eminensi ve tibia kırığı tamamen iyileşti, eklem ROM açıklığı tam, dizde herhangi bir instabilite izlenmiyor.

Sonuç: Çocukta eminensiya kırıkları eklem içi kırıktır, tedavi edilmediğinde ön çapraz bağın yerine yapışmaması neticesinde diz instabilitesine neden olur ve ilerleyen zamanda osteoartrite yol açar. Gelişen osteoartrit diz hareket kısıtlılığına ve ağrıya neden olabilir. Yapılan artroskopi ve elastik çivi tekniği ile ipsilateral tibia şaft kırığı ve eminensia kırığı cerrahisi hastanın sorunsuz iyileşmesini ve sosyal hayata döndürülmesini sağlamıştır. Çocuklarda artroskopik matriks sütür + kapalı redüksiyon elastik çivi uygulamasının bizim olgumuzda iyi sonuçları olmuştur**.**

Anahtar Kelimeler : pediatrik eminensia kırığı , tibia şaft kırığı , artroskopik tespit

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ENDEMIC *ORIGANUM* SPECIES OF ANTALYA PROVINCE

ANTALYA İLİ ENDEMİK Origanum TÜRLERİ HAKKINDA GENEL BİLGİLER

Öğr. Gör. Şerife AKKEÇECİ

The University of Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam

ABSTRACT

Most of the *Origanum* species, which are represented by approximately 50 species in the world, are distributed in the Balkans and the Mediterranean Region. Origanum species; They are perennial and herbaceous or semi-shrub-like plants. They also have multiple upright trunks. Flower structures are found in clusters or clusters at the stem ends. There are a total of 25 Origanum species in Turkey, 16 of which are endemic. Four of these species are endemic to Antalya province. This study serves as a source of literature about these four endemic species of Antalya (*Origanum husnucan-baseri* H. Duman, Z. Aytaç & A. Duran,, *Origanum solymicum* P.H. Davis, *Origanum bilgeri* P.H. Davis and *Origanum minutiflorum* O. Schwarz & P.H. Davis). General information (biological characteristics, morphological measurements, physical characteristics and distribution areas, etc.) was researched.

Keywords: Endemic, Antalya, *origanum* species.

ÖZET

Dünyada yaklaşık 50 türle temsil edilen *Origanum* türlerinin çoğu Balkanlar ve Akdeniz Bölgesinde yayılış göstermektedirler. *Origanum* türleri; çok yıllık ve otsu ya da yarı çalımsı bitkilerdir. Aynı zamanda birden çok dik gövdeye sahiptirler. Çiçek yapıları salkım ya da gövde uçları toplu halde bulunur. Türkiye'de 16 tanesi endemik, toplamda 25 *Origanum* türü bulunmaktadır. Bu türlerden dördü ise Antalya ili için endemik türler olarak yer almaktadır. Bu çalışmada da Antalya iline ait bu dört endemik tür (*Origanum husnucan-baseri* H. Duman, Z. Aytaç & A. Duran, *Origanum solymicum* P.H. Davis, *Origanum bilgeri* P.H. Davis ve *Origanum minutiflorum* O. Schwarz & P.H. Davis) hakkında literatüre kaynak teşkil edecek genel bilgiler (biyolojik özellikleri, morfolojik ölçümleri, fiziksel özellikleri ve yayılış alanları vs.) araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Endemik, Antalya, origanum türleri.

FEN BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN UZAKTAN VE YÜZ YÜZE EĞİTİMDE EBA PLATFORMU KULLANIM DÜZEYLERİ VE YAŞADIKLARI SORUNLAR

THE LEVELS OF USE OF THE EBA PLATFORM BY SCIENCE TEACHERS IN BOTH REMOTE AND IN-PERSON EDUCATION, AND THE CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

Kevser Arınmış
Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi

Doç.Dr.Eylem Eroğlu
Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi

Günümüz, Bilgi Çağı olarak adlandırılmakta ve teknolojik gelişmeler son derece hızlı bir şekilde ilerlemektedir. Bu hızlı ilerleme, ülkeler arasındaki rekabeti de artırmaktadır. Bu nedenle, ülkeler, teknolojik gelişmeleri eğitim sistemlerine entegre ederek, 21. yüzyıl becerilerine sahip bireyler yetiştirmek amacıyla planlamalar yapmakta ve çeşitli projeler üzerinde çalışmaktadır. Türkiye'de, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, bu amacı gerçekleştirmek için 2010 yılında FATİH projesini başlatmıştır. Ancak FATİH Projesi, yalnızca donanım açısından desteklendiğinde, beklenen hedeflere ulaşmakta eksik kalmaktadır. Bu nedenle, beklenen hedeflere ulaşabilmek için eğitim müfredatına uygun eğitsel içeriklerin oluşturulması, denetlenmesi ve sürekli güncellenmesi gerekmektedir. Eğitim öğretim sürecini desteklemek amacıyla, EBA platformu kurulmuştur. 2019 yılında yaşanan pandemi süreci, EBA platformunu eğitim öğretim sürecinin merkezi bir unsuruna dönüştürmüştür. Bu durum, EBA platformuna olan beklentilerin artmasına ve değişmesine neden olmuştur.

Araştırmada Fen Bilgisi Öğretmenlerinin yüz yüze ve uzaktan eğitimde EBA platformu kullanım durumları ve bu süreçlerde yaşadıkları sorunların belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla 2022-2023 eğitim öğretim yılında Ankara ilinde görev yapan 229 Fen Bilgisi öğretmenine online anket uygulanmıştır. Var olan durumu olduğu gibi tasvir edebilmek için nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel tarama yöntemi kullanılmış ve elde edilen verilerden frekans ve yüzde hesaplamaları yapılmıştır.

Fen Bilgisi öğretmenlerinin yüz yüze eğitimde EBA platformunu 5., 6., ve 7. sınıflarda sık kullandıkları 8. sınıflarda ise kullanım düzeyleri azalmıştır. Uzaktan eğitim sürecinde ise tüm sınıf düzeylerinde çok sık kullandıkları belirlenmiştir. EBA platformunu öğretmenler hem yüz yüze hemd e uzaktan eğitim sürecinde ders anlatımı, video gösterimi, soru çözümü ve deney gösterimi amacıyla kullandıklarını belirtmişlerdir. Öğretmenler yüz yüze eğitimde EBA platformunu kullanırken en fazla internet alt yapısı, internet hızı, akıllı tahta arızaları ve içerik yetersizliği ile ilgili sorun yaşadıkları, uzaktan eğitim sürecinde ise en fazla internet alt yapısı,

internet hızı ve öğrencilerin teknolojik ekipman eksikliği nedeniyle sorun yaşadıkları belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eba Platformu, Yüz Yüze Eğitim, Uzaktan Eğitim

The contemporary era is commonly denominated as the Information Age, characterized by the rapid and profound advancements in technology. This swift progression is not only emblematic of technological evolution but also escalates the competitive landscape among nations. Consequently, governments are formulating strategies and engaging in diverse initiatives to seamlessly integrate technological innovations within their educational systems, with the overarching goal of nurturing individuals equipped with 21st-century competencies. In Turkey, the Ministry of National Education inaugurated the FATIH project in 2010 as a means to actualize this aspiration. However, it should be underscored that the FATIH Project, when approached solely from a hardware-centric perspective, falls short of attaining the desired objectives. Henceforth, in order to attain the anticipated objectives, the development, supervision, and continuous refinement of educational content in alignment with the national curriculum become imperative. The Educational Informatics Network (EBA) platform has been established to bolster the educational and instructional process. Notably, the outbreak of the pandemic in 2019 has transmuted the EBA platform into a pivotal nucleus of the educational and instructional process. This transformation has precipitated augmented and modified expectations concerning the EBA platform.

The research aimed to determine the usage status of the EBA platform by science teachers in both face-to-face and remote education, as well as the issues they encountered during these processes. To achieve this goal, an online survey was administered to 229 science teachers working in Ankara during the 2022-2023 academic year. In order to depict the existing situation as it is, the descriptive survey method, one of the quantitative research methods, was employed, and data obtained were subjected to frequency and percentage calculations.

In face-to-face education, it has been determined that science teachers frequently use the EBA platform in 5th, 6th, and 7th grades, while the usage levels decrease in 8th grade. During the period of remote education, on the other hand, it has been found that they use the EBA platform very frequently across all grade levels. Teachers have reported using the EBA platform for teaching, video presentations, problem-solving, and experimental demonstrations both in face-to-face and remote education processes. During face-to-face education, teachers have encountered the most problems related to internet infrastructure, internet speed, smartboard malfunctions, and content insufficiency, while during remote education, they have faced the most challenges primarily related to internet infrastructure, internet speed, and students' lack of technological equipment.

KeyWords: EBA Platform, Face-to-Face Education, Remote Education

BİLİM VE TEKNOLOJİ İLGİSİNİN BELİRLEYİCİLERİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

DETERMINANTS OF INTEREST IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: A CASE TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Ömer ALKAN

Atatürk Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Erzurum, Türkiye

Dr. Ayşenur DEMİR

Atatürk Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Erzurum, Türkiye

ÖZET

Bilim ve teknoloji şüphesiz zamanın önde gelen değerleridir. Toplumların gelişimi ve refahı için de bir anahtar olan bu ikili 21. yüzyılda altın çağını yakalayarak insanlık için vazgeçilmez hale gelmiştir. Günümüzde hızla ilerleyen bilim, insan yaşamının vazgeçilmez parçalarından biri haline gelmiştir. Bilimin sonucu olan teknoloji ise hayatımızı her alanda kolaylaştırmayı başarmıştır. Bilim ve teknoloji, günümüzde hızla gelişmekte ve değişmektedir. Bugün kullanılan araç ve gereçlerin çoğu bilimin ve teknolojinin eseridir. Son dönemlerde bilim ve teknolojinin insanlar üzerindeki etkisini gelişen dünya düzeninde yok saymak mümkün değildir. Bilim ve teknoloji günlük yaşam içinde giderek yaygınlaşarak, toplumsal yaşamda insanlığın önemli bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Bilim ve teknolojinin günlük yaşam içinde giderek yaygınlaşması, toplumsal yaşamın önemli bir parçası haline gelmesi, hatta toplumsal yaşam üzerinde dönüştürücü bir rol oynaması kişi, aile ve toplumsal yaşamı çok boyutlu etkileyen bir alan haline dönüştürmüştür. Dolayısıyla günümüzde hızla gelişen bu alan insanların ilgileri bakımından da önem arz etmektedir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, bireylerin bilim ve teknolojiye olan ilgisinin belirleyicilerini araştırmaktır. Araştırmada Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu tarafından 2021 yılında yapılan Yaşam Memnuniyeti Araştırmasından elde edilen yatay-kesit verileri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın bağımlı değişkeni bireylerin bilim ve teknoloji ile ne derece ilgili olduğudur. Söz konusu bağımlı değişken üç kategoriden (1: İlgili, 2: Orta, 3: İlgisiz) oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada bilim ve teknoloji ilgisi ile ilişkili faktörlerin belirlenmesi için genelleştirilmiş sıralı lojistik regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, cinsiyet, medeni durum, yaş, eğitim düzeyi, gelir ve hanehalkı büyüklüğü değişkenlerinin bilim ve teknoloji ilgisinde etkili olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşam Memnuniyeti Araştırması, Bilim ve Teknoloji, Genelleştirilmiş Sıralı Lojistik Regresyon, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Science and technology are undoubtedly the leading values of our time. This duo, which is also a key to the development and prosperity of societies, has reached its golden age in the 21st century and has become indispensable for humanity. Nowadays, rapidly advancing science has become one of the indispensable parts of human life. Technology, which is the result of science, has managed to make our lives easier in every field. Science and technology are rapidly developing and changing today. Most of the tools and equipment used today are the work of science and technology. It is not possible to ignore the impact of science and technology on people in the developing world order in recent times. Science and technology have become increasingly widespread in daily life and have become an important part of humanity in social life. The increasing prevalence of science and technology in daily life, becoming an important part of social life, and even playing a transformative role in social life has turned it into an area that affects individual, family and social life in many dimensions. Therefore, this rapidly developing field is also important in terms of people's interests.

The aim of this study is to investigate the determinants of individuals' interest in science and technology. In the research, cross-sectional data obtained from the Life Satisfaction Survey conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute in 2021 were used. The dependent variable of the study is the extent to which individuals are interested in science and technology. The dependent variable in question consists of three categories (1: Interested, 2: Moderate, 3: Uninterested). In the study, generalized ordinal logistic regression analysis was used to determine the factors associated with interest in science and technology. According to the analysis results, it was determined that gender, marital status, age, education level, income and household size variables were effective on interest in science and technology.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction Survey, Science and Technology, Generalized Ordered Logistic Regression, Turkey

BIOMEDICAL APPLICATION EXAMPLES WITH COMPUTER AIDED MATERIAL SELECTION SOFTWARE

BİLGİSAYAR DESTEKLİ MALZEME SEÇİM YAZILIMLARI İLE BİYOMEDİKAL UYGULAMA ÖRNEKLERİ

Dr. Zeynep Gerdan

İstanbul Beykent University

Orcid ID: 0000-0001-8610-2628

Doç. Dr. Murat Çolak

Bayburt University

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-8255-5987

ÖZET

Mühendislik tasarımında ilk ve en önemli aşama uygun malzemelerin seçimidir. Günümüzde performans ve ekonomiklik gibi farklı tasarım isteklerini karşılayacak, tasarımcının yararlanacağı metaller, seramikler, camlar, polimerler, elastomerler ve kompozitleri içeren geniş bir mühendislik malzemeleri grubu vardır. Bu sebeple malzeme seçiminde mevcut bilginin kontrolü ve güncel bilgilerin takibi açısından bilgi yönetim sistemine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bilgisayar sistemlerinin kullanımı tasarımcıya daha hızlı ve geniş kapasiteli malzeme verilerine kolayca ulaşabilmeyi sağlar.

Malzeme seçiminin ve ihtiyaca yönelik yeni malzemeler geliştirmenin ise biyomühendislik alanındaki önemi giderek artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada biyomedikal alanda kullanılan farklı ürünlere yönelik malzeme seçimi yapılmıştır. Çalışmada amaç bilgisayar destekli yazılımlar ile gereksinimleri belirlenen ürünlere ait pratik ve en güncel bilgiler ile doğru malzeme seçimi yapılmasıdır. Çalışmada ürünlere ait gereksinimler ve teknik özellikler belirlenmiştir. Malzeme seçimi için klasik mühendislik seçim metodu ve bilgisayar destekli CES Selector yazılım seçim süreçleri değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmada insan vücudunda kullanılan farklı biyomedikal ürün örnekleri için malzeme seçimi işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. İlgili ürünler için hali hazırda piyasada kullanılan malzemeler, klasik hesaplama yöntemi alternatifleri ve CES programından alınan malzemeler farklı özellik sınırlamaları ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Sonuç olarak daha güncel verilere sahip olduğu, veri tabanında kayıtlı birçok malzeme örneği sunduğu için CES programı alternatifleri kullanıcılara sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Malzeme seçimi, CES Selector, Biyomedikal, Tasarım.

ABSTRACT

The first and most important stage in engineering design is the selection of appropriate materials. Today, there is a wide range of engineering materials including metals, ceramics, glasses, polymers, elastomers and composites that will meet different design demands such as performance and economy, and which the designer will benefit from. For this reason, an information management system is needed to control the available information in material selection and to keep track of current information. The use of computer systems provides the designer with faster and easier access to large-capacity material data.

The importance of material selection and developing new materials according to need is increasing in the field of bioengineering. In this study, material selection processes were carried out for different products used in the biomedical field. The aim of the study is to carry out correct material selection processes with practical and up-to-date information about the products whose requirements are determined with computer-aided software. In the study, the requirements and technical specifications of the products were determined. The material selection processes were evaluated with the classical engineering method and computer-aided CES Selector software method.

In the study, material selection process was carried out for different biomedical product samples used in the human body. Materials currently used on the market for relevant products, classical calculation method alternatives, and materials taken from the CES program were compared with different property limitations. As a result, CES program alternatives are offered to users as they have more up-to-date data and provide many material samples recorded in the database.

Keywords: Material selection, CES Selector, Biomedical, Design.

BİRİNCİ MAARİF ŞURASI VE YANSIMALARI (1939)

FIRST EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL AND ITS REFLECTIONS (1939)

Recep Büyüktolu

Çankırı Karatekin University TÜRKİYE

Özet

Milli Eğitim Şuraları Milli Eğitim Bakanlığının en üst danışma kurullarıdır ve Türk milli eğitim sistemini geliştirmek, niteliğini yükseltmek amacıyla teşkil edilmişlerdir. Bu sebeple eğitim ve öğretime dair konuları inceler ve ihtiyaç duyulan hususlarda kararlar alır. Aldığı kararlar eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerinin planlanmasında ve sürdürülmesinde Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı için yol göstericidir.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nde eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerinin düzenlemesi ve geliştirilmesi amacıyla toplanan Milli Eğitim Şuralarının ilki, cumhuriyet rejiminin ilanından 16 yıl sonra, 17-29 Temmuz 1939 tarihleri arasında Ankara'da gerçekleştirilmiştir. Dönemin Milli Eğitim Bakanı Hasan Ali Yücel Başkanlığında toplanan Birinci Milli Eğitim Şurasının açılışı bizzat Cumhurbaşkanı Mustafa Kemal Atatürk tarafından yapılmıştır. Cumhurbaşkanı Atatürk'ün şuraya bizzat katılması ve çalışmaları yakından takip etmesi şura çalışmaları ile eğitim ve öğretim faaiyetlerine verilen önemi açıkça ortaya koymaktadır. Şurada 16 yıldır sürdürülen eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerini, talimatnameler ve müfredatlar incelenmiştir. Şura da sonraki yıllarda ilk, orta ve yükseköğretimi ilgilendiren, eğitim ve öğretim faaliyetlerini büyük ölçüde etkileyen pek çok hususta kararlar alınmıştır. Üç sınıflı köy okullarının beş sınıfa çıkarılması kararlaştırılmıştır. Okullarda derslerin öğleden önceye alınması ve öğle sonralarının ortaokullarda isteğe bağlı, liselerde zorunlu olarak öğretmenlerin kontrolünde, serbest ve ortak faaliyetlere ayrılması konusunda yapılan öneriler kabul edilmiştir. İllere göre ortaöğretim kurumlarının bir planı hazırlanmıştır. Kız ve erkek teknik ve ticaret öğretim kurumlarının yönetmelik ve öğretim programları gözden geçirilmiş, yüksekokullar ve fakülteler Milli Eğitim Bakanlığına bağlanmıştır. Alınan bu kararların sonraki yıllara yansımaları oldukça önemli olmuştur. Köy enstitülerinin açılması bu şura kararlarından sonra gerçekleşmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birinci Maarif Şurası, Atatürk, Hasan Ali Yücel, Köy Enstitüleri

Abstract

National Education Councils are the highest advisory boards of the Ministry of National Education and were established to develop the Turkish national education system and increase its quality. For this reason, it examines issues related to education and training and makes decisions when necessary. The decisions taken are a guide for the Ministry of National Education in the planning and maintenance of education and training activities.

The first of the National Education Councils, which convened for the purpose of organizing and developing education and training activities in the Republic of Turkey, was held in Ankara between 17-29 July 1939, 16 years after the declaration of the republican regime. The opening of the First National Education Council, which was convened under the chairmanship of the then Minister of National Education Hasan Ali Yücel, was made by President Mustafa Kemal Atatürk himself. President Atatürk's personal participation in the council and the fact that he followed the activities closely clearly demonstrates the importance given to the council's work and education and training activities. The education and training activities, instructions and curricula that have been carried out for 16 years were examined here. In the following years, the Council took decisions on many issues concerning primary, secondary and higher education, which greatly affected education and training activities. It was decided to increase the three-class village schools to five classes. Recommendations about moving classes to the morning in schools and devoting afternoons to free and joint activities under the control of teachers, which are optional in secondary schools and compulsory in high schools, have been accepted. A plan of secondary education institutions has been prepared by province. The regulations and curricula of girls' and boys' technical and trade education institutions were reviewed, and colleges and faculties were affiliated to the Ministry of National Education. The reflections of these decisions on the following years were very important. The opening of village institutes took place after these council decisions.

Key Words: First Education Council, Atatürk, Hasan Ali Yücel, Village Institutes

PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND IN VITRO ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF ESSENTIAL OIL OF BLACK CARDAMOM SEEDS

Zohaib Saeed
Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Tauseef Ur Rahman
Department of Parasitology, The Islamia University, Bahawalpur, Pakistan

Rao Zahid Abbas
Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Asghar Abbas
Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Science, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

Muhammad Subbayyal Akram
Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Muhammad Arfan Zaman
Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Zurisha Rani
Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Arslan Muhammad Ali Khan
Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Arslan Said
Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Adnan Sabir Mughal
Department of Parasitology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Muhammad Azam Farooq Kasli
Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Muhammad Adil
Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Murtaza Khan Kamran
Department of Anatomy, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Danish Ali
Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Muhammad Abdullah
Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, 38040, Pakistan

Abstract

Neem is an important medicinal plant containing diverse phytochemicals. In the current scenario of emerging rug resistance, there is a need for plant-derived compounds to counter infectious problems, including helminths. The present research was conducted to evaluate the phytochemical composition, ovicidal, and vermicidal activity of the essential oil of Black cardamom. The leaves of Neem were used for preparations of extracts and their composition was determined through Gass-chromatography-flame ionization detection. The effect of these extracts on egg hatch and larval motility was tested *in vitro*. The results indicated that these were effective in reducing the hatchability of eggs and killing the worms at a concentration of 25 mg/mL. the results were in a dose-dependent manner. However, the. This research concludes that extraction solvent greatly affects the phytochemical composition and anthelmintic activities of Black cardamon, and the essential oil of black cardamom is effective in controlling helminths.

Keywords: Neem, *A. indica*, methanolic; ethyl acetate; anthelmintic

BRAZILIAN WORKFORCE: BLACK WOMEN CHALLENGES

Panche Motta Ribeiro
Candido Mendes University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Abstract
This paper aims to investigate the causes and economical impacts of non-completion of English Language courses by brazilian black women. The relation between structural racism and enequality (Gonçalves, 2018) in the coutry, as well as the studies on social mobility through education (IBGE, 2013) are concerns of recent academic debate that this paper tries to resume. Based on studies in inequalities (Almeida, 2019) and the social question discussion in Brazil (Moura, 1988), considering that the formation of the Brazilian society took place on the basis of a slavery system, where policies to deny black citizens access to the Welfare State, we argue that white and black women have different opportunities to participlate in the wealth distribution. In order to developt our ideias, we
will analyse the employement vacancies published by companies that have the proeficiency in English as a requirement. Also, based on the intersectionality of the analyses where women of colour stand, we shall analyse narratives to acquaire the factores which cause black women to dropout the english courses, and study what could be done in order to estimulate their course completion. By these means, it is expected to conclude that among black women, when compared to other sectors of society, we find lower income and underemployment placement due to the lack of access to education, specially the non-completion in the english language courses, raking them lower in the competitive labour market and, therefore, mantaining their position of reserve of the reserve army.

Key-words: workforce, social issue, black women

HYPERPARAMETER EFFECT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF A DEEP LEARNING NETWORK ESTABLISHED WITH STACKED AUTOCODER AND SOFTMAX CLASSIFIER: CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION

YIĞILMIŞ OTOKODLAYICI VE SOFTMAX SINIFLANDIRICI İLE KURULAN BİR DERİN ÖĞRENME AĞI PERFORMANSINDA HİPERPARAMETRE ETKİSİ: KREDİ KARTI DOLANDIRICILIĞI TESPİTİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet Akif Bülbül

Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği

ORCID iD: 0000-0003-4165-0512

ÖZET

Credit card fraud is a serious crime that threatens the security of financial systems and individuals, and its detection is of paramount importance. Such fraud cases can cause financial losses to victims and compromise the confidentiality of personal information. Fraudsters can cause harm to innocent people by making fraudulent transactions or illegal purchases with stolen card details. Detecting credit card fraud is essential to improve security, bring criminals to justice and reduce the prevalence of such crimes. For this reason, financial institutions develop and continuously update security measures and fraud detection systems. Individuals should also regularly check their credit card activity and report suspicious transactions quickly. Detection of credit card fraud is essential both to ensure the security of the financial system and to protect individuals' financial assets. Financial institutions are constantly striving to identify increasingly sophisticated methods of credit card fraud using advanced data analytics and artificial intelligence technologies. In this study, four different deep learning networks with different hyperparameters are constructed with stacked autoencoder and softmax classifier for credit card fraud detection. These four different deep learning networks were applied on the dataset created with 500 data obtained from the "Credit Card Fraud Detection Dataset" on Kaggle. Two autoencoders were used in the created deep learning networks. A softmax classifier was added to the stacked autoencoder output created with these autoencoders. With the added softmax classifier, the classification process for credit card fraud was performed in the output layer. The performance of the results obtained with four different models with 10, 25, 50 and 75 hidden layers were evaluated in 4 different metrics: accuracy, sensitivity, precision and f-score. The results obtained are presented in a comparative and discussive manner. The results show that the structure built with 2 autoencoders with 25 hidden layers each produces more successful results than the other structures. In addition, the presented deep learning network is a new decision support system for credit card fraud detection.

Keywords: Stacked Autoencoder, Softmax Classifier, Decision Support System

ÖZET

Kredi kartı dolandırıcılığı, finansal sistemlerin ve bireylerin güvenliğini tehdit eden ciddi bir suç türüdür ve tespit edilmesi büyük bir önem taşır. Bu tür dolandırıcılık vakaları, mağdurların finansal kayıplarına neden olabilir ve kişisel bilgilerin gizliliğini tehlikeye atabilir. Dolandırıcılar, sahte işlemler veya çalıntı kart bilgileriyle yasadışı alışverişler yaparak masum insanların zarar görmesine neden olabilirler. Kredi kartı dolandırıcılığının tespit edilmesi, güvenliği artırmak, suçluları adalet önüne çıkarmak ve bu tür suçların yaygınlığını azaltmak için gereklidir. Bu nedenle finansal kurumlar, güvenlik önlemleri ve dolandırıcılık tespit sistemleri geliştirmekte ve sürekli olarak güncellemektedirler. Ayrıca bireyler de kredi kartı hareketlerini düzenli olarak kontrol etmeli ve şüpheli işlemleri hızlı bir şekilde rapor etmelidirler. Kredi kartı dolandırıcılığının tespiti, hem finansal sistemin güvenliğini sağlamak hem de bireylerin mali varlıklarını korumak için büyük bir önem taşır. Finansal kurumlar, gelişmiş veri analitiği ve yapay zekâ teknolojilerini kullanarak, her geçen gün daha karmaşık hale gelen kredi kartı dolandırıcılığı yöntemlerini tanımlamak için sürekli olarak çaba sarf etmektedirler. Bu çalışmada, kredi kartı dolandırıcılığı tespiti için yığılmış otokodayıcı ve softmax sınıflandırıcı ile farklı hiperparametrelere sahip dört farklı derin öğrenme ağı oluşturulmuştur. Oluşturulan bu dört farklı derin öğrenme ağı Kaggle' da bulunan "Kredi Kartı Dolandırıcılığı Tespit Veri Kümesi" üzerinden elde edilen 500 adet veri ile oluşturulan veri seti üzerine uygulanmıştır. Oluşturulan derin öğrenme ağlarında 2 adet otokodlayıcı kullanılmıştır. Bu otokodlayıcılar ile oluşturulan yığılmış otokodlayıcı çıkışına softmax sınıflandırıcı eklenmiştir. Eklenen softmax sınıflandırıcı ile çıktı katmanında kredi kartı dolandırıcılığı için sınıflandırma işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. 10, 25, 50 ve 75' er gizli katmanları bulunan dört farklı model ile elde edilen sonuçların performansı doğruluk, duyarlılık, kesinlik ve f-skor olmak üzere 4 farklı metrikte değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular kıyaslamalı ve tartışmalı bir şekilde sunulmuştur. Sonuçlar 25' er adet gizli katmanı bulunan 2 adet otokodlayıcı ile oluşturulan yapının diğer yapılara göre daha başarılı sonuçlar ürettiğini göstermektedir. Bununla beraber sunulan derin öğrenme ağı kredi kartı dolandırıcılığı tespitinde kullanılmak üzere yeni bir karar destek sistemi özelliği taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yığılmış Otokodlayıcı, Softmax Sınıflandırıcı, Karar Destek Sistemi

VALUATION OF CLINOPTILOLITE AND TOPICAL TACROLIMUS EFFICACY IN CD1 MICE WITH 2,4- DINITROFLUOROBENZENE INDUCED ATOPIC DERMATITIS-LIKE LESION

Büşra GÜLBENLİ TÜRKOĞLU
Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Metin Koray ALBAY
Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Volkan İPEK
Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a multifactorial disease process. It is defined as "a genetically predisposed inflammatory and itchy allergic skin disease associated with the production of immunoglobulin (Ig) E against environmental allergens". Induced models are considered important in the evaluation of therapeutic agents for the treatment of AD. It was aimed to reveal the effects of clinoptilolite and tacrolimus on atopic dermatitis lesions in the AD model created with DNFB. For this purpose, clinical score, serum TARC and histopathological and immunohistochemical evaluations of clinoptilolite and tacrolimus were performed. In mice, repeated topical application of 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene dissolved in acetone has been reported to induce eczematous changes in the skin and cause persistent itching. In our study, mice were administered 0.15% 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene (DNFB) twice a week for 5 weeks. For the next 4 weeks, 0.15% DNFB was applied once a week to maintain inflammation. This was treated with topical tacrolimus cream (0.1%) and topical clinoptilolite powder for 4 weeks. While clinoptilolite treatment was found to be effective in the normalization of both clinical scores and histopathological values, serum TARC levels were found to be variable. As a result, the anti-inflammatory effect of clinoptilolite was similar to that of tacrolimus.

Keywords: 2,4-dinitrofluorobenzene, Atopic dermatitis, CD1 mouse, Clinoptilolite, Tacrolimus

CÂHİLİYE DÖNEMİ ŞAİRİ İMRUʾU'L-KAYS VE ANKARA

THE JAHILIYYAH PERIOD POET IMRUʾU'L-QAYS AND ANKARA

Doç. Dr. Mehmet Bölükbaşı
Bartın Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arapça Mütercim Tercümanlık Anabilim Dalı

ÖZET

Câhiliye döneminin önemli şairlerinden biri olan İmru'u'l-Kays, Arap şiirine klasik kaside formunu ilk uygulayan şairdir. Arap şiirini belli kurallara bağlayarak kafiye için esaslar koyan şair olarak bilinmektedir. Arap şiirinde birçok gazel, kaside ve platonik aşkı konu alan şiirler yazmıştır. Şiirlerinde kendine has üslubuyla öne çıkmıştır. Câhiliye devrinde Araplar arasında şiir yarışmaları düzenlenirdi. Birinci gelen şairin şiiri Kabe'nin kapısına asılırdı. Bu şiire Arapça'da askı, asılan anlamına gelen muallaka **(مُعَلَّقَة)** adı verilirdi. İmru'u'l-Kays düzenlenen şiir yarışmalarında genellikle birinci olduğu için şiirleri Kabe'nin kapısına asılmıştır. İmru'u'l-Kays şiirlerinde, gençken terk ettiği sevgilisinin yaşadığı yerlerde durup ağlayıp duygularını dile getiren ilk şairidir. İmru'u'l-Kays kendisinden sonra gelen şairleri de etkilemiştir. Şiirleri Türkçeye ve birçok yabancı dile tercüme edilmiştir. İmru'u'l-Kays'ın babası hükümdardı. Bu sayede babasının sarayında ok atmayı, ata binmeyi ve savaşmayı öğrendi. Ayrıca dayısından edebiyat dersleri alarak Arap şiirinin inceliklerini öğrendi. İmru'u'l-Kays bu yeteneklerine rağmen, içkiye, eğlenceye ve kadınlara düşkün birisiydi. Şiirleri ile kendi kabilesindeki kadınlara methiyeler söyleyerek onları baştan çıkartırdı. Babasını öldüren kabileden intikam almak amacıyla Bizans imparatoru I. Justinianus'tan yardım istemek için sarayına gitmiştir. Ancak İmru'u'l-Kays sarayda içkili olduğu bir günde kadınları ayartmaya çalışmıştır. Bu durum üzerine; Bizans imparatoru Kays'a yardım etmekten vazgeçmiş ve onu saraydan uğurlarken kumaşının içerisine zehir emdirilmiş ipek bir gömlek giydirerek onu saraydan göndermiştir. Yolculuğu esnasında Kays'ın giydiği gömlekteki zehir vücudunda yaralar açmıştır. İmru'u'l-Kays, zehirin bütün vücuduna yayılması neticesinde Ankara kalesinin karşısındaki Hıdırlık tepesinde hayatını kaybetmiştir. Beraberindeki arkadaşları Roma mezarlığı olan Hıdırlık tepesine İmru'u'l-Kays'ı defnetmişlerdir. Bu çalışmada İmru'u'l-Kays'ın hayatı, Arap şiirine katkısı ve defnedildiği Hıdırlık tepe hakkında bilgiler yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Câhiliye Dönemi, İmru'u'l-Kays, Zehirli Gömlek, Hıdırlık Tepe, Ankara.

ABSTRACT

Imru'u'l-Qays, one of the most important poets of the Jāhiliyya period, was the first poet to apply the classical ode form to Arabic poetry. He is known as the poet who set certain rules for rhyme in Arabic poetry. He wrote many ghazals, ode and poems about platonic love in Arabic poetry. He stood out with his unique style in his poems. Poetry contests were organized among the Arabs in the Jahiliyya period. The poem of the poet who came first would be hung on the door of the Kaaba. These poems were called muallaka **(مُعَلَّقَة)**, which means hanger, hanging in Arabic. Imru'u'l-Qays usually came first in poetry competitions and his poems were hung on the door of the Ka'bah. Imru'u'l-Qays was the first poet to express his feelings in his poems by standing and crying in the places where his lover, whom he had abandoned in his youth. Imru'u'l-Kays also influenced the poets who came after him. His poems were translated into Turkish and many foreign languages. Imru'u'l-Qays' father was a ruler. In this way, he learned to shoot arrows, ride horses and fight in his father's palace. He also took literature lessons from his uncle and learned the subtleties of Arabic poetry. Despite these talents, Imru'u'l-Qays was fond of drinking, entertainment and women. He used to seduce the women of his tribe by singing their praises in his poems. He went to the palace of the Byzantine emperor Justinian I to ask for help in taking revenge on the tribe that had killed his father. However, Imru'u'l-Qays tried to seduce women on a day when he was drunk in the palace. In response, the Byzantine emperor refused to help Qays and sent him away from the palace wearing a silk shirt impregnated with poison. During his journey, the poison in the shirt Qays wore caused wounds on his body. Imru'u'l-Qays died on the Hıdırlık hill opposite the Ankara castle as a result of the poison spreading all over his body. His companions buried Imru'u'l-Qays on Hıdırlık hill, which was a Roman cemetery. This study includes information about the life of Imru'u'l-Qays, his contribution to Arabic poetry and the Hıdırlık hill where he was buried.

Keywords: Jahiliyya Period, Imru'u'l-Qays, Poisoned Shirt, Hıdırlık Hill, Ankara.

SUSTAINABILITY OF CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICITS IN TÜRKİYE: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION, 1998–2023

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kerem Özdemir

Istanbul University, School of Business, Department of Finance

ABSTRACT

Current account sustainability suggests a long-run steady-state relationship between exports and imports. Sustainability of persistent current account deficits have raised concerns about the severe debt servicing problems that many developing countries have to deal with and also the current account imbalances faced by the advanced industrial countries. Indeed, there is now a widespread agreement that the global imbalances of the 2000s and the recent global financial crisis (GFC) are intimately connected.

Following foreign trade and capital account liberalization in late 1980s, Türkiye's current account deficits and hence foreign indebtedness increased rapidly, especially after the 2001 economic crisis. In the post-2001 period, current account deficits and external debts were largely resulted from the private sector. Increasing external debts and volatility of global capital flows in the post-GFC period have also increased the fragility of the economy. In this context, the main purpose of this study is to determine whether Türkiye's current account deficits were sustainable in the 1998–2023 period. To this end, the existence of a long-run relationship between exports and imports was investigated using the ARDL-based Bounds testing approach and cointegrating equation and error correction model were estimated to analyse short-term dynamics.

Empirical evidence suggests that the current account deficits in Türkiye were sustainable in the relevant period under various model specifications. Although deficits are found to be sustainable, this result doesn't ensure future sustainability. It has been found in numerous studies that balance of payments deficits are a serious constraint on economic growth. In this context, we believe that with the help of a successful export-led growth model it will be possible to both reduce the need for external borrowing and increase economic growth in the long run.

Keywords: Current Account Deficits Sustainability, Cointegration, Bounds Test, Error Correction Model

THE BIGGEST PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM OF THE CENTURY: CHRONIC DISEASES

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Macit Hisar
Selcuk University, Medical Faculty, Public Health Department, Konya,Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Chronic diseases; They are diseases that have a chronic character, have a long and slow course, negatively affect the quality of life of the individual, require advanced expertise in treatment, have complications that can be fatal or lead to disability, and are costly to monitor and treat. According to the Ministry of Health's 2016 data, 22 million people in Turkey have one or more chronic diseases. When those with chronic kidney disease are included in this group, one in every three people in our country in all age groups has at least one chronic disease. Increasing life expectancy in the 21st century has made chronic diseases the most important problem of public health.

The population of this systematic review type research includes all studies that can be accessed through scanning from search engines; The sample consists of research on chronic diseases and their public health aspects that can be accessed during screenings between 15 September and 15 October 2023. The research was conducted from Wiley-Blackwell, Web of Science, Scopus, Pubmed, Medline, Cinahl Plus with full text databases using 360 search through the Selcuk University Library scanning engine. In addition, searches were made in the Google search engine. Public Health, Chronic Diseases, Disease Risk Factors, Cardiovascular System Diseases were used as keywords.

In conclusion; Chronic diseases have become increasingly common in the world and in Turkey in recent years. Cardiovascular system diseases come first among the causes of death in Turkey and the world. In the ranking, cardiovascular system is followed by cancers, respiratory system diseases and metabolic diseases. Factors such as increased life expectancy at birth, aging of societies, industrialization, environmental pollution, increased individual stress, increased sedentary lifestyles, changes in nutritional patterns and increased consumption of addictive substances such as tobacco are held responsible for this increase. There is no definitive treatment for most non-communicable diseases. That's why the concepts of protection and prevention are very important for chronic diseases. The knowledge that medical science has today about chronic diseases is that their occurrence can be prevented if appropriate precautions are taken.

Keywords: Public Health, Chronic Diseases, Disease Risk Factors, Cardiovascular System Diseases.

COMPARISON OF FUEL CELL VEHICLES WITH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE VEHICLES

Prof. Dr. Kemal Ermiş

Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Technology, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sakarya, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Ünal

Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Technology, Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Sakarya, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The increase in the number of vehicles in the world in the last century has caused a significant increase in environmental pollution. It is known that regionally, 25% to 75% of the gases that pollute our environment are emitted by vehicles. This situation has been caused by increasing global warming in recent years, drought in some parts of the world, and floods due to excessive rainfall in other regions. Due to the environmental pollution caused by internal combustion engine vehicles, the world is rapidly turning towards electric, fuel cell, and hydrogen-fueled vehicles.

Gasoline, diesel, and liquid petroleum gas are largely used as fuel in internal combustion vehicles. As a result of their use, they trap greenhouse gases, heat, and radiation produced by vehicles. Therefore, it warms the Earth's atmosphere and prevents significant amounts of radiation and heat from escaping into space. Additionally, fossil fuels are rapidly depleting. Nowadays, the use of electric vehicles is increasing

In this study, the operating principles of fuel cells and internal combustion vehicles are touched upon and the important differences between them are revealed. The most important problem why fuel cell vehicles are not popular is the difficulty of storing and transporting hydrogen. It is predicted that these problems will disappear with technological developments. A comparison of fuel cell vehicles and internal combustion engine vehicles according to various parameters was carried out in this study. Their advantages and disadvantages over each other have been revealed. As a result, the operating principle of fuel cell vehicles and electric vehicles is similar. The difference between them is that electric vehicles use batteries as their energy source, while fuel cells use mostly hydrogen. Fuel cells that use hydrogen fuel against environmental pollution from obsolete batteries used as waste in electric vehicles have no impact on the environment when using pure hydrogen. When its components are used, it creates very little environmental pollution.

Keywords: Fuel cell, Internal combustion engine, Vehicle, Environmental pollution

APPLICATION OF TURMERIC BASED YELLOW DYE FOR SILK DYEING

Noman Habib
Department of Botany, Government College University Faisalabad, Faisalabad 38000 Pakistan

Shahid Adeel
Department of Applied Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Faisalabad 38000 Pakistan

Muhammad Naveed
Department of Botany, Government College University Faisalabad, Faisalabad 38000 Pakistan

Aqsa Kiran
Department of Botany, Government College University Faisalabad, Faisalabad 38000 Pakistan

Umiara Bilal
Department of Home Economics, Government College University Faisalabad, Faisalabad 38000 Pakistan

Aamir Ali
Department of Botany, Government College University Faisalabad, Faisalabad 38000 Pakistan

Abstract

This study has been designed to explore the coloring potential of natural yellow colorant isolated from wild turmeric (*Curcuma aromatica* L.) for silk dyeing. The colorant has been isolated and microwave (MW) treatment for up to 10 min. has been given. Shades have been developed using 0.5–2.5 g/100 mL of sustainable anchors (chemical-mordants). In comparison, extracts from 0.5–2.5 g/100 mL of powdered bio-mordants have also been employed to get new color-fast shades. ISO standard methods for light washing and rubbing have been employed for colorfastness properties.

COMPARE THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT EXTRACTION METHODS ON THE OIL EXTRACTABILITY, BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS, AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SEEDS AND SEED OIL OF BLACK MAHLAB

Marwa Yahia Bushra Yahia

University of Sinnar Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Biotechnology, Sinnar, Sudan

ABSTRACT

The objectives: this study investigates the fatty acids composition, bioactive compounds, antioxidant activity, and antimicrobial activity of black mahlab, collected from different areas (N) Niala, Western Sudan, (S) Sinnar, central Sudan, and (D) Damazein South Sudan. The oil was extracted using different methods, supercritical fluid extraction (SFE), solvent extraction using Soxtec apparatus, cold-pressed extraction, and microwave extraction. The results: oil content showed the highest value of 16.12± 0.23% obtained by Niala sample extracted by the Soxtec method, the SFE was found to have a higher value of 6.18±0.07% at 80°C, and lower 1.58±0.01% at 40°C. MAE showed the highest value 6.89±0.2 for Niala. The fatty acid composition of Damazein sample at 80°C was determined to have the highest value at oleic acid at 56.18% by SFE, whereas Niala sample, which was extracted using a cold press, had the lowest concentration at 30.75%. In all samples, nervonic acid was present in the range of 7.72–7.94 percent. The percentage of total unsaturated fatty acid was 74.16% in Niala while it was lower at 68.41% at 60°C in the Sinnar. The antioxidant activity showed the outcomes of Damazein sample yielded a high value of 94.51% when employing MAE. According to the Soxtec method, Damazein sample had a high value of antioxidant activity was 77.13%. The SFE method recorded the highest value at 64.79% for Niala sample at 40°C. The antimicrobial activity that gave the highest sensitivity against the extracts was recorded by *S. aureus* at 15 mm Although there was no evidence of *Agrobacterium tumefacien* bacteria. This study concluded that black mahlab seed oil has a variety of highly bioactive compounds that are crucial for good health. Black mahlab seed oil extracts, particularly those extracted by SFE, MAE, cold pressing, and Soxtec extraction techniques, can be used as a conveniently accessible source of natural antioxidants and bioactive compounds.

Keywords: Antioxidant, Monechma ciliatum, bioactive components.

COVID-19 DETECTION IN EARLY STAGE FROM LUNG 3D CT IMAGES USING ADVANCED DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

Mrs.S.Sivasakthi

G. Venkataswamy Naidu College, Kovilpatti, Tamilnadu, India.

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8550-2226

Abstract

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant challenges to healthcare systems worldwide, necessitating rapid and accurate diagnostic methods. Computed Tomography (CT) imaging has emerged as a valuable tool for early detection of COVID-19-related lung abnormalities, offering advantages in sensitivity and speed of diagnosis. This study focuses on the development and evaluation of an advanced deep learning-based approach for early-stage COVID-19 detection from 3D CT images of the lung. Our research employs state-of-the-art deep learning techniques, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs), recurrent neural networks (RNNs), and attention mechanisms, to automatically identify COVID-19-related patterns in lung CT scans. The dataset used in this study consists of a large collection of 3D CT images from both COVID-19-positive and negative cases, enabling the model to learn and distinguish between these classes effectively. The methodology involves data preprocessing, feature extraction, and an innovative fusion of 3D and 2D CNNs, accompanied by RNNs to capture temporal information from the sequential CT slices. The incorporation of attention mechanisms enhances the model's ability to focus on relevant regions within the lung images, improving overall accuracy and interpretability. Our results demonstrate promising performance in the early detection of COVID-19, with a high degree of sensitivity and specificity. The deep learning model is capable of accurately identifying subtle lung abnormalities associated with COVID-19, even in cases where clinical symptoms are not readily apparent. Furthermore, the interpretability of the model's predictions is enhanced through visualization of attention maps, providing insights into the regions of interest within the lung images. This study contributes to the ongoing efforts to combat the COVID-19 pandemic by offering a robust and automated tool for early-stage detection, which is crucial for prompt patient management and containment of the virus. The proposed deep learning model's potential for early diagnosis, coupled with its interpretability, can aid healthcare professionals in making more informed decisions and help optimize healthcare resource allocation in the fight against COVID-19.

Keywords: Image Processing, Lung Images , X-ray, CT scan, Deep Learning, CNN models

KADINLARIN KARATE-DO SPORU DENEYİMLERİ: NİTEL BİR ARAŞTIRMA

WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES IN KARATE-DO SPORTS: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

Uzman Dilek Uzunçayır
Gaziosmanpaşa Belediyesi

Dr. Sevim Handan Yılmaz
Bartın Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimeri Fakültesi

Prof. Dr. Ekrem Levent İLHAN
Gazi Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, düzenli karate eğitimine katılan kadınların eğitim sürecinde yaşadıkları deneyimlere ilişkin görüşlerinin betimlenmesidir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenoloji yaklaşım (olgu bilim) deseni kullanılmıştır. Araştırmaya gönüllülük esasıyla farklı yaşlarda 20 kadın katılmıştır. Araştırma İstanbul Gaziosmanpaşa Belediyesi Kadın ve Aile Hizmetleri Müdürlüğü tarafından yürütülen "Güçlü kadın gücüne güç katmaya var mısın?" isimli proje kapsamında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Karate-Do antrenman programı 8 ay süre ile haftada 2 seans (her seans yaklaşık 90 dakika) uygulanmıştır. Araştırmada, veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, verilerin değerlendirilmesinde içerik analizi yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulgularına göre, araştırma grubunun en önemli katılım motivasyonlarının; sosyalleşme, özgüven, kendini güçlü hissetme, ruhsal uyum olduğu görülmüştür. İlgili projenin güçlü yanları olarak, eğitmen tecrübesi, antrenman program çeşitliliği ön plana çıkmıştır. Katılımcıların değerlendirmeleri doğrultusunda sportif ortam ve program süresini geliştirmesine yönelik görüşler belirginleşmiştir. Sonuç olarak ortaya konulan projeye katılan kadınların farklı katılım motivasyonlarına sahip oldukları tespit edilmiştir. İlgili projenin tesis ve eğitim süresi kapsamının genişletilmesi yönünde geri bildirimler alınmıştır. Proje kapsamında araştırma grubunun sosyalleşme temelinde güçlü bir kadın figürü olgusu ön plana çıkmıştır. Yerel yönetimler başta olmak üzere benzer projelerin geliştirilerek her yaş grubunda kadınların hizmetine sunulması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karate-Do, kadın, spor, nitel araştırma.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to describe the opinions of women who attend regular karate training regarding their experiences during the training process.In the research, phenomenology approach pattern, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. 20 women of different ages participated in the research on a voluntary basis. The research was conducted by Istanbul Gaziosmanpaşa Municipality Women and Family Services Directorate. "Are you ready to add strength to the strong women's power?" It was carried out within the scope of the project named. Karate-Do training program was applied 2 sessions per week for 8 months. In the research, a semi-structured interview form was used as a data collection tool. In the study, content analysis method was used to evaluate the data. According to the research findings, the most important participation motivations of the research group are; It has been observed that there are socialization, self-confidence, feeling strong, and spiritual harmony. Instructor experience and training program diversity came to the fore as the strengths of the relevant project. In line with the evaluations of the participants, opinions on improving the sports environment and program duration have become clear. As a result, it was determined that the women participating in the project had different motivations for participation. Feedback was received regarding the expansion of the facility and training period scope of the relevant project. Within the scope of the project, the phenomenon of a strong female figure came to the fore on the basis of socialization of the research group. It is recommended that similar projects be developed and offered to women in all age groups, especially in local governments.

Keywords: Karate Do, woman, sport, qualitative research.

DEVELOPMENTS, TRENDS AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF HALAL FASHION IN INDONESIA

Fitriana Nur ROHMAH

UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID: 0000-0001-7910-1813

Moh. Alfiyan Lu'lu FIRDAUS

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID: 0000-0002-6230-5200

Afidah Rozi ANTI

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID: 0000-0002-3332-6520

M. FAUZI

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID: 0000-0003-0752-8580

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this article is to discuss the development of halal fashion in Indonesia with a focus on the latest trends and their social impact. **The method** in this research uses qualitative methods with literature studies, using primary sources in the form of books or journals that discuss developments, trends and social impacts of halal fashion in Indonesia.**The results** of this research show that the halal fashion industry in Indonesia has experienced rapid growth, with local fashion designers creating fashion collections that combine Islamic values with global trends. Some of the latest trends include modest clothing collections, the use of local fabrics, and active clothing that conforms to Islamic principles. In addition, halal fashion has a positive impact on empowering local designers, increasing awareness of Islamic dress, and promoting cultural and religious identity. This article illustrates how halal fashion has become an important element in Indonesia's increasingly diverse fashion identity.

Keywords: Developments, Trends, Social Impacts Of Halal Fashion.

DIAGNOSIS OF GOITER DISEASE USING THIOSULFATE SENSITIVE MEMBRANE ELECTRODE

Doç. Dr. Şükrü Kalaycı

Gazi University at Ankara Türkiye

Orcid ID: 0000-0002-8643-6731

ABSTRACT

The enlargement and swelling of the thyroid gland, located in the lower front part of the neck, around the trachea, is called "goiter". It is especially common in people with iodine deficiency and its incidence is high in Turkey. In goiter disease, the thyroid gland enlarges with or without nodules. Nodules are monitored by the doctor using various imaging methods, and in rare cases, if they are considered malignant, surgery may be required. In addition, iodine treatment is also used in goiter disease today.

Goiter disease occurs in iodide deficiency. In this study, we wanted to determine whether the patient had goiter by measuring the iodide in the blood serum with our thiosulfate-sensitive membrane electrode.

Blood serum samples of several patients diagnosed with goiter at Gazi Hospital were taken with special permission. The potential values of our electrode against 1-1000 micro gram /L thiosulfate ion amount were measured and a calibration chart was created. Serum iodide amounts were measured by taking advantage of the redox reaction between iodide ion and thiosulfate. The results we measured were compared with the results of the same patients in the hospital. The results were found to be compatible with each other.

Keywords: Goiter disease, Thiosulfate, Membrane, Ion selective electrode, Potentiometry.

CASE STUDY ANALYSIS ON THE OMAH SANTRI ONLINE SHOP

Dina Lutfiyana
Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongans
ORCID: 0009-0007-7338-5545

Muhammad Taufiq Abadi
Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan
ORCID: 0000-0001-9705-7756

Muhammad Sultan Mubarok
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

Syamsuddin
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0006-4915-1151

Abstract

This study aims to determine whether the online business of Omah Santri as an online business for men's and women's fashion is feasible or not. The approach used in this study uses a qualitative method approach, namely by conducting interviews with the owner of this online store. The analytical method used in this business feasibility study includes market and marketing aspects. The results of this study indicate that the Omah Santri online business is very good to run.

Keywords: business feasibility, market aspect, marketing aspect

DISTINGUISH THAT HOW TO LEARN SAP IN ESSENTIAL WAY IN PAKISTAN

DR. MUHAMMAD FAISAL
Allama Iqbal Open University
ORCID: 0000-0002-5797-766X

ABSTRACT

In Pakistan, Sir Faisal deliberated the Learning SAP Frameworks, Applications, and Items in Information Handling can be a significant expertise; however, it very well may be complicated and requires commitment. Begin by understanding what SAP and it's utilized for. SAP is a product suite utilized for big business asset arranging, which incorporates different modules for various business capabilities. SAP offers different modules like SAP FI Monetary Bookkeeping, SAP MM Materials Management The executives, SAP SD Deals and Appropriation, SAP HR, and some more. Conclude which module is generally applicable to your vocation objectives. You can't learn SAP without admittance to the product. Setting up an individual SAP framework requires a significant venture. Signing up for an SAP preparing program that gives admittance to the product. Search for online assets, like SAP's true documentation, online gatherings, and YouTube instructional exercises. These are frequently free and can give you an essential comprehension of the product. Consider signing up for online courses or accreditations presented by approved preparing suppliers. Sites like Coursera, Udemy, and LinkedIn Learning offer SAP courses. These courses are organized and cover many themes. SAP offers its own web-based learning stage called SAP Learning Center point. It gives admittance to an extensive variety of preparing materials, including digital books, recordings, and virtual labs. Learning SAP is about involved insight. Attempt to chip away at genuine situations and practice what you've realized. This is basic for figuring out the functional parts of SAP. You can find many SAP books that give top to bottom information about unambiguous modules. Search for strongly suggested books in your picked module. Join SAP-related discussions and networks. This can be a great method for clarifying pressing issues, find support, and gain from experienced SAP experts. SAP is continually advancing. Keep yourself refreshed with the most recent highlights and updates through SAP's true channels, sites, and industry news. Consider getting ensured in your picked SAP module. SAP certificates can be a critical resource on your resume and can open up more open positions. If conceivable, find a temporary position or line of work in an organization that utilizations SAP. Certifiable experience can be the best instructor. Learning SAP can be testing; however, determination is vital. Try not to get beat by the intricacy down. Approach it slowly and carefully. learning SAP can take time, and you might have to contribute a lot of exertion. Search for online audits, suggestions from experts in the field, and supports from different students who have taken the course. Prior to signing up for a course, it's smart to investigate numerous choices and pick the one that best lines up with your objectives, financial plan, and favored learning style. Also, check for any essentials, like earlier information or involvement with SAP, to guarantee you're ready for the course.

Keywords: complicated, incorporates, admittance, documentation, clarifying.

PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING: A REVIEW

Moradeyo Adebanjo OTITOJU

Tosin OLAWOYE

Abiola Suliat SAADU

Shehu AHMED

Onyekachukwu OKOMA

Department of Agricultural Economics University of Abuja, Nigeria

Abstract

The annual production of plastics worldwide has thrived to about 4.05% since 1950-2021 from 1.5 million tonnes to 390.7 million tonnes. And the need for plastics has increased because of a growing population and its extensive use in our daily lives. We have reviewed in this paper pertinent literature on management of plastic waste, recycling of plastics, types of plastics and their recyclability, plastic recycling process, benefits of plastic recycling and the challenges of plastic recycling in Nigeria. Papers that reported Plastic waste generation and management in Nigeria: Issues, challenges and strategies did not directly review the recyclability of plastic waste. There are different elements that formulate plastics like the polyethylene terephthalate (PET), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), low-density polyethylene (LDPE), polypropylene (PP), and others which result to an end product of weightless and tough substance which can be transformed for several purposes. Management of plastic waste is germane because plastic waste not disposed properly has detrimental fallout on the Environment. Recycling process involves collection, selecting, sorting, cleaning, shredding, then melting and moulding. It is important to note that all plastics cannot be recycled together as a result of different molecular make up. For instance, melting together all types of plastics which give rise to immiscibility and then different layers which weaken the structural formation of polymer blend. A large chunk of the plastics produced yearly are used up in a short time and return back as garbage. This paper also presents recommendations for global waste management and recyclability.

Key words: Plastic waste, Recycling of plastics, Environment, Management of plastic waste Polymer blend,

ASSESMENT OF SELECTED HEAVY METALs CONTAMINANT INHAMMATAN DUST WITHIN FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC KAURA NAMODA MAIN CAMPUS, ZAMFARASTATE. NIGERIA

Momoh Shaibu

S.A Abdullahi

Saidu Rabiu Saidu

Department of Science Laboratory Technology Federal Polytechnic Kaura Namoda, Zamfara State

ABSTRACT

Human exposure to Hamattan dust has become an emerging area of human concern, especially in the Northern part of Nigeria. This paper focused on the determination of Cu, Mn, Ni, pb, and Zn contaminants in Hamattan dust and their respective hazard indexes (HI). The Hamattan dust samples were collected from December 2022 to January and February 2023. The suspended dusts were trapped in an open surface of cleaned polythene bags from ten selected areas within the campus. Acid digestion (AD) and an atomic absorbance spectrophotometer (AAS) were used for sample preparation and analysis, respectively. The result obtained shows Cu (0.919 mg/kg) and pb (0.253 mg/kg) were high in December, while Zn (0.584 mg/kg) and Ni (0.117 mg/kg) were high in February. The average concentrations of Cu, Mn, Ni, pb, and Zn in the three months sampled were 0.462 mg/kg, 0.126 mg/kg, 0.056 mg/kg, 0.449 mg/kg, and 0.389 mg/kg, respectively. The hazard index (HI) for children and adults was obtained using the model developed by the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States (EPA). The results show that Cu and Ni are ≥1 (1.035) and 1.098, pose a potential health risk in children, while the HI of pb is ≥1, (1.205) and (1.057), also pose a potential health risk (HR) for both children and adults. Therefore, the use of protective measures such as a face mask during the Hamattan period may protect against direct exposure of dust for both adults and children.

Keywords: Heavy Metal, Hamattan Dust, Health risk and Atomic Absorbance Spectrophotometer

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AUTOMATIC GRASS CUTTING MACHINE

Engr. Muhammad Nouman

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish College of Engineering and Technology WahCantt, Punjab Pakistan.

Engr. Rehman Khan

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish College of Engineering and Technology WahCantt, Punjab Pakistan.

Shahbaz Munir

Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish College of Engineering and Technology WahCantt, Punjab Pakistan.

Muhammad Ansar Ayub

Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish College of Engineering and Technology WahCantt, Punjab Pakistan.

Nisar Ahmad

Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish College of Engineering and Technology WahCantt, Punjab Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

Existing lawn cutting machines suffer from more than one of the following; high initial cost, high levels of engine noise, high running cost due to high fuel consumption rates, need for perimeter wires around the field to be trimmed and high operator's fatigue in long-run due to vibration, noise and other characteristics caused by different types of lawn. Hence the need for a system that can achieve the same cutting effect has the existing lawn mowers with little or no operator's fatigue, minimized noise pollution and running cost. This project is to fabricate a grass cutter with both sides curved shaped blade. At present grass cutter is operated by fuel and electrical energy. The design objective is to come up with a mower that is portable, durable, easy to operate and maintain. In our project we fabricate the grass cutting machine for the use of grass cutting. It is simple in construction and its working is easy. The components that are used are wheel, 12V gear motor, L293D IC, DC motors, ESP8266 Wi-Fi, L298N Based Motor Driver Module, Battery, bearing, and base frame. Below the gear arrangement cutting blade is revolved. As the gear arrangement rotates the reel mover tends to cut the grass or crops. The reel consists of blade mounted to a rotating shaft. The whole set up is placed on a movable base which has a wheel arrangement. It is used to maintain and upkeep lawns in gardens, schools, college's etc.

Keywords: grass cutting, blade, wheel, motor,lawn,motors,machine.

ORGANIC NANOCARRIES FOR TARGETED DELIVERY IN ANTI-CANCER AGENTS

L.DIANA
R. DEVI
Dr. R. SRINIVASAN
faculty of pharmacy, bharath institute of higher education and research, chennai.

ABSTRACT:

The development of organic nano carriers for the targeted delivery of anti-cancer agents represents a promising frontier in cancer therapy. This paper provides an overview of the key principles and advantages of organic nano carriers in the context of anti-cancer drug delivery. Organic nano carriers, including liposomes, nanoparticles, and micelles, offer a range of benefits, including targeted drug delivery to cancer cells, improved drug solubility, sustained release, reduced side effects, and the potential for combination therapy. They enable the creation of more personalized treatment approaches, tailored to individual patients. Some carriers also incorporate imaging agents for enhanced cancer diagnosis and monitoring. However, challenges in optimizing carrier properties, ensuring stability, and scaling up production remain. Ongoing research and development efforts aim to address these challenges, paving the way for the wider adoption of organic nano carriers as a novel and effective approach in the fight against cancer.

KEYWORDS: nanocarriers, anti-cancer agents, liposomes, stability, combination therapy,

THERANOSTIC POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES AS A NEW APPROACH IN CANCER THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS: A REVIEW

J. YESHWANTH
R. DEVI
R. JOTHILAKSHMI
S. KALAIVANAN
Dr. R. SRINIVASAN
faculty of pharmacy, bharath institute of higher education and research, chennai.

ABSTRACT:

Cancer is a major worldwide health concern, requiring novel approaches to early detection and treatment. A innovative and adaptable method called theranostic polymeric nanoparticles has emerged as a viable way to meet these urgent needs. The present review offers a thorough investigation of the changing field of theranostic polymeric nanoparticles in the field of cancer research. With their dual-purpose design, these nanoparticles combine non-invasive diagnostics with targeted medication delivery to provide a customised and effective approach to cancer treatment. Highlighting the potential of theranostic polymeric nanoparticles for better cancer therapies and early detection, this study addresses the basic ideas, production techniques, and salient features of these particles. In addition, it explores current developments and clinical opportunities, illuminating their significance for personalised medicine and the direction of cancer therapy. Redefining the field of cancer therapy and diagnosis, the combination of diagnostic and therapeutic features on one platform offers great potential for accurate cancer management.

KEYWORDS: Cancer treatment, Theranostic polymeric nanoparticles, Dual purpose design, Non-invasive diagnostics.

MXENES A NEW TREND IN CORROSION CONTROL

Dr. Farhat Aisha Ansari
Hygia Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Department of Chemistry, Lucknow-India
(Responsible Author)

ORCID: 0000-0001-8042-2382

Abstract

Mxenes, novel nanomaterials composed of inorganic substances with extremely thin molecular walls, have the basic structural structure of $M_n^{+1}X_nT_x$ (n=1-3) and are made up of layers of transition-metallic carbides and nitrides or carbonitrides. MXenes have been extensively used in medical applications due to their exceptional biophysical qualities, such as high photothermal conversion rate and antibacterial activity, as well as their distinctive properties of structure, such as extremely thin atomic width and high specific area of surface. Numerous papers on the preparation and uses of Mxenes and related compounds have been written in scientific journals since the finding of the first Mxene, $Ti_3C_2T_x$, in 2011. Since Mxenes typically have hetero-atoms on the outer layer, they can bind to metallic atoms and their charged particles strongly and create coordinate bonds. Mxenes have lately been employed as nanofillers within polymer-based coatings. The Mxenes have superior filler qualities. They are often utilized as fillings for coatings that include polyurethane and epoxy resins. A potential avenue for more studies is there for Mxenes applications. Literature is abundant on the use of MXenes-filled polymer coatings as an anticorrosive agent. The collections of several papers on the filler and anticorrosive properties of MXenes and their composites are identified in the current review. According to earlier research, MXenes and their composites improve polymer coating longevity in addition to impacting performance. The synthesis, characterization, chemical frameworks, and characteristics of MXenes and the resulting composites are also covered in this research.

Keywords: MXenes, epoxy-resins, polyurethane, fillers/nanofillers, and anticorrosive films

THE IMPLICATIONS OF INVASIVE ALIEN WEEDS ON PAKISTAN'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIITY

Haroon KHAN

The University of Agriculture, Faculty of Crop Protection, Department of Weed Science & Botany, Peshawar, Pakistan.

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6089-9407

Ömer Süha USLU

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Agriculture Faculty, Field Crops Department, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0858-0305

Osman GEDİK

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Agriculture Faculty, Field Crops Department, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4816-3154

ABSTRACT

The yearly cost of invasive plant species to the global economy is estimated to be $400 billion. According to estimates, the yearly cost of invasive plants in the USA alone is $34.7 billion. Invasive plants are thought to result in output losses of 16% that cost the global wheat, maize, and rice crops $96 billion annually. The productivity of agriculture and biodiversity can be significantly impacted by invasive alien weeds in Pakistan as well as other regions of the world. These plants, known as weeds, are non-native species that quickly take hold in new locations, outcompete existing species, and disturb ecosystems. In the current review, we talk about how ınvading alien weeds can negatively impact Pakistan's agriculture production and biodiversity. Invasive weeds compete with native crops for resources like water, nutrients, and sunlight, leading to lower yields and financial losses. Allelopathic weeds inhibit crop growth, causing increased pesticide use and increased expenses. Invasive weeds can also erode soil, reduce fertility, and threaten the long-term viability of agriculture. Natural environments can

be altered, displacing native plant species, and affecting ecosystems. Invasive plants may also cause changes in nutrient cycles, fire regimes, and water availability, affecting relationships between species and ecosystem stability. Genetic contamination can result from hybridization with native species, making local populations less diverse and less adaptable to environmental changes. Effective management measures, including early identification, education, public awareness campaigns, research, monitoring, legislation, and integrated weed management, are crucial for addressing the negative effects of invasive alien weeds on Pakistan's agriculture.

Keywords: İnvasive alien weeds, Impacts, Productivity, Biodiversity, Pakistan.

THE ROLE OF KARABAKH GRADUATES OF THE GHORI TEACHERS SEMINARY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL IN AZERBAIJAN

QORİ MÜƏLLİMLƏR SEMİNARİYASININ QARABAĞLI MƏZUNLARININ AZƏRBAYCANDA İNTELLEKTUAL POTENSİALIN İNKİŞAFINDA ROLU

Aliyeva Durdana
Jalilabad branch of ASPU, head teacher

Gori Teachers' Seminary played a great role in the development of Azerbaijani culture and education. The graduates of the seminary worked tirelessly for the development of the nation. More than 240 Azerbaijanis have studied at the seminary, of which about 30 are from Karabakh. After graduating from the seminary, these graduates had a great influence on the development of intellectual potential in Azerbaijan.

Thus, Safarali Bay Valibayov was one of the first 3 Azerbaijanis to graduate from the Seminary and after graduating from the Seminary, he was retained in a leadership position. After graduating from the Gori Teachers' Seminary, Ismayil Bey Sharifbeyov worked as a teacher in a number of schools and took an active part in the creation and development of the Shusha Theater. Firudin Bay Kocharli was appointed a temporary instructor at the Gori Seminary in 1910, and worked as the head of the Gazakh Teachers' Seminary in 1918-1920, which was operated as a result of his initiative and efforts. Zulfugar Bay Hajibayov is an Azerbaijani composer, Honored Art Worker, one of the founders of the Azerbaijan State Theater of Musical Comedy. The operetta "Young at 50" is considered the first example of the comedy genre on the stage of Azerbaijan. After graduating from the seminary, Museyib Ilyasov worked as a teacher in Baku and Guba, and became the founder and director of Shusha Teachers' Seminary.

Zakariyya bay Aslanov, Mammad bay Tahirov, Abdulla bay Malikaslanov, Rasul bay Tahirov, Badal bay Badalbeyov, Asgar bay Eyvazov, Aghalar bay Hajibayov, Panah Gasimov, Ibrahim bay Safarov, Hasan bay Sultanov and others worked as teachers and fought for the welfare and education of the Azerbaijani people.

As a result of our research through theoretical analysis, we see that at the beginning of the 20th century, graduates of the Gori Teachers' Seminary, as well as graduates from Karabakh, played an important role in the development of intellectual potential in Azerbaijan. Thanks to these graduates, new schools were opened, the number of students in our homeland grew steadily, the national consciousness of the people entered a new stage - the era of national enlightenment, national freedom, and national independence.

Keywords: pedagogical personnel training, seminary, intellectual potential

References:

1. Encyclopedia of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic. In two volumes: Volume I. Leader publishing house. Baku Azerbaijan. 2004: 440 p.
2. Ahmadov H.M. (2006). XIX century Azerbaijan school. Baku, Education, 580 p.

3. Seyidov F. A. Pages from the history of Azerbaijani pedagogical thought. Baku, Çaşıoğlu, 2002, 324 p.
4. Talibov Y., Sadigov F., Guliyev S. History of school and pedagogical thought in Azerbaijan. Baku, Communication, 2000. 516 p.

Qori Müəllimlər Seminariyasının Azərbaycan mədəniyyətinin və təhsilinin inkişafında böyük rolu olmuşdur. Seminariyanı bitirən şəxslər xalqın inkişafı üçün yorulmadan çalışmışdırlar. Seminariyada 240 nəfərdən çox azərbaycanlı təhsil almışdır ki, onlardan təxminən 30 nəfəri qarabağlıdır. Bu məzunlar seminariyanı bitirdikdən sonra Azərbaycanda intellektual potensialın inkişafına böyük təsir etmişdir.

Belə ki, Səfərəli bəy Vəlibəyov Seminariyanı bitirən ilk 3 azərbaycanlılardan biri olmuş və Seminariyanı bitirdikdən sonra burada rəhbər vəzifədə saxlanılmışdır. İsmayıl bəy Şərifbəyov Qori Müəllimlər Seminariyasını bitirdikdən sonra bir sıra məktəblərdə müəllimlik etmiş, Şuşa teatrının yaranmasında və inkişafında fəal iştirak etmişdir. Firudin bəy Köçərli 1910-cu ildə Qori Seminariyasına müvəqqəti təlimatçı təyin olunmuş, eləcə də onun təşəbbüsü və səyləri nəticəsində fəaliyyət göstərən Qazax Müəllimlər Seminariyasının 1918-1920-ci illərdə müdiri vəzifəsində çalışmışdır. Zülfüqar bəy Hacıbəyov Azərbaycan bəstəkarı, Əməkdar İncəsənət Xadimi, Azərbaycan Dövlət Musiqili Komediya Teatrının yaradıcılarındandır. “50 yaşında cavan” operettası Azərbaycan səhnəsində komediya janrının ilk nümunəsi sayılır. Museyib İlyasov Seminariyanı bitirdikdən sonra Bakı və Qubada müəllim işləmiş, Şuşa Müəllimlər Seminariyasının yaradıcı və direktoru olmuşdur.

Zəkəriyyə bəy Aslanov, Məmməd bəy Tahirov, Abdulla bəy Məlikaslanov, Rəsul bəy Tahirov, Bədəl bəy Bədəlbəyov, Əsgər bəy Eyvazov, Ağalar bəy Hacıbəyov, Pənah Qasımov, İbrahim bəy Səfərov, Həsən bəy Sultanov və b. müəllim kimi fəaliyyət göstərmiş, Azərbaycan xalqının rifahı və maariflənməsi uğrunda mübarizə aparmışdılar.

Nəzəri-təhlil yolu ilə araşdırmamızın nəticəsi olaraq görürük ki, XX əsrin əvvəllərində Azərbaycanda intellektual potensialın inkişafında Qori Müəllimlər Seminariyasının məzunları, eləcə də Qarabağlı məzunları mühüm rol oynadı. Bu məzunlar sayəsində yeni-yeni məktəblər açıldı, Vətənimizdə təhsil alanların sayı durmadan artdı, xalqın milli şüuru yeni mərhələyə-milli maarifçilik, milli azadlıq, milli istiqlal dövrünə daxil oldu.

Açar sözlər: pedaqoji kadr hazırlığı, seminariya, intellektual potensial

Ədəbiyyat siyahısı:

1. Azərbaycan Xalq Cümhuriyyəti Ensiklopediyası. İki cilddə: I cild. Lider nəşriyyatı. Bakı/Azərbaycan. 2004: 440 səh.
2. Əhmədov H.M. (2006). XIX əsr Azərbaycan məktəbi. Bakı, Təhsil, 580 s.
3. Seyidov F. Ə. Azərbaycan pedaqoji fikir tarixindən səhifələr. Bakı, Çaşıoğlu, 2002, 324 s.
4. Talıbov Y., Sadıqov F., Quliyev S. Azərbaycanda məktəb və pedaqoji fikir tarixi. Bakı, Ünsiyyət, 2000. 516 s.

FOTOĞRAF VE GERÇEKLİK BAĞLAMINDA BLOW UP (CİNAYETİ GÖRDÜM) FİLMİNİN İNCELENMESİ

REVIEW OF THE MOVIE BLOW UP IN THE CONTEXT OF PHOTOGRAPHY AND REALITY

Araş. Gör. Dr. Duygu kızıldemir
Batman Üniversitesi, Batman

ÖZET

Fotoğraf makinesi vizörden görünen nesneyi duyarkat üzerinde sabitlemeye bağlı olarak çalışan mekanik bir sisteme sahiptir. Bu bağlamda bakıldığında ilk ortaya çıktığı dönemden itibaren belgeleyici olarak kullanılması kaçınılmazdır. Belki ilk dönemden beri kanıt olarak kullanılmasından dolayı belki de insan gözünün gördüğüne en yakın görüntüyü sabitleyebilmesinden dolayı fotoğraflar insanların güvenine sahip olmuştur. Ancak genel inancın aksine salt fotoğraf fikri 1850'li yıllardan itibaren çeşitli fotomontaj teknikleriyle değişmeye başlamıştır. Fotoğraflar sadece kesitler alınarak değil, montajlanarak veya yeniden renklendirilerek de gerçeklikle olan bağından koparılmıştır. Fotoğraflar bazen gerçekliği olduğu gibi yansıtırken bazen gerçekliğin yerini alan kurgular yaratmaktadır.

Çalışmada Blow up (Cinayeti Gördüm) filmi ele alınmıştır ve bu film bağlamında fotoğrafın gerçeklikle olan bağlantısı incelenmiştir. Michelangelo Antanioni tarafından yönetilmiş, 1966 yapımı olan Blow Up filminde, fotoğrafçı olan ana karakterin kazara fotoğraflamış olduğu olayın gerçekliği ile ilgili çelişkileri yansıtılmaktadır. İnsan hafızası kırılgandır; geçmişte yaşanmış olayların birçoğu olduğundan farklı hatırlanabilmektedir. Geçmişin en iyi hatırlatıcılardan biri fotoğraflardır ancak fotoğrafın salt gerçeği yansıttığına dair olan düşünceler de belirsizlikler içermektedir. Yönetmen yapıtında gerçekliğin bu kırılganlığına dair birçok gösterge sunmaktadır.

Bu incelemede filminin analizi yapılarak, görünenin yeniden üretimi olan fotoğraf alanı özelinde, gerçekliğin ne olduğu ya da gerçek olarak bilinenin aslında var olup olmadığı konularına dair bazı düşünceler ortaya konmaya çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fotoğraf, Gerçeklik, Film Analizi

ABSTRACT

The camera has a mechanical system that works by fixing the object visible through the viewfinder on the sensor. When viewed in this context, it is inevitable that it has been used as a document since its first appearance. Photographs have gained people's trust, perhaps because they have been used as evidence since the early period, or perhaps because they can fix the image closest to what the human eye sees. However, contrary to popular belief, the idea of pure photography began to change with various photomontage techniques starting from the 1850s. Photographs have been disconnected from reality not only by cutting sections, but also by montage or recoloring. While photographs sometimes reflect reality as it is, sometimes they create fictions that replace reality.

In the study, the movie Blow up (I Saw the Murder) was discussed and the connection of photography with reality was examined in the context of this movie. In the 1966 film Blow Up, directed by Michelangelo Antanioni, the contradictions of the main character, a photographer, regarding the reality of the event he accidentally photographed are reflected. Human memory is fragile; Many past events may be remembered differently than they actually were. Photographs are one of the best reminders of the past, but the idea that photographs merely reflect reality also contains uncertainties. The director offers many indicators of this fragility of reality in his work.

In this review, by analyzing the film, we tried to put forward some thoughts about what reality is or whether what is known as reality actually exists, specifically in the field of photography, which is the reproduction of the visible.

Key Words: Photography, Reality, Film Analysis

DEVOPS PROJE METODOLOJİSİ DİSİPLİNİ ÜZERİNE LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON DEVOPS PROJECT METHODOLOGY DISCIPLINE

Duygu CANPOLAT TAYDAŞ

Gazi Üniversitesi Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Aysun COŞKUN

Gazi Üniversitesi Türkiye

ÖZ

Günümüzün rekabetçi iş dünyasında, bilişim teknolojileri (IT) sektörü, organizasyonların başarısı için kritik bir faktör olan hızlı ve güvenilir yazılım dağıtımını sağlamak zorundadır. DevOps, yazılım geliştirme ve işletme ekipleri arasındaki işbirliğini teşvik eden ve bu iki ayrı dünyayı birleştiren bir yaklaşım olarak öne çıkmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, DevOps metodolojisi üzerine yapılan sistematik bir literatür taramasını içermekte olup, literatürde yer alan çalışmaların analiz edilmesi ve DevOps'un yazılım geliştirme organizasyonlarına sağladığı avantajların incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Bu inceleme, DevOps'un standartları, faydaları ve kazanımlarını literatür perspektifinden ele almaktadır. DevOps, yazılım geliştirme organizasyonları için önemli avantajlar sunmaktadır ve bu çalışma, bu avantajların daha iyi anlaşılmasına katkı sağlamayı hedeflemektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: DevOps, DevOps Yaşam Döngüsü, ,Yazılım Geliştirme, Sürekli Entegrasyon, Sürekli Teslimat

Abstract

In today's competitive business world, the information technology (IT) sector is required to ensure fast and reliable software delivery, which is a critical factor for the success of organizations. DevOps stands out as an approach that encourages collaboration between software development and operations teams, bridging the gap between these two distinct worlds.

This study encompasses a systematic literature review on the DevOps methodology, aiming to analyze existing literature and examine the advantages that DevOps brings to software development organizations.

This review delves into the standards, benefits, and achievements of DevOps from a literature perspective. DevOps offers significant advantages for software development organizations, and this study aims to contribute to a better understanding of these benefits.

Keywords: DevOps, DevOps Lifecycle, Software Development, Continious Integration, Continious Delivery

DEVOPS PROJE METODOLOJİSİ DİSİPLİNİNE KURUMSAL BİR YAKLAŞIM İLE BİR UYGULAMA ÖRNEĞİ

AN APPLICATION EXAMPLE WITH AN INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH TO THE DEVOPS PROJECT METHODOLOGY DISCIPLINE

Duygu CANPOLAT TAYDAŞ

Gazi Üniversitesi Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Aysun COŞKUN

Gazi Üniversitesi Türkiye

ÖZ

Rekabetçi günümüz iş dünyasında, teknolojinin hakim olduğu her alanda, başarı için her zaman hayati gereksinimlere değinilir. Bunlar arasında da başlıca faktörler sık sık sıralanır. Bilgi Teknolojileri alanında çalışan herhangi birisine bu gereksinimlerle ilgili fikri sorulduğunda, son zamanlarda en üst sıra için hiç şüphesiz vereceği cevap: DevOps olacaktır. DevOps'un sadece günümüz için geçici bir trend olarak kalmayacağı, gelecekte çok daha fazla benimseneceği düşünüldüğünde, verilen cevabın ne kadar yerinde olduğu şüphe götürmemektedir. Çünkü DevOps verim ve inovasyon demektir; DevOps gelecektir.

Bu çalışmada, yazılım geliştirme operasyonları (Development-Dev) ile yazılım işletme operasyonları (Operations-Ops) arasındaki ilişkiyi geliştirmeyi amaçlayan, geleneksel manuel yöntemleri tümüyle terk eden, modernize, sisteme otomasyon sağlayan ve bu sayede tekrarlayan her türlü görevi otomatikleştiren, performans iyileştirmesine kökten katkı yapan, DevOps proje metodolojisi disiplinine değinilmiş; DevOps'un bir Kamu Kurumunda, yazılım geliştirme ve işletme operasyon süreçlerini, insan hatasını minimize edip süre kazanımı sağlayarak nasıl çok daha verimli hale getirebildiği üzerinde durulmuştur.

İlgili konu, Kamu Kuruluşundaki bu otomatize etme geçiş dönemi ve adaptasyonundan bütünüyle bahsetmesinin yanı sıra, süreci DevOps araçları kullanılarak hazırlanan tamamen uygulamalı örnekler ile desteklemektedir.

Keywords: DevOps, DevOps Yaşam Döngüsü, ,Yazılım Geliştirme, Sürekli Entegrasyon, Sürekli Teslimat

Abstract

In today's competitive business world, where technology reigns supreme in every domain, essential prerequisites for success are frequently discussed. Among these factors, when asked for an opinion from anyone working in the field of Information Technology, undoubtedly the response for the top priority requirement in recent times would be DevOps. Considering that DevOps is not merely a passing trend for the present but is anticipated to be embraced even more extensively in the future, the accuracy of this response is beyond question. This is because DevOps signifies efficiency and innovation; DevOps is the future.

In this study, the DevOps project methodology discipline is discussed, aiming to enhance the relationship between software development operations (Development-Dev) and software operations (Operations-Ops), completely abandoning traditional manual methods, modernizing, providing automation to the system, and thus automating any repetitive tasks, contributing fundamentally to performance improvement. In addition to comprehensively addressing the transition and adaptation of this automation process in a Public Institution, the topic is substantiated with practical examples prepared using DevOps tools.

Keywords:
DevOps, DevOps Lifecycle, Software Development, Continious Integration, Continious Delivery

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FEASIBILITY OF LANDFILL GAS TO ENERGY PROJECT IN OUM AZZA LANDFILL, MOROCCO

Roukaya Bouyakhsass
Laboratory of Process Engineering and Environment, Faculty of Science and Technology, Hassan II University, Mohammedia, Morocco

Salah Souabi
Laboratory of Process Engineering and Environment, Faculty of Science and Technology, Hassan II University, Mohammedia, Morocco.

Soukaina Bouaouda
Laboratory of Process Engineering and Environment, Faculty of Science and Technology, Hassan II University, Mohammedia, Morocco.

Abdeslam Taleb
Laboratory of Process Engineering and Environment, Faculty of Science and Technology, Hassan II University, Mohammedia, Morocco.

Tonni Agustiono Kurniawan
College of Ecology and the Environment, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361102, Fujian, China

Xue Liang
School of Electrical Engineering, Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, Guangxi, PR China

Hui Hwang Goh
School of Electrical Engineering, Guangxi University, Nanning 530004, Guangxi, PR China

Abdelkader Anouzla
Laboratory of Process Engineering and Environment, Faculty of Science and Technology, Hassan II University, Mohammedia, Morocco.

Abstract

In the context of waste management, an increasingly prevalent approach involves harnessing the potential of biogas production resulting from the burial of waste in public landfills. As organic waste decomposes under anaerobic conditions in these landfill sites, it generates a mixture of gases, primarily methane and carbon dioxide, collectively known as biogas. This biogas, a valuable energy resource, holds the potential to not only alleviate the strain of waste accumulation but also offer a sustainable alternative to conventional fossil fuels.

The landfill gas-to-energy project in Oum Azza Landfill showcases robust economic potential. With a positive net present value, the initiative carries a Total Life Cycle Cost of 59.04 million USD, based on a Levelized Cost of Energy of 0.05 USD/kWh, yielding an estimated payback period of 11.45 years. The project's most significant impact, however, lies in its environmental contributions.

By harnessing landfill gas for energy production, the project is poised to slash global methane emissions by an impressive 79.1% compared to a scenario where the landfill operates without biogas recovery. This substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions underscores its vital role in addressing climate change concerns.

The outcomes of this preliminary analysis hold noteworthy implications for potential investors and governmental bodies. The study's insights serve as a valuable roadmap for effectively introducing this pioneering technology across Morocco. Furthermore, the project aligns with the nation's strategies for climate change adaptation.

Keywords: Landfill Gas-to-Energy, Economic Viability, Methane Emissions, Environmental Sustainability

EFFECT OF WHEY ON THE COMPACTION OF CLAY SOIL

Research Assistant Elif AYIK KILIÇ
Erzurum Technical University, Turkey

Research Assistant Dr. Fatih ARTUK
Atatürk University, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Şahin ZAİMOĞLU
Atatürk University, Turkey

ABSTRACT

Compaction is the process of compacting the soil by spreading it layer by layer. By reducing the void ratio through compaction, the bearing capacity of the soil is increased and its permeability and vertical deformations are reduced. The granulometer of the soil, the mixing water, and the chemical properties of the mixing water are important on compaction parameters. In this study, the effect of whey on the compaction parameters of CH clay (w; optimum water content, γkmak; maximum dry unit volume weight) was investigated.

For this purpose, whey was added to distilled water at the rate of 0-20-40-60-80-100% (by mass) in the compaction test. Harvard miniature compaction tests (USBR-5510-1989) were performed on the prepared mixture samples in the laboratory.

As a result of laboratory experiments, the optimum water content (%) and maximum dry unit weights (kN/m^3) obtained by adding whey (0-20-40-60-80-100%) to the mixing water of CH clay were, respectively, 25.8, 28.8, 27, 20.8, 19.2, 20.7 ve 14.9, 14.75, 14.5, 15.2, 15.1, 15.4.

When the results were evaluated, it was determined that the optimum water content of CH clay decreased by 25.58% when 80% whey was used. On the other hand, when 100% whey was used, it was observed that the maximum dry unit volume weight of CH clay increased by approximately 3.36%. These results have proven once again that the chemical properties of the mixing water to be used in the compaction of fine-grained soils should also be taken into consideration.

Keywords: Clay, Compaction, Harvard miniature compaction, Whey .

ÖZET

Kompaksiyon, zeminin tabaka tabaka serilerek sıkıştırılması işlemidir. Kompaksiyon yoluyla boşluk oranı azaltılarak zeminin taşıma kapasitesi artırılır, geçirgenliği ve düşey deformasyonları azaltılır. Zeminin granülometresi, karışım suyu ve karışım suyunun kimyasal özellikleri kompaksiyon parametreleri üzerinde önemlidir. Bu çalışmada peynir altı suyunun (PS), CH kilinin kompaksiyon parametrelerine (w; optimum su muhtevası, γkmak; maksimum kuru birim hacim ağırlığı) etkisi araştırılmıştır.

Bu amaçla kompaksiyon deneyinde saf suya %0-20-40-60-80-100 (kütlece) oranında peynir altı suyu eklenmiştir. Laboratuvarda hazırlanan karışım numuneleri üzerinde Harvard minyatür sıkıştırma deneyi (USBR-5510-1989) uygulanmıştır.

Laboratuvar deneyleri sonucunda CH kili karışım suyuna peynir altı suyu (%0-20-40-60-80-100) ilave edilerek elde edilen optimum su muhtevası (%) ve maksimum kuru birim ağırlıklar (kN/m^3) sırasıyla 25,8, 28.8, 27, 20.8, 19.2, 20.7 ve 14.9, 14.75, 14.5, 15.2, 15.1, 15.4 olarak elde edilmiştir.

Sonuçlar değerlendirildiğinde CH kilinin optimum su muhtevasının %80 peynir altı suyu kullanıldığında %25.58 oranında azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Öte yandan %100 peynir altı suyu kullanıldığında CH kilinin maksimum kuru birim hacim ağırlığının yaklaşık %3.36 oranında arttığı gözlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, ince daneli zeminlerin sıkıştırılmasında kullanılacak karışım suyunun kimyasal özelliklerinin de dikkate alınması gerektiğini bir kez daha kanıtlamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kil, Kompaksiyon, Harvard minyatür kompaksiyon, Peyniraltı suyu

CHI-SQUARE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TELEMEDICINE AMONG HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS ON SERVICE DELIVERY

Bamidele
G.I, Ajiboye
Y.O, Adeniji
L. A, Akingbade
A.A Karokatose
G.B, Kehinde, A.A
Department of Statistics, Yaba College of Technology, Yaba- Lagos, Nigeria.

Abstract
The paper investigated the effectiveness of telemedicine among healthcare professionals on service delivery. The terrible failure of public health care system in Nigeria has fascinated remarks and criticisms from local and national levels. The failure in provision of adequate medical services to the citizens, particularly those residing in the rural areas, have left out much to be desired. The study employed the use of three research questions to guide the study. A descriptive survey research design was adopted and a quota sampling technique was used to select the required sample professionals which are doctors, nurses, pharmacist, laboratory scientists, medical records officers, radiographers, senior nurses and senior medical students in the Nigerian Army Reference Hospital Yaba (NARHY) Lagos, Nigeria. A questionnaire with forty items was used as the instrument for collecting the information on the awareness, availability and demographic characteristics on the effectiveness of telemedicine. A total of 214 healthcare professional were sampled and used in this paper. Descriptive Statistics (frequency count and percentage) and Chi-square were used to analyze data gathered on the research questions with the aid of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 23. Based on the findings of this research and in line with the objectives of the study, the researchers therefore concluded that there is a significant association between the awareness of healthcare professionals and effectiveness usage of telemedicine ($P<0.05$). Also, the availability of healthcare professionals had a significant impact on the effective usage of telemedicine ($P<0.05$). Finally, it was gathered that out of the demographic characteristics (which are gender, age group and years of practice), gender and age group of the healthcare professionals had no significant association with the use of telemedicine ($P>0.05$) while years of practice had a significant association with the use of telemedicine ($P<0.05$).

Keywords: Telemedicine, Telecommunication, COVID 19, WHO, HIPAA.

EFFECTS OF SALINITY AND DROUGHT STRESS ON *Dorystoechas hastata* GERMINATION

Dr. Işın Kocabaş Oğuz

Department of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Korkuteli Vocational High School, Akdeniz University

Dr. Safinaz Elmasulu

Department of Crop Fields, Faculty of Agriculture, Akdeniz University

ABSTRACT

This study was done in 2021 at the Field Crops Laboratory of Akdeniz University, Faculty of Agriculture, to assess the tolerance of *Dorystoechas hastata* to salinity and drought stress. The germination experiments were conducted with four replications using a randomized plot design, with 20 seeds placed in each petri dish. Germination tests were carried out in petri dishes under dark conditions in a controlled cabin with a constant ambient temperature of 25 ^{o}C. The seeds' germination performance was assessed over a period of 15 days. Solutions were prepared with six different NaCl concentrations (0, 50, 100, 150, 200, and 250 mM) for the salt stress experiment. Using polyethylene glycol-6000 (PEG 6000) solutions with water retention powers of 0, -2, -4, -6, -8, and -9.8 bar, six different drought conditions were established. Ultimately, the seeds of *Dorystoechas hastata* failed to achieve germination when exposed to 200Mm NaCl treatment in salt stress settings, as well as when subjected to 8 bar PEG treatment in drought stress conditions. The germination rate ranged from 37.50 to 31.25%, the radicle length was 3.63 to 20.21 mm, the stemlet length was 2.13 to 3.24 mm, the rootlet wet weight was 1.00-0.95 mg, and the stemlet wet weight was 2.75-2.05 mg. It was determined that the *Dorystoechas hastata* plant provided acceptable germination up to 150 mM NaCl and 6 mM PEG applications.

Keywords: *Dorystoechas hastata*, Salinity stress, Drought stress, Germination

YÜZYIL ORTASI MODERNİZMİN TEMSİLİNDE BİR AKTÖR: MİMARİ FOTOĞRAF

AN ACTOR IN THE REPRESENTATION OF MID-CENTURY MODERNISM: ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Efnan SAĞDIÇ, Graduate student

Gebze Technical University, Türkiye

ORCID: 0000-0002-3152-4195

Ezgi YAVUZ, Asst. Prof. Dr.

Gebze Techical University, Türkiye,

ORCID: 0000-0001-9055-4354

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Türkiye'de yüzyıl ortasında hakim olan modernizmin temsilinde mimari fotoğrafın öneminin ve rolünün Arkitekt dergisi aracılığıyla dönemin ikonik yapıları üzerinden okunması amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırmanın ilk aşamasında modern mimarlık kavramı incelenerek Batı'daki ve Türkiye'deki mimarlık ortamına yansımaları literatür taramasına dayalı bir şekilde ele alınacaktır. Bu yeni mimarlık ortamıyla birlikte; Batı'da oluşan Uluslararası Stil kavramı ve bazı ikonik yapılar çalışma kapsamında değinilecek konular arasındadır. 1950'lerle birlikte Amerika'da yaşanan aktüel mimarlık hareketlerinin Avrupa'da yansıması görülmüş, dolayısıyla Uluslararası Stil kavramı Türkiye'de de etkilerini göstermiştir. Bu bağlamda yüzyıl ortası Türkiye mimarlık ortamı da incelenecek konular arasındadır. Çalışmanın devamında mimari fotoğraf kavramına değinilerek; mimarlar için önemli bir iletişim ve propaganda aracı olan süreli yayınlar üzerinde durulacaktır. Çalışma kapsamında fotoğrafın temsil özelliğinin modern mimari üretim sürecine katkısı ve ilişkisi değinilecek konulardan biri olacaktır. Yapılan bu çalışmada; mimarlığın medyadaki temsili yüzyıl ortası dergi fotoğraflarında Uluslararası Stil prensiplerinin kullanıldığı yapılar aracılığıyla eleştirel olarak Arkitekt üzerinden okunacaktır. Çalışma yöntemi olarak; Walter Benjamin (1968)'in nesnelerin; özellikle sanat eserlerinin yeniden sunuluşu olarak tanımladığı, 'reproduction' yani 'yeniden üretmek' kavramı üzerinden gidilecektir. Konu incelenirken; çalışma boyunca mimari fotoğraf ile modernizmin simbiyotik ilişkisi temsiliyet bağlamında sorgulanacak olup, özellikle Arkitekt dergisi üzerinden nasıl sunulduğunun sorgulamasının yapılması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arkitekt, mimari fotoğraf, modern mimarlık, temsil, yüzyıl ortası modernizmi

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to read the importance and role of architectural photography in the representation of modernism, which was dominant in the middle of the century in Turkey, through the iconic buildings of the period through Arkitekt magazine. In the first stage of the research, the concept of modern architecture will be examined and its reflections on the architectural environment in the West and in Turkey will be discussed based on a literature review. With this new architectural environment; the concept of International Style formed in the Western countries and some iconic buildings are among the topics to be discussed within the scope of the study. With the 1950s, the current architectural movements in the USA were reflected in Europe, so the concept of International Style showed its effects in Turkey as well. In this context, the mid-century Turkish architectural environment is among the subjects to be examined. In the continuation of the study, the concept of architectural photography was mentioned; periodicals, which are an important communication and propaganda tool for architects, will be emphasized. Within the scope of the study, the contribution and relationship of the representation feature of photography to the modern architectural production process will be one of the subjects to be discussed. In this study; the representation of architecture in the media will be critically read through Arkitekt through the buildings in which the principles of International Style are used in mid-century magazine photographs. As a working method; Walter Benjamin (1968)'s objects; in particular, the concept of 'reproduction', which he defines as the re-presentation of works of art, will be discussed. While examining the subject; Throughout the study, the symbiotic relationship of architectural photography and modernism will be questioned in the context of representation, and it is aimed to question how it is presented especially through Arkitekt magazine.

Keywords: Arkitekt, architectural photography, modern architecture, representation, mid-century modernism

SELECTION EXPECTATIONS OF GENERATION Z IN BLITAR CITY

Bambang Septiawan

Bella Nada Widy Astuti

Nia Vanda Sekar Rengganis

Aurina Dela Nurista

Era Yulia Waqidah

Balitar Islamic University, Faculty of Economics, Department of Management, Blitar, Indonesia.

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/ 0000-0003-0865-6293

Abstract

Generation Z is the youngest generation that has just entered the workforce and has just released their financial dependence on their parents. The purpose of this study is to determine the company selection expectations of generation Z in Blitar City. Second, to find out what jobs are in high demand by generation Z in Blitar City. Finally, to find out the right strategy regarding company selection of generation Z in Blitar City.

The method used in this research is a qualitative method. In the qualitative data analysis process, the data that appears is in the form of words and not a series of numbers. Data are collected in a variety of ways (observations, interviews, document digests, tape recordings), which are usually processed before use, but qualitative analysis still uses words which are usually arranged in expanded text. Analysis in this view includes three streams of activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (B. Milles and Huberman, 2014). Data collection techniques by conducting interviews from two representatives of generation Z in Blitar City.

The data collection technique in this study took 30 (thirty) respondents who were UNISBA students in Blitar City. The data collection method uses observation interview techniques. Data collection uses a planned question format and is asked orally to respondents conducted by two observers.

The result of this study is that job selection in Blitar City by Generation Z is mostly carried out by social media screening or referred to as candidate background screening. Generally, selectors find out about the personal attributes of prospective candidates. Generation Z grew up in the multimedia era and loves visual content. That's why YouTube,

Instagram and TikTok are the social media of this generation. Selectors can use the power of visuals to build a company image, both through social media and the company website. In addition, Flexibility is an important factor that needs to be taken into account as job selection should include an assessment of Generation Z's ability to contribute to a team and adapt in a collaborative work environment. Last but not least, organizations need to provide a clear career development path for generation Z, who often seek concrete growth opportunities. Finally, it is important to consider the balance between personal life and career, as generation Z places great value on this balance. In the overall selection process, a holistic qualitative approach can ensure the well-being and productivity of this generation in the work environment, given that generation Z expects flexibility in time and place of work. Therefore, companies need to consider whether they are ready to adopt more flexible working models, including remote working. Collaboration skills are crucial in the modern workplace.

***Keywords**: Generation Z, Job Selection, Profession, information needs*

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES OF POLYMERIC NANOPARTICLES IN CANCER DRUG DELIVERY

PARTHASARATHI.V

DEVI.R

DR.R.SRINVASAN

SRIRAM.R

bharath ınstıtute of hıgher educatıon and research, chennaı, ındıa.

ABSTRACT:

The field of cancer drug delivery has witnessed a remarkable transformation with the advent of polymeric nanoparticles as promising vehicles for the targeted and efficient delivery of anticancer agents. This abstract provides an overview of the recent developments and emerging technologies involving polymeric nanoparticles in cancer drug delivery, highlighting their potential to revolutionize cancer therapy. Polymeric nanoparticles have garnered considerable attention due to their ability to encapsulate, protect, and deliver a wide range of chemotherapeutic agents. Their Nano-scale size and biocompatibility enable enhanced drug solubility, prolonged circulation, and targeted delivery to tumour sites, thereby minimizing off-target effects and improving therapeutic outcomes. This abstract delves into the emerging technologies and strategies that are propelling polymeric nanoparticles to the forefront of cancer drug delivery Multifunctional Nanoparticles Recent advancements have led to the development of multifunctional polymeric nanoparticles, capable of carrying multiple therapeutic payloads, imaging agents, and targeting ligands. These nanoparticles offer the potential for personalized and highly effective cancer therapy. PH-Responsive Nanoparticles pH-sensitive polymers have been integrated into nanoparticle design, enabling drug release specifically within the acidic tumour microenvironment. This technology enhances drug delivery efficiency and minimizes damage to healthy tissues. Nanoparticles for Immunotherapy Polymeric nanoparticles are now employed to deliver immunotherapeutic agents, such as checkpoint inhibitors and vaccines, to enhance the body's immune response against cancer cells. This approach is at the forefront of next-generation cancer treatments. Gene Delivery Polymeric nanoparticles are also being explored for gene therapy in cancer treatment, allowing for the targeted delivery of genetic material to inhibit tumour growth or enhance the efficacy of existing treatments.

KEY WORDS: Drug Delivery, Nanoparticles, Cancer.

MOTIVATIONAL ACTIVITIES TO STRENGTHEN STUDENTS' PRACTICAL SPEAKING SKILLS

TƏLƏBƏLƏRIN PRAKTIKI DANIŞIQ NITQ QABILIYYƏTLƏRININ MÖHKƏMLƏNDIRILMƏSINDƏ MOTIVASIYA FƏALIYYƏTLƏRI

F.f.d.dos.Emiliya Vəli qızı Qasımova

Azərbaycan Dövlət İqtisad Universiteti Xarici dillər departamenti

Xarici dillərin tədrisi mərkəzi

XÜLASƏ

Tədqiqatın əsas məqsədi tələbələrin səlis və düzgün ünsiyyət qura bilmələrinə əmin olaraq öz fənlərini və qiymətlərini daha yaxşı təkmilləşdirməyə ruhlandırmaqdır. Əslində, UNEC müəllimləri üçün ən çox istifadə olunan dil tədrisinin ümumi məqsədi məsuliyyətdir. Fikrimcə, yaxşı müəllim tələbələri fəal iştiraka, fikirləri birləşdirməyə və təcrübə kontekstlərindən istifadə etməyə həvəsləndirməlidir. Bundan əlavə, onlar əsas fikirləri ümumiləşdirə və şərh edə bilər və hətta fikirlərini bölüşməyi bacarmalıdırlar.

Beləliklə, bu tədqiqatın əsas yolu tələbələrin ingilis dilində nitq bacarıqlarını inkişaf etdirməyə münasibətini və dil bacarıqlarını ən yaxşı şəkildə necə gücləndirəcəyini araşdırmaqdır. Xarici dil öyrətmək çətin bir işdir.

İngilis dilini öyrənməkdə öyrənmənin əsas hissəsi hesab olunur. Danışıq, mənimsənilməsi çətin olan məhsuldar bir qabiliyyətdir. Ən çətin bacarıqlar kimi bəzi tələbələr danışarkən bəzi çətinliklərlə üzləşdilər. Nəhayət, nitqlərində düzgün qrammatikadan istifadə etməkdə səhvlərinin qarşısını almaq üçün nitqlərini tez bitirməyə meyllidirlər. Fikrimcə, yaxşı qrammatik bilik daha təsirli və dəqiq danışmağa kömək edə bilər. Bundan əlavə, bu məqalə oxu və danışma bacarığı arasındakı əlaqəni və müəllimlərin oxumağa rəhbərlik etmə dərəcəsinin tələbələrin nitq performansına təsir edə biləcəyini də müəyyən edir. Məlum məsələdir ki, söz ehtiyatının çatışmazlığı şagirdləri danışmada büdrəməyə və tərəddüd etməyə məcbur edir, çünki sözlər ünsiyyətdən əvvəl gəlir. Dil öyrənməkdə nitqdəki zəiflik şagirdləri oxudan istifadə etməyə təşviq etməklə aradan qaldırıla bilər. Müəllimlər şagirdlərini oxuduqlarını çatdırmaq üçün onlara uyğun və maraqlı oxu mətnləri təqdim etmək kimi dəyərli fəaliyyətlərə cəlb etsələr. Bu araşdırma praktiki nitq bacarıqlarını ən yaxşı şəkildə necə artıracağını aşkar etmək məqsədi daşıyır.

Açar sözlər: Şagirdlərin danışması, praktiki söhbət, danışmaq bacarığı, motivasiya.

ABSTRACT

The main aim of research is to inspire students to improve their subject better and their grades by making sure they can communicate fluently and correctly. In fact, the most used language teaching overall aim for UNEC teachers is liability. In my opinion, a good teacher have to motivate students engage in active involvement, connecting ideas and making use of experiential contexts. Besides, they can summarize and interpret the basic ideas and even they must be able to share opinions.

So, the key way of this research is to explore the students' attitudes to developing speaking skills in English and how best to strength language abilities. Teaching foreign language is a challenging task.

In learning English is considered a core part of learning. Speaking is a productive ability which is difficult to master. As the hardest skills, some students faced some trouble when speaking. In the end, they tend to end their speaking quickly to prevent their mistake in using the proper grammar in their speaking. To my mind, a good grammar knowledge can help to speaking more effective and accurate. Futhermore, this article also determines the relationship between reading and speaking proficiency and extent to which teachers led reading can affect students' speaking performance. It is a known fact that lack of vocabulary makes students stumbling and hesitant in speaking, because words precede communication ahead. In language learning weakness in speaking can be overcome by encouraging students to use a reading. If teachers engage their students in worthwhile activities such as providing appropriate and interesting reading texts in order to enable them to communicate what they have read. This exploration aims to reveal how best to increase practical speaking skills .

Key words: Students talk, practical conversation, ability to speak, motivation.

PERSPECTIVES ON HEALTH EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Andreea-Liliana Albu – Ph.D.
Student, Doctoral School of Sociology, University of Bucharest

Abstract

Objectives: This study is concerned with views on the presence of health education in Romanian schools. To this end, six dimensions of health education were considered: nutrition education, sports education, sex education, emotional education, anti-addiction education and sanitary education.
Methods: This study used a quantitative approach and was conducted in Romania from April to May 2021. The availability sample was composed of students of the University of Bucharest and had a size of 103 respondents. This sample was chosen because students can relate to their recent school experience and are part of a generation that has been exposed to information in the health education sphere due to the digitalization process of society.
Results: Topics from all six dimensions of health education were deemed important by the participating students. However, the presence of emotional education and sex education in the curriculum was considered to be the most necessary. It was also noted that the level of religiousness and the educational level of the young people's parents may influence the students' views on the presence of health education in schools.
Conclusions: Although health education does not currently exist as a subject in the school curriculum in Romania, young people believe that it should be implemented gradually, at primary school level to include only information from health education, sports education, emotional education and nutrition education, and later at middle and high school level to include all six dimensions studied.

Keywords: nutrition education, sports education, sex education, emotional education, addiction education, sanitation education, Romania.

FARKLI KÖMÜRLERİN FLOTASYONUNDA ATIK YAĞIN TOPLAYICI OLARAK KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİ

THE USABILITY OF WASTE OIL AS A COLLECTOR IN THE FLOTATION OF DIFFERENT COALS

Doç. Dr. Ercan Şahinoğlu
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Kömür önemli bir fosil yakıt olup geçmişte olduğu gibi gelecekte de önemini korumaya devam edecektir. Son yıllarda, kömür verimliliğini arttırmak için kömür madenciliği teknolojisi yüksek oranda mekanize edilmiş, bu da kömür üretimi sırasında toz boyutta oluşan kömür miktarını arttırmıştır. Bu tür toz boyuttaki kömürlerin doğrudan kullanımı ciddi hava ve çevre kirliliğine neden olabilmektedir. Bu kömürlerin zenginleştirilerek değerlendirilmesi, hem madencilik maliyetini azaltmakta, hem de önemli bir çevre problemini ortadan kaldırmaktadır. Toz boyutlu kömürler farklı yöntemlerle zenginleştirilebilmektedir. Flotasyon yöntemi bu yöntemlerinden bir tanesidir. Flotasyon yöntemi toz boyutlu (-0,5 mm) kömürlerin kazanılması için yaygın olarak kullanılır. Kömür ve beraberindeki gang minerallerinin yüzey özellikleri farklılığından yararlanılarak zenginleştirme işlemi yapılmaktadır. Bu yöntemde hidrofobik kömür taneleri sıvı içerisine beslenen hava kabarcıklarına tutunarak yüzeye çıkarken, hidrofilik olan gang mineralleri ise sıvı içerisinde kalırlar. Kömür flotasyonuna pek çok parametre etki etmektedir. Kömürleşme derecesi, tane boyutu, kül içeriği, katı oranı, ortam pH'ı, karıştırma hızı, karıştırma süresi ve kullanılan kimyasal reaktifler (toplayıcılar, köpürtücüler, bastırıcılar). Kömür flotasyonunda toplayıcı olarak gazyağı, mazot vb. yağlar yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Artvin-Yusufeli ve Gümüşhane-Dikenli kömürlerinin flotasyonla zenginleştirilmesin de toplayıcı olarak atık bitkisel ayçiçek yağının kullanıla bilirliği araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada kullanılan Yusufeli kömürünün kül içeriği düşükken, dikenli kömürünün kül içeriği yüksektir. Her iki kömür örneği içinde aynı şartlarda flotasyon deneyleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen konsantrelerin yanabilir verim, kül giderimi ve verim indeksi değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Yusufeli kömürünün yanabilir verim değeri Dikenli kömürüne göre çok daha fazla olarak elde edilmiştir. Kül giderimi değerleri nispeten birbirine yakın olarak bulunmuştur. Verim indeksi değeri ise Yusufeli kömüründe daha fazla olmuştur. Sonuçlar bir bütün olarak değerlendirildiğinde atık bitkisel ayçiçek yağının kömürlerin flotasyonunda başarılı bir şekilde kullanılabileceği görülmüştür. Kömürün flotasyonunda toplayıcı olarak başarılı bir şekilde kullanılabilecek olan atık yağların flotasyon maliyetini düşüre bileceğini söyleyebiliriz. Bu doğrultuda atık yağların yönetmelikler çerçevesinde

yetkili kurumlarca toplanarak hem çevre kirliliğinin önüne geçilebilir hem de bu atık yağlar kömürün flotasyonunda başarılı bir şekilde kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kömür, Flotasyon, Atık Bitkisel Yağ, Yanabilir Verim

ABSTRACT

Coal is an important fossil fuel and will continue to be as important in the future as it has been in the past. In recent years, coal mining technology has been highly mechanized to increase coal productivity, which has increased the amount of pulverized coal generated during coal production. The direct use of such pulverized coal can cause serious air and environmental pollution. Beneficiation of these coals not only reduces the cost of mining but also eliminates a significant environmental problem. fine-sized coals can be beneficiated by different methods. Flotation method is one of these methods. Flotation method is widely used for the recovery of fine-sized (-0.5 mm) coals. The enrichment process is carried out by taking advantage of the difference in surface properties of coal and accompanying gangue minerals. In this method, hydrophobic coal particles cling to air bubbles fed into the liquid and rise to the surface, while hydrophilic gangue minerals remain in the liquid. Many parameters affect coal flotation. Degree of carbonization, particle size, ash content, solids content, pH, stirring speed, stirring time and chemical reagents (collectors, frothers, suppressants). Kerosene, diesel oil, etc. oils are widely used as collectors in coal flotation. In this study, the feasibility of using waste vegetable sunflower oil as a collector in the flotation beneficiation of Artvin-Yusufeli and Gümüşhane-Dikenli coals was investigated. While the ash content of Yusufeli coal used in the study is low, the ash content of Dikenli coal is high. Flotation experiments were carried out under the same conditions for both coal samples. The results obtained were compared. Combustible recovery, ash rejection and efficiency index values of the obtained concentrates were calculated. The combustible recovery value of Yusufeli coal was found to be much higher than Dikenli coal. Ash rejection values were found to be relatively close to each other. Efficiency index value was higher in Yusufeli coal. When the results are evaluated as a whole, it is seen that waste vegetable sunflower oil can be used successfully in the flotation of coals. We can say that waste oils that can be successfully used as collectors in coal flotation can reduce the cost of flotation. In this direction, waste oils can be collected by authorized institutions within the framework of regulations and environmental pollution can be prevented and these waste oils can be used successfully in coal flotation.

Keywords: Coal, Flotation, Waste Vegetable Oil, Combustible Recovery

KÖMÜR ÖRNEKLERİNİN PARLAK KESİT ANALİZLERİ

POLISHED SECTION ANALYSIS OF COAL SAMPLES

Doç. Dr. Ercan Şahinoğlu
Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Kadir Karaman
Karadeniz Teknik Ünversitesi

ÖZET

Dünya enerji kaynakları; fosil kaynaklar, yenilenebilir kaynaklar ve nükleer kaynaklar olmak üzere üçe ayrılmaktadır. Konvansiyonel kaynaklar olarak adlandırdığımız fosil kaynakların büyük bir bölümünü kömür oluşturmaktadır. Kömür, uygun ortamlarda, bataklıklarda bozunma ve çürümeden kurtulan, bitkisel kalıntı birikimlerinin, zamanla biyokimyasal ve fiziksel etkilerle değişimi sonucu oluşan bir enerji ham maddesidir. Kömürle ilgili çok sayıda çalışma yapılmaktadır. Bu çalışmaların bir kısmında kömürün yapısını incelemektedir. Kömürün yapısı ortaya koyan yöntemlerden biri olan mikroskop ile kömürü oluşturan maserallerin, pirit gibi gang minerallerinin özellikleri belirlene bilmektedir. Mikroskopta kömürün bitki kökenli üç bileşeni görülebilmektedir. Maseraller biçim ve yapıları ile kömürleşme süresinde korunmuş olan kömürleşmiş bitki kalıntılarıdır. Organik yapıcılar kendilerini oluşturan bitki kalıntılarının fiziksel ve kimyasal yapılarına göre vitrinit, eksinit ve inertinit olmak üzere üç ana maseral kümesinde toplanmaktadırlar. Kömürler değişik oranlarda kükürt içermektedir. Kömürde kükürt, inorganik ve organik olmak üzere iki şekilde bulunur. İnorganik kükürt, kömürde sülfat ve piritik kükürt şekillerinde olabilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı farklı oranlarda pirit içiren parlak kesitlerde pirit tanelerinin ve kömür maserallerinin detaylı mikroskop analizleri trinoküler araştırma mikroskobuna entegre motorize tabla kullanarak yapılmıştır. Ayrıca bu çalışmada CLEMEX görüntü analiz programı kullanılarak besleme, konsantre ve atığa ait parlak kesitler detaylı olarak incelenmiştir. İncelemeler neticesinde kömür maserallerinde mikro çatlakların olduğu bazı maserallerin piritle bağlı tane şeklinde bulunduğu görülmüştür. Piritlerin farklı boyutlarda yer yer saçınım halinde olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kömür**,** Parlak Kesit, Maseral, Pirit

ABSTRACT

World energy resources are divided into three as fossil resources renewable resources and nuclear resources. Coal constitutes a large part of the fossil resources called conventional resources. Coal is an energy raw material that survives decomposition and decay in swamps in suitable environments, and is formed as a result of the change of plant residues over time with biochemical and physical effects. There are many studies on coal. Some of these studies examine the structure of coal. With the microscope, which is one of the methods of revealing the structure of coal, the properties of the macerals and gangue minerals such as pyrite can be determined. Three plant-derived components of coal can be seen under the microscope. Macerals are charred plant remains that have been preserved in their form and structure during the coalification period. Organic builders are collected in three main maceral clusters as vitrinite, excinite and inertinite according to the physical and chemical structures of the plant residues that compose them. Coals contain sulfur in varying proportions. Sulfur in coal exists in two forms, inorganic and organic. Inorganic sulfur can be in the form of sulfate and pyritic sulfur in coal. The aim of this study was to carry out detailed microscope analyzes of pyrite grains and coal macerals in polished sections containing pyrite in different proportions, using a motorized table integrated into a trinocular research microscope. In addition, in this study, polished sections of feed, concentrate and tailing were examined in detail by using the CLEMEX image analysis program. As a result of the investigations, it was observed that some macerals with micro-cracks in the coal macerals were found in the form of grains bound to pyrite. It has been determined that the pyrites are scattered in different sizes from place to place.

Keywords: Coal, Polished Section, Maceral, Pyrite

ANALYSIS OF BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ON “DASUKI” PATTERN CUTTING SERVICES

Erika Dwi Septiani

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan

ORCID: 0009-0003-7822-8195

Muhammad Taufiq Abadi

ORCID: 0000-0001-9705-7756

Abstract

In the business world, quality can be said to be a very powerful tool in an effort to maintain a company's business.(Machfudi, Wahyudiet al. 2019)To be able to win the competition, companies need to pay close attention to aspects of customer satisfaction. Therefore the purpose of this study is to analyze the business feasibility test on the "Dasuki" pattern cutting service. The research approach used is qualitative in the form of field observations by conducting direct interviews with informants as well as information from the internet as a reference so that data can be easily processed and presented systematically. Sampling used the Purpose Sampling Technique where the researcher took the customer criteria from the "Dasuki" pattern cutting service. The results of this discussion are that the "Dasuki" material cutting service business is feasible because apart from the aspect of exploiting business opportunities that exist in Karangsari village also from market aspects, business partners or competitors, promotions,

Keywords: Business Feasibility Study, Market and Marketing Aspects

NVESTIGATION OF NANOFIBERSMADE OF CU@MO METALLIC NANOALLOYS PRODUCED BY FEMTOSECOND LASER ABLATION

Esma KALELİ
Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, University of Selcuk, 42031, Selcuklu, Konya, Turkey,

Doç.Dr. Yasemin GÜNDOĞDU
Department of Computer Technologies, Kadınhanı Faik İçil Vocational High School, University of Selçuk, Konya, Turkey

Serap YİĞİT GEZGİN
Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, University of Selcuk, 42031, Selcuklu, Konya, Turkey

Hamdi Şükür KILIÇ
Department of Physics, Faculty of Science, University of Selcuk, 42031, Selcuklu, Konya, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In recent years, there have been significant developments in nanoparticle synthesis, properties, and application areas. The pulsed laser ablation method in liquid (PLAL)medium is frequently used in nanoparticle synthesis stands out because it uses a physicaltop-down approach.

The operationprinciples of PLAL method begins with the production of a plasma cloud from anysolid target at the interface by creating intense heat and pressure on the target with a focused laser beam. The plasma expands under the control of the liquid, then transfers its energy to the surroundingsin liquid, forming a vapor layer that surrounds the surface of the plasma. The vapor layer expands, the plasma contacts, nanoparticles break off from the material and are released into the bubble. Finally, the bubble collapses and a colloidal solution is obtained by dispersing nanoparticles into the solvent.

In this study, molybdenum (Mo), copper (Cu) and Mo@Cu nanoparticles were synthesized using femtosecond laser using Mo and Cu sputtering targets. Absorption spectroscopy was performed and spectra were obtained by taking UV-Vis spectrometer on these produced structures. SEM images of the same structures were also taken, and the morphology and chemical characterization of the synthesized nanoparticles were examined and analyzed. The data obtained will be presented within the scope of the conference.

Keywords: Laser ablation, Mo, Cu, femtosecond laser, absorption

^{210}Po ACTIVITY CONCENTRATIONS, ANNUAL EFFECTIVE DOSE AND LUNG CANCER RISK ASSESSMENT OF CIGARETTES SMOKED IN GHANA

Esther Osei Akuo-ko
Lordford Tettey-Larbi
Tuvshinsaikhan Ganbaatar
Toth Gergely
Máté Novák
Amin Shahrokhi
Anita Csordás
Tibor Kovács
Department of Radiochemistry and Radioecology, Research Centre for Biochemical, Environmental and Chemical Engineering, University of Pannonia, 8200 Veszprém, Hungary
Jozsef Atilla utca, 34/2, 8200 Veszprem, Hungary

Abstract

The smoking of cigarettes has surged among the youth in recent years, particularly in African countries with rising concern on its health-related problems. Among these health-related issues are lung cancer diagnoses and fatalities, which are on the rise each year. Hence, the aim of the study was to evaluate the health effects of radioactive substances in cigarettes smoked in Ghana. Different brands of foreign and local cigarettes on the Ghanaian markets were sampled and analyzed for ^{210}Po, which is a major contributing agent to lung cancer disease. The activity concentration of ^{210}Po in the sampled cigarettes were investigated using Alpha spectrometry method. The ^{210}Po activity concentrations in cigarettes were evaluated to range from 16.1 ± 2.4 mBq cig^{-1} to 31.9 ± 5.1 mBq cig^{-1}. All cigarette samples had an average activity of 25.8 ± 4.3 mBq cig^{-1}. It was realized that the average annual effective dose of ^{210}Po radiation produced by smoking was 0.068 mSvy^{-1}. In this study, it was determined that the radiation exposure in cigarettes causes 0.234 x 10^{-3} of the Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk. Thus, smoking causes between 14 and 29 lung cancer deaths per 100,000 people. According to the study's findings, ELCR, which is induced by radioactive ^{210}Po in cigarettes, accounts for 1.67% of all cancer cases reported in Ghana. As a result, it is recommended that there is the need for public awareness and the understanding of the role of radioactive substances in cigarettes smoked in Ghana.

Keywords: cigarettes, smoking, ^{210}Po, lung cancer, radiation

KAMPÜSTE ATIK YÖNETİM UYGULAMALARINDA, SIFIR ATIK YAKLAŞIMINI TEMEL ALAN BİR MOBİL UYGULAMANIN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ: ESTÜ ÖRNEĞİ

DEVELOPMENT OF A MOBILE APPLICATION BASED ON THE ZERO WASTE APPROACH ON WASTE MANAGEMENT IN CAMPUS: THE CASE OF ESTU

Furkan ÜN

Eskişehir Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü, 26555 Tepebaşı/Eskişehir, Türkiye

Furkan Atakan BİRCAN

Eskişehir Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü, 26555 Tepebaşı/Eskişehir, Türkiye

Batuhan KİRAZ

Eskişehir Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü, 26555 Tepebaşı/Eskişehir, Türkiye

Yavuz Alp ÇAYLI

Eskişehir Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Çevre Mühendisliği Bölümü, 26555 Tepebaşı/Eskişehir, Türkiye

Burcu YILMAZEL

Eskişehir Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü, 26555 Tepebaşı/Eskişehir, Türkiye

Alp ÖZDEMİR

Eskişehir Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Çevre Mühendisliği Bölümü, 26555 Tepebaşı/Eskişehir, Türkiye

ÖZET

Artan insan faaliyetleri, kaynak tüketimini ve atık üretimini artırarak çevreyi olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Yeniden kullanım, geri dönüşüm ve geri kazanımı vurgulayan etkin atık yönetimi; çevresel, ekonomik ve sosyal sürdürülebilirlik için hayati önem taşımaktadır. 12 Temmuz 2019 tarihinde yayınlanan *Sıfır Atık Yönetmeliği*, sürdürülebilir kalkınma ilkeleri doğrultusunda, atık yönetimi süreçlerinde çevre ve insan sağlığının ve tüm kaynakların korunmasını hedefleyen etkin bir atık yönetim sistemini zorunlu kılmakta; üniversiteler başta

olmak üzere birçok sektörde geri dönüşüm/geri kazanım anlayışını mecburi hale getirmektedir.

Araştırmalar değişim yaratmanın en iyi yolunun eğitimi artırmak ve farkındalığı yaymak olduğunu göstermektedir. Günümüzün dijital çağında, çevre eğitimini ve sürdürülebilir uygulamaları daha erişilebilir ve ilgi çekici hale getirmek için teknolojinin gücü yadsınamaz bir gerçektir. Bu noktadan hareketle, çalışma kapsamında, erişilebilir ve kullanıcı dostu bir mobil uygulama olan "ESTU Sıfır Atık" uygulamasının oluşturulması hedeflenmiştir. Geliştirilen mobil uygulama, bir atık üreticisinin oluşturduğu atığı doğru bir şekilde geri dönüşüm sürecine nasıl dahil edebileceği konusunda yardımcı olmakta; kullanıcılarına kampüsteki geri dönüşüm kutularının haritasını sunmakta; atıkları için en uygun ve en yakın geri dönüşüm kutularını önermektedir. Bu doğrultuda, öncelikle üniversite envanterindeki atık biriktirme/toplama konteynerlerine/kutularına kolay erişim imkanı sunan; hangi tür atıkların bertaraf edilebileceği bilgilerini üniversitenin (akademik ve idari) farklı birimlerindeki atık kutularının konum ve atık kutusu türü bilgisini içeren kampüs-atık kutusu haritanın oluşturulması amaçlanmıştır. Bu şekilde, üniversite bünyesinde bulunan atık kutuları, oluşturulan kampüs-atık kutusu haritası üzerinde dinamik olarak kullanıcılara sunulmuştur. Bu işlevi yerine getirmek için çeşitli uygulamalar incelenmiş; güncel veriler, basit kullanım ve yüksek kişiselleştirme olanakları sağlayan MapBox ve Google Street View uygulama geliştirme çerçeveleri; mobil uygulama geliştirme için ise Flutter dili kullanılmıştır.

Kampüs bölgesinde, bu mobil uygulamanın kullanılmasıyla daha etkin bir atık yönetim sisteminin işletilmesi mümkün olmakla birlikte, kullanıcıların geri dönüşüm/geri kazanım konularında bilinçlenmesi, geri dönüştürülebilir ve geri dönüştürülemeyen atıklar konusunda farkındalık kazanması, geri dönüştürülebilir atıkların atık oranını düşürmesi ve atık yönetimini benimsemesi, toplumda sıfır atık bilincinin yerleşmesi teşvik edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sıfır atık yönetimi, Sürdürülebilirlik, Geri dönüşüm, Mobil uygulama

TEŞEKKÜR

Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK 2209-A tarafından 1919B012111642 no'lu hibe ile desteklenmiştir.

ABSTRACT

Increasing human activities have a negative impact on the environment by escalating resource consumption and waste generation. Effective waste management, emphasizing reuse, recycling and recovery is vital for environmental, economic and social sustainability. The *Zero Waste Regulation*, published on July 12, 2019, mandates an efficient waste management system in line with the principles of sustainable development, aiming to protect the environment, human health, and all resources in waste management processes, compelling various sectors, including universities, to adopt recycling and recovery practices.

Research indicates that the most effective means of inducing change lies in enhancing education and raising awareness. In today's digital age, the undeniable power of technology is leveraged to make environmental education and sustainable practices more accessible and engaging. From this point of view, this study aims to implement the "ESTU Zero Waste" application, an accessible and user-friendly mobile application. The developed mobile application assists waste producers in properly integrating their waste into the recycling process, offers users a map of recycling bins on the campus, and recommends the most suitable and nearest recycling bins for their waste. In this regard, the primary objective is to create a campus-waste bin map providing easy access to waste accumulation/collection containers/bins on the university campus. This map includes information on the location and type of waste bins in different (academic and administrative) units. The waste bins within the university are dynamically presented to the users on this campus map. Various applications were explored to achieve this functionality, and MapBox and Google Street View application development frameworks were selected, offering current data, ease of use, and high personalization capabilities. The Flutter framework was employed for mobile application development.

By using this mobile application on the campus, it is not only feasible to operate a more efficient waste management system but also to raise users' awareness of recycling and recovery. This initiative encourages users to adopt recycling practices, reduces waste generation by increasing awareness of recyclable and non-recyclable waste, and fosters a zero-waste consciousness within the community.

Keywords: Zero waste management, Sustainability, Recycling, Mobile application

ACKNOWLEDGE

This study was supported by TUBITAK 2209-A under the grant no: 1919B012111642.

ETNOGRAFIZMLARNING O‘ZBEK BADIIY MATNLARIDA QO‘LLANISHI

Nadim Muhammad Humayun
Termiz davlat universiteti o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti
katta o‘qituvchisi (PhD)

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada etnografik leksikaning bir ko‘rinishi hisoblangan to‘y-marosim etnografizmlarining xalq og‘zaki ijodi matnlarida qo‘llanilishi hamda o‘ziga xos tarzda semantik ma’no ifodalashi ko‘rsatib berilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari xalq folklorida to‘y-marosim bilan bog‘liq birliklar ko‘pchillikni tashkil etishi hamda ularning ma’nolari izohli lug‘atlar yordamida izohlab berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Etnografizm, Madaniyat, Badiiy Matn, Urf-Odatlari, Maqol

ABSTRACT

The article shows the use of wedding-ceremony ethnographies, which are a form of ethnographic lexicon, in the texts of folk art and their unique semantic meaning. Also, in the article, in the folk folklore of the Uzbeks of Afghanistan, there are many units related to the wedding ceremony, and their meanings are explained with the help of explanatory dictionaries.

Key words: Ethnographies, Culture, Artistic Text, Tradition, Proverb.

EVADING PROTECTION: THE DIMINISHING ADHERENCE TO THE MOM-REFOULEMENT PRINCIPLE IN STATE PRACTICE

Hadia Azizi

Nottingham Trent University

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2246-1572

ABSTRACT

The concept of non-refoulement which is stated in the 33rd (1) Article of the 1951 Convention is the cornerstone of refugee protection under both refugee and human rights law, right to asylum is not guaranteed in a particular State. However, it does imply that countries should not return or deport people by force to the countries in which there is risk of persecution for individuals because of their "race, social group, religion, nationality or political beliefs". In order to fulfil their obligations according to 1951 refugee convention and its protocol,[1] Countries are obligated to allow them to enter into their land and to conduct a just/fair and effective asylum process.[2]

The concept of non-refoulement has become more than just an essential component of asylum law; it is now recognized as a fundamental human rights necessity at both the global and regional levels. Individuals who have fled their homeland because of a significant fear of persecution for reasons stated in the 1951 Geneva Convention, as well as those who may be subjected to "torture or inhuman or other degrading treatment or punishment" upon their return to a specific country, are covered by this protection.[3] However, as seen by state practice, there has been a growing emphasis in recent years on avoiding rather than performing this requirement.

This essay examines the principle of non-refoulement as established in refugee law and international human rights law, and analyses how this obligation is increasingly being evaded in recent state practice. It starts by outlining the legal definition of 'refugee' and the scope of its protection and explains the principle of non-refoulement in refugee law and its exceptions. In addition, the essay analysed the principle of non-refoulement in international human rights law and its scope. Finally, the essay shows how the obligation of non-refoulement is increasingly circumvented in practice of states, with particular reference to the practice of the US. In doing so, this essay shows how "the principle of non-refoulement is the cornerstone of refugee protection", and how States are increasingly trying to evade this obligation.

Keywords: Non-refoulement, 1951 Convention, Refugee protection, Human rights law, State practice.

[1] Advisory Opinion on the Extraterritorial Application of Non-Refoulement Obligations under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, page 3.

[2] UNHCR, Asylum Processes (Fair and Efficient Asylum Procedures), EC/GC/01/12, 31 May 2001, paras. 4–5.

[3] Tamas Molnar, 'The principle of non-refoulement under international law: Its inception and evolution in a nutshell' [2016] 1(1) COJOURN 56.

EVALUATION OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS IN A MEDICAL FACULTY STUDENTS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kemal Macit Hisar
Selcuk University, Medical Faculty, Public Health Department, Konya,Türkiye

Resch. Assist. Dr. Gülderen Soydemir
Selcuk University, Medical Faculty, Public Health Department, Konya,Türkiye

ABSTRACT

It is the most fundamental right of individuals to live their lives in a healthy way. For this reason, it is important to create a healthy lifestyle in the early stages of life rather than dealing with unwanted health problems later in life. The purpose of this study; To evaluate the healthy lifestyle behaviors (HPBD) of students studying at Selçuk University Faculty of Medicine.

This descriptive research was conducted at Selçuk University Faculty of Medicine Hospital between February 1 and April 30, 2023. 236 medical faculty students were included in the research. Necessary permissions were obtained before the work. Research data were collected online using the Socio-Demographic Information Form and Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Scale-II (HSBS-II). Statistical evaluation was made with IBM SPSS 25.0 package program. Whether the numerical parameters followed a normal distribution was examined using Kolmogorov Smirnov and Shapiro Wilk tests. Descriptive statistics, frequency distribution and percentage; Numerical values were presented as mean (±) standard deviation, median (minimum; maximum). Statistical significance value was accepted as $p<0.05$.

The students' overall Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors average score was determined as 119.20±21.40. A significant relationship was found between the Healthy Lifestyle Behaviors Scale score and family residence, exercise status, and health status evaluation ($p=0.003$, $p<0.001$, $p=0.035$). 54.7% (n=129) of the participants are female and 45.3% (n=107) are male students. The family residence of 70.8% of the participants is the city center, and 7.2% is a village/town. 79.2% of their families have a medium income and 4.2% have a poor income. There was no statistically significant difference between the healthy lifestyle behaviors scale score and age, gender, mother and father education level, family income level, student's residence type, smoking, alcohol and drug use, presence of chronic disease, degree of exercise, average weight, average height. .

In this study, students' healthy lifestyle behaviors were found to be at a moderate level. They should be educated and supported to develop healthy lifestyle behaviors.

Keywords: Physicians, Lifestyle, HLBS II, Health Promotion

CHARACTERIZATION OF ZEIN-BASED NANOFIBERS CONTAINING METAL NANOPARTICLES FOR INTELLIGENT PACKAGING FUNCTIONS

Lecturer Dr. Turgay Cetinkaya
Yalova University, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to evaluate the characteristic changes in polyvinly alcohol-based nanofibers after being stored with black sea salmon fillets. For this purpose, electrospun nanofibers were produced as control (PVA), black carrot extract incorparated (PVAB) and extract+metal oxide incorporated (PVASN) and their properties compared. SEM results showed the formation of regular ultrafine nanostructures and differences between nanofiber samples were evaluated by measuring fiber diameters. Nanofiber sizes were increased with the addition of black carrot and SnO_2. EDS elemental analysis was performed to obtain information about the concentration in the nanofibers. Different O and Sn concentrations indicated that important constituents of anthocyanins and SnO_2 attached to the samples. Location of C, O, Sn atoms determined by EDS color mapping which is confirmed the attachment of Sn in PVASN sample. Elemental color analysis showed the dispersion of SnO_2 indicating they were almost evenly dispersed throughout them. After being stored with salmon meat PVASN sample showed less intertwined without any defects. Water contact angles values were decreased after storage. Furthermore, XRD results indicated the state of polymer matrix. Chemical bond interactions with released volatiles decreased the intensity of the peaks, reducing the crystallinity of nanofiber. A chemical cross-linking between volatiles and electrospun nanofibers caused differences in FTIR spectrum after the storage. This study results showed that volatiles that are released during the deterioration of salmon absorbed on nanofibers and functionalized nanofibers with extracts and metal oxides can be applied as smart packaging layer to detect volatile amines in fish fillets.

Keywords: electrospinning, smart packaging, black sea salmon, metal oxide, volatile amine

EXTRACTIVE TEXT SUMMARIZATION MODEL FOR HAUSA LANGUAGE

Nur Bala Rabiu

Ibrahim Said Ahmad PhD Computer Science Department

Bayero University Kano

Abstract

People are overwhelmed by the massive volume of online information and documents as a result of the internet's rapid expansion, in-depth research on automatic text summarizing is necessary. Practically, humans find it quite challenging to manually summarize this vast volume of textual information. The answer to resolving this conundrum is Automatic Text Summarization (ATS). However, there are many low-resource African languages like Hausa, a Chadic language and the second most spoken language with approximately 40 million native speakers and about 18 million second-language speakers all located in 13 different countries in Africa, which faces the challenge of inadequate or complete lack of resources - dataset and methods - to support the research and the development of even basic Natural Language Processing (NLP) tools for its users. In this paper, we explored the area of extractive automatic text summarization using deep learning approach (LSTM) and apply it to Hausa language. The proposed method is evaluated using a collected and prepared Hausa dataset that comprises of 2000 news articles on ROUGE evaluation toolkits. The proposed approach outperformed other methods using the same datasets.

Keywords Automatic Text Summarization, Deep Learning, Low Resource Language, Long Short-Term Memory

5754 İLE 1050 ALÜMİNYUM ALAŞIMLARININ DISSIMILAR TIG KAYNAĞINDA FARKLI İLAVE TELLERİN ETKİLERİ

THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ADDITIONAL WIRES IN DISSIMILAR TIG WELDING OF 5754 AND 1050 ALUMINUM ALLOYS

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi **Bayram DORUKBAŞI**
Kırıkkale, MKE Döküm Fabrikaları

Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT
Karabuk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği ABD

ÖZET

Alüminyumun saf ve alaşımlı formlarında geniş bir uygulama alanı vardır. Bu çalışmada otomotiv endüstrisinde sıklıkla kullanılan 5754 ve 1050 alüminyum alaşımlarının dissimilar TIG kaynaklı bağlantısında farklı ilave tellerin etkileri incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla AlSi5 ve AlMg5 iki farklı ilave tel kullanılmıştır. Birleştirme işlemlerinden sonra bağlantıların mikroyapı özellikleri, mikrosertlikleri ve mekanik testleri yapılmıştır. Birleştirilen numunelere iki farklı standart ve boyutta çekme deney numunelerinde testleri uygulanmış ve kopma şekilleri incelenmiştir. Ayrıca SEM (taramalı elektron mikroskop), EDS analizleri ve mapping görüntüleri elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alüminyum, TIG kaynak, mikroyapı, mekanik özellikler, SEM.

ABSTRACT

Aluminum has a wide range of applications in its pure and alloy forms. In this study, the effects of different additional wires in the dissimilar TIG welded joint of 5754 and 1050 aluminum alloys, which are frequently used in the automotive industry, were examined. For this purpose, two different additional wires, AlSi5 and AlMg5, were used. After the joining process, the microstructural properties, microhardness and mechanical tests of the joints were performed. Tests were applied to the joined samples on tensile test samples of two different standards and sizes, and their rupture patterns were examined. Additionally, SEM (scanning electron microscope) and EDS analyzes were obtained.

Keywords: Aluminum, TIG welding, microstructure, mechanical properties, SEM.

ALÜMİNYUM ALAŞIMLARININ DISSIMILAR TIG KAYNAĞINDA KAYNAK AKIMININ ETKISİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF WELDING CURRENT IN TIG WELDING OF ALUMINUM ALLOYS

Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT
Karabuk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği ABD

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi **Bayram DORUKBAŞI**
Kırıkkale, MKE Döküm Fabrikaları,

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada 5754 ve 1050 alüminyum alaşımılarının birbiri ile dissimilar TIG kaynaklı bağlantısında farklı akım değerlerinde yapılan kaynağın metalurjik ve mekanik özelliklere etkileri incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla alüminyum alaşımlar üç farklı akım değeri ile kaynaklanmıştır. Sac formunda alüminyum malzemenin TIG kaynak işleminde AlSi5 ilave teli kullanılmıştır. Birleştirme işlemlerinden sonra bağlantıların mikroyapı özellikleri, mikrosertlikleri ve mekanik testleri yapılmıştır. Birleştirilen numunelere iki farklı standart ve boyutta çekme deney numunelerinde testleri uygulanmışve kopma şekilleri incelenmiştir. Ayrıca SEM (taramalı elektron mikroskop), ve EDS analizleri elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TIG kaynak, alüminyum, mikroyapı, mekanik özellikler, SEM.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effects of welding at different current values on the metallurgical and mechanical properties of the dissimilar TIG welded joint of 5754 and 1050 aluminum alloys were examined. For this purpose, alloys were welded with three different current values. AlSi5 additional wire was used in the TIG welding process of alloys in sheet form. After the joining process, the microstructural properties, microhardness and mechanical tests of the joints were performed. Tests were applied to the joined samples on tensile test samples of two different standards and sizes, and their rupture patterns were examined. Additionally, SEM (scanning electron microscope) and EDS analyzes were obtained.

Keywords: TIG welding, Alüminum, microstructure, mechanical properties, SEM.

SOĞAN (*ALLİUM CEPA* L.) YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE FARKLI RENK LED AYDINLATMA KULLANIMININ C VİTAMİNİ MİKTARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

USE OF DIFFERENT COLOR LED LIGHTING IN ONION (*ALLIUM CEPA* L.) CULTIVATION EFFECT ON VITAMIN C AMOUNT

Doç. Dr. Fatma Ergün
Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye

ÖZET

Dünyada en çok yetiştirilen bitkilerden bir olan soğan (*Allium cepa L.)* kendine özgü tadı ve kokusunun yanında sağlık açısından önemli vitaminleri yapısında bulundurur. Bu çalışmada aynı ortamda ve farklı renk (beyaz (440–660 nm), kırmızı (660 nm), mavi (470) ve yeşil (490-550 nm) LED aydınlatma altında yetiştirilen kırmızı, sarı ve beyaz soğan varyete örneklerinin C vitamini içerikleri ve farklılıkları araştırılmıştır. Bitki ekstraklarındaki C vitamini miktarı spektrofotometrik olarak belirlendi. C vitamin miktarı en yüksek Kırmızı renkte yetiştirilen kırmızı soğanda (KGI) 27.16±0.41 mg/100 ml olduğu, en düşük değer ise Kırmızı renkte yetiştirilen beyaz soğanda (KGIII)16.70±1.21 mg/100 ml olduğu belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca ışık renklerine karşı soğan varyetelerinin değişik tepki gösterdikleri ve kırmızı varyete üzerine kırmızı ışığın, sarı ve beyaz varyetelerin üzerine ise beyaz ışığın C vitamini miktarını artırıcı etkisinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bulduğumuz sonuç bitkilerin farklı renk ışıklara farklı tepki gösterdiklerini kanıtlar niteliktedir. Bu amaçla ışık renklerin bitki türleri üzerindeki etkilerinin araştırılması için yeni çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Soğan, *Allium Cepa* L. Led ışık, Vitamin, Askorbik asit

ABSTRACT

Onion (Allium cepa L.), one of the most cultivated plants in the world, contains vitamins important for health as well as its unique taste and smell. In this study, vitamin C contents and differences of red, yellow and white onion cultivar samples grown in the same environment and under different color (white (440-660 nm), red (660 nm), blue (470) and green (490-550 nm)) LED lighting were investigated. Vitamin C content in plant extracts was determined spectrophotometrically. The highest vitamin C content was 27.16±0.41 mg/100 ml in red onion grown in red color (KGI) and the lowest value was 16.70±1.21 mg/100 ml in white onion grown in red color (KGIII). In addition, it was determined that onion varieties reacted differently to light colors and red light on the red variety and white light on the yellow and white varieties had an increasing effect on the amount of vitamin C. Our result proves that plants react differently to different colors of light. For this purpose, further studies are needed to investigate the effects of light colors on plant species.

Keywords: Onion, *Allium Cepa* L. Led light, Vitamin, Ascorbic acid

COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF THE INHIBITORY POTENTIAL OF FLAVONE DERIVATIVES ON THE SARS-COV-2 PROTEIN

MERZOUKI MOHAMMED

LAMIAE BOURASSI

RANIA ABIDI

BOUAMMALI BOUFELJA

CHALLIOUI ALLAL

Applied Chemistry and Environment Laboratory - Macromolecular Organic Chemistry and Phytochemistry Team, Mohammed I University, Faculty of Sciences, Department of Chemistry, 60000 Oujda – Morocco.

Abstract

Background. This study aims to identify prospective targets for SARS-CoV-2 RdRp for novel therapeutic natural medicines derived from aromatic and medicinal plants, which are present in various food kinds.

Methods. In this research article, we created a library of five compounds of Flavone derivatives that exist naturally (4a, 4b, 4c, 4d and 4e) and standard favipiravir- RTP were examined through an in-silico approach which requires several important processes, including (a) Lipinski's rule of five and ADMET parameters, (b) molecular docking analysis, and (c) molecular dynamics simulation for 100 ns.

Results. Based on the outcomes presented above, the five compounds displayed a superior pharmacological response compared to the standard, with promising findings and no limitations. As a result, two flavone derivatives (4d and 4e) were selected as they exhibited stronger binding energies than the reference molecule, having binding affinities of -7.036 kcal/mol and -7.141 kcal/mol. Lastly, the stability of the two best compounds bound with SARS-CoV-2 RdRp was confirmed by subjecting them to molecular dynamics (MD) simulations, which showed that they had a stable trajectory (RMSD) and consistent interaction profiles with desirable molecular properties.

Conclusion. Several compounds derived from aromatic and medicinal plants have been shown in the current analysis to have in silico potential against SARS-CoV-2 RdRp, making them feasible candidates for in vitro and in vivo testing in the treatment of COVID-19 patients.

“DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS BY CREATING A QUALITY CULTURE OF THINKING IN LEARNING CLASSES”

PhDc KLEADA AGASI

The University Aleksander Moisiu Albania

ABSTRACT

Critical thinking in its best form is based on intellectual universal values that go beyond its concept: clarity, rightness, deepness, wideness and fairness. These are qualities that during study self study or in group study develop pupils mentally. According to John Dewey education is the process of living through a continuous reconstruction of experiences. This phrase means that teaching critical thinking must be a process that is product of different techniques used during the lesson hour. Developing critical thinking with the focus on texts that may help pupils be subject to diverse exercises and ways of getting the meaning of the main text. One of the rubrics, reading comprehension is understood by higher grades in both answers given and writing in general. Prepared readers know how to better understand the text and can work individually. They often use diverse strategies to break the text in its component parts studying it step by step focusing in motives, its parts and message. Developing critical thinking brings the formation of diverse abilities like higher order thinking, independent reader and critical reader not only in an academic setting by being innovative ,giving a solution to diverse problems, but even in a social setting too. This means creating the desired environment for his enrichment with knowledge but even being fair, doubtful for what he listens and using argumentation in what he believes and not believes.

The aim of this study is to develop critical thinking through creating a culture of learning that helps create an independent learner that questions everything gives arguments for his declarations while learning the language focused in English texts of all genres and forms affecting in improved teaching and intellectual development of the pupil, product of the art of teaching.

Research methods used to collect information are based not only in information collected, successful practices but even through questionnaires, interviews done with pupils and teachers and observation too in three 9-th grade classes in three schools

This study aims at contributing in suggesting in relation to the methods, techniques and activities that affect critical thinking and in the creation of the culture of critical thinking and recommendations given by teachers to affect in progress of pupils and their improvement in general.

Key Words: Teaching, critical thinking, methods, techniques, activity, pupils.

HUNGARY'S MISUSING THE “TRIANON CARD” FOR POLITICAL POWER IS A RISK TO THE SECURITY IN THE BLACK SEA REGION

MACARISTAN'IN “TRIANON KARTINI" SIYASI İKTIDAR IÇIN KÖTÜYE KULLANMASI KARADENIZ BÖLGESINDEKI GÜVENLIK IÇIN BIR RISK OLUŞTURUYOR

dr.SándorFÖLDVÁRI
Debrecen University, Hungary, Faculty of Humanities, HUNGARY
Debrecen Üniversitesi, Beşeri Bilimler Fakültesi, MACARISTAN
Research Scholar (Senior Researcher)
ORCID: 0000-0002-7825-0531

ÖZET

“Trianon kartı”, tarihi Macar Krallığının kültürel hafızasının kötüye kullanılmasıyla yapılan siyasi bir manipülasyondur. Trianon Barış Antlaşması'ndan sonra Macaristan zaten önemli ölçüde daha küçük bir alana sahipti. Trianon Barış Antlaşması 4 Haziran 1920'de Fransa'nın Versailles kentinde imzalandı. Macaristan'daki revizyonist girişimler olan ırredenta'nın tehlikesi, komşularla ilişkileri keskinleştiren birkaç vaka tarafından kanıtlanmıştır. Prof. Erno Raffay, ırredenta tarihçisi, 2018 yılında kendisi tarafından yapılan bir röportajda Transilvanya'nın Romanya'nın bir parçası olarak kalmaması gerektiğini söyledi, ancak silahlı kuvvetler ve bazı “büyük güçlerin" desteği tarafından işgal edilmeli - ve bu Rusya olmalı. Dahası, Orbán rejimi ile işbirliğini tehlikeli bir risk haline getiren başka bir özel husus daha var, özellikle Batı Ukrayna bölgesinde. Bu, komşu ülkelerdeki Macar azınlık sorununun manipülasyonudur, Orbán rejiminin emperyal hırsları için.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güvenlik, Macaristan, Trianon, Rusya-Ukrayna_savaş, İntermarium_bölge.

ABSTRACT

The “Trianon card” is a political manipulation by the misuse of the cultural memory of the historical Hungarian Kingdom. After the Trianon Peace Treaty (which was signed on 4 June 1920 in Versailles, France, and has been effective since 31 July 1921) Hungary had already a significantly smaller area. Those who began a war, and then lost that war, after killing a lot of people, must be penalized. The danger of the irredenta, revisionist attempts in Hungary, has been proved by such a case as follows. Prime Orbán supported a far-right speaker on 23 October 2018 in

Budapest, at a high-rank state ceremony on the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 against the Soviet Communist regime, and in this speech, it was said that Hungary does not consider the Ukrainian-Hungarian treaty is valid anymore. Orbán then declared: he is ready to "accept" territories from Ukraine, which are inhabited by Hungarians. (Grabowszki, 2018) The danger of the Hungarian ruling right wing was even more visible by the words of an ultra-nationalist historian, the ideologist of the recent elite, dr. Ernő Raffay. This irredenta historian, said in an interview made by him in 2018, that Transylvania must not remain a part of Romania but it must be occupied by armed forces and the support of some "great power" – and that must be Russia. Moreover, there is still another special aspect that makes any cooperation with the Orbán regime a dangerous risk, especially in the region of West Ukraine. It is the misuse of the issue of the Hungarian minority in the neighboring countries, because of the imperial ambitions of the Orbán regime.

Moreover, there is still another special aspect that makes any cooperation with the Orbán regime a dangerous risk, especially in the region of West Ukraine. It is the misuse of the issue of the Hungarian minority in the neighboring countries, because of the imperial ambitions of the Orbán regime. The ruling group of Hungary, the Fidesz party, provides the members of the Hungarian minority groups in the neighboring countries with the registration of addresses of residency in Hungary, but in uninhabitable, ruined houses, or in such houses in which more than a hundred inhabitants are registered in. This is clear evidence of election fraud because those imaginary inhabitants are voters for the Fidesz party at the elections. There are houses in Hungary, next to the Eastern border of the country, in those a hundred or even three hundred people are registered as permanent residents, although they do not live there and most of these houses are already absolutely not suitable for living, even ruined. More and more reports have been published in the Hungarian press of the opposition because it is a great swindle for the elections. (Kenyeres, 2021) Those "residents" are so-called "ethnic Hungarians" from Ukraine, Transcarpathian region, and appear when voting.

The author was an invited member of the Academic Council of the international conference "Russo-Ukrainian War 2022-2023. Origins, causes, course and effects" in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Poland June 15-16, 2023, please visit: https://konferencja.org.pl/?page_id=305&lang=en → menu → Academic Council: the 10th tenth name is "Sándor Földvári, Professor". As a recognized researcher in political sciences, he will publish his full paper at this Turkish conference about a concrete subtopic of security of the Black Sea Region, in particular.

Keywords: Security, Hungary, Trianon, Russian-Ukrainian_War, Intermarium_region

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF DIRECTLY COMPRESSIBLE AGGLOMERATES OF TELMISARTAN

D.Jeslin

Assistant Professor Faculty of Pharmacy,

Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital Campus, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research

M.K. Vijayalakshmi
Assistant Professor

Faculty of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research

Abstract:

The aim of the work is to formulate spherical agglomerates and enhance the micromeritic properties, solubility and dissolution rate of Telmisartan, a poorly water soluble anti-hypertensive drug. The poor water solubility and poor micromeritic properties of Telmisartan lead to low dissolution rate and poor flow during tableting. Telmisartan spherical agglomerates were prepared by spherical agglomeration techniques using a quasi emulsion solvent diffusion method consisting of chloroform and water as good solvent and bad solvent respectively. PVP K30 and PEG6000 in different concentration were used as hydrophilic polymers in agglomeration process.

Key words: Telmistratan, micromeritic properties, solubility, dissolution rate

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF ONLINE VETERINARY MEDICAL EDUCATION DURING COVID-19 LOCKDOWN IN IRAQ

karima Akool Al Salihi
Al Muthanna University, College of Veterinary Medicine|/ Samaw/ Iraq
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5698-2678

Luay Jumaah Jihad
Department of Microbiology, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Kirkuk, Kirkuk, Iraq
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4960-4393

Abbas Najm Aldin Saleh
Department of Pathology and Poultry disease/ College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Kirkuk/ Kirkuk/ Iraq/
https://orcid.org/0009-0006-5796-358X

Abstract

Online veterinary medical education during the COVID-19 lockdown in Iraq, like in many other places, comes with both advantages and disadvantages. Online education allowed students to continue their studies without significant interruptions during lockdowns, ensuring the continuity of their education.Therefore, this study intends to evaluate the impact of online education for Theoretical and Practical Veterinary Subjects in colleges of veterinary medicine in Iraq during the COVID-19 lockdown. A cross-sectional analysis was designed to evaluate the perceptions and satisfaction of veterinary students for online education. The participants invited to answer an online questionnaire on online education for Theoretical and Practical Veterinary subjects during the COVID-19 lockdown. One hundred eighty seven participants responded at a rate of 98.1 %. The undergraduate students and graduated veterinarian percentages were 79.67 % and 20.32 %, respectively. The most used device in online education was the smartphone, followed by iPad/ tablet and laptop, while PC (Personal computer) was the latest used device. The study materials were accessed via online Google Classrooms, University platforms, YouTube, and SlideShare. Moreover, Google Classroom, Telegram, WhatsApp, Viber, Zoom, and FCC were the tools for lectures and communication with lecturers. A variation appeared in the assessment of the online education. In conclusion, this study approved that the online education appeared as an alternative mode that provide a good education opportunity for students during COVID-19 lockdown with various challenges in practical lessons and clinical subjects.

Keywords: COVID-19 lockdown, Coronavirus, education, Medical, Veterinary.

KOBİ'LERIN PAZARLAMA FAALIYETLERINDE YAPAY ZEKÂ KULLANIMI: FIRSATLAR VE ZORLUKLAR ÜZERINE BIR DEĞERLENDIRME

USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SME'S MARKETING ACTIVITIES: AN ASSESSMENT OF OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS

Arş. Gör. Dr. Fuat EROL

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Türkiye

ÖZET

Günümüz dijital dünyasında küçük ve orta büyüklükteki işletmeler (KOBİ'ler) bir yandan daha büyük ölçekli şirketlerle rekabet etme, diğer yandan ise sınırlı kaynakları dengeleme konularında çeşitli zorluklarla karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Çoğu KOBİ'nin bu zorlayıcı koşullar karşısında başarılı olabilmenin pazarlama çabalarını geliştirmekten geçtiğini fark ettiği, az sayıda KOBİ'nin ise bu doğrultuda yapay zekâyı kullanmaya başladığı görülmektedir. KOBİ'ler için yapay zekâ, pazarlama alanında köklü değişiklikler yapma potansiyeli taşıyan önemli bir fırsattır. Nitekim pazarlama faaliyetlerinde yapay zekâ teknolojisini kullanan KOBİ'lerin daha doğru kararlar vererek gelir, verimlilik, esneklik, üretkenlik ve güvenilirlik açısından önemli kazanımlar sağlayabildiği görülmektedir. Ancak KOBİ'lerin sınırlı kaynaklara sahip olması dijitalleşme sürecini olumsuz şekilde etkilemekte, bu durum yapay zekâ vb. yeniliklerin KOBİ'lerce uygulanmasını zorlaştırmaktadır. Dahası yapay zekânın pazarlama faaliyetlerine etkin bir şekilde entegre edilemediği durumlarda başarısız sonuçlarla karşı karşıya kalındığı bilinmektedir. Bu çalışmayla KOBİ'lerin pazarlama faaliyetlerinde yapay zekâ kullanılmasının sağlayacağı olası fırsatların ve önündeki zorlukların sistematik bir yaklaşımla ortaya konulması amaçlanmaktadır. Ayrıca çalışma aracılığıyla yapay zekâ uygulamalarının KOBİ'lerin pazarlama faaliyetlerine etkin bir şekilde entegrasyonun nasıl sağlanabileceğine ilişkin sürecin de açıklanması hedeflenmektedir. Böylelikle konuya ilişkin bütüncül bir değerlendirme ortaya konulacaktır. Söz konusu değerlendirmenin hem teoriye katkı sunacağına hem de KOBİ sahipleri/yöneticileri için yol gösterici birtakım pratik çıktılar sağlayacağına inanılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KOBİ, Pazarlama, Dijitalleşme, Yapay Zekâ

ABSTRACT

In today's digital world, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) face various challenges in competing with larger companies as well as balancing their limited resources. Many SMEs have realized that success in these challenging conditions depends on improving their marketing efforts, while a few SMEs have started using artificial intelligence (AI) for this purpose. For SMEs, AI represents a significant opportunity to bring about radical changes in the field of marketing. SMEs that use AI technology in their marketing activities are seen to make more informed decisions, leading to significant gains in terms of revenue, efficiency, agility, productivity, and reliability. However, SMEs' limited resources negatively affect the digitization process, making it challenging for innovations such as AI to be implemented by SMEs. Furthermore, it is known that in cases where AI is not effectively integrated into marketing activities, unsuccessful results can be encountered. The aim of this study is to systematically present the potential opportunities that the use of artificial intelligence in SME marketing activities will bring and the challenges it will face. Additionally, the study aims to explain the process of effectively integrating AI applications into SMEs' marketing activities. Thus, a comprehensive assessment of the subject will be presented. It is believed that this assessment will contribute to the theory and provide practical outputs that can guide SME owners/managers.

Keywords: SME, Marketing, Digitization, Artificial Intelligence

DEEP LEARNING-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF VERY SIMILAR FASTENERS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Canan TAŞTİMUR TEMİZ
Erzincan Binali Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi

ABSTRACT

Deep learning has recently developed in object classification and object recognition in many areas. Classification of objects that are quite like each other in object classification was carried out in this study. The cases where the similarity between the classes is low and the difference within the class is high are the situations where object classification is very difficult. For this reason, the classification of the examples with such problems was not made using too many object types at the stage of classification. In this study, in which objects with more similarity between classes are classified, unlike other object classification studies in the literature, many similar object classes are classified with deep neural networks. In this study, 6 types of screws, 7 types of bolts, and 5 types of nuts are classified. The training accuracy rate of the model with the developed neural network is 99.31% and the validation accuracy rate is 96.02%. In this study, the performance of the developed model has been demonstrated with experimental results.

Keywords: Classification, Fastener, Feature Extraction, Fine Tuning, Transfer Learning.

REZONANS FREKANSINA BAĞLI PARAMETRELERLE KABLOSUZ GÜÇ AKTARIMININ (WPT) TEMELLERİ, ENERJİ AKTARIM VERİMLİLİĞİ VE YEŞİL TEKNOLOJİ UYGULAMALARI

FUNDAMENTALS OF WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER (WPT) WITH RESONANT FREQUENCY DEPENDENT PARAMETERS, ENERGY TRANSFER EFFICIENCY, AND GREEN TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

Dr. Yıldırım ÖZÜPAK
Dicle Üniversitesi, Silvan Meslek Yüksekokulu

Dr. Emrah ASLAN
Dicle Üniversitesi, Silvan Meslek Yüksekokulu

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, kablosuz güç aktarımının (KGA) temellerini, sınırlamalarını, uygulamalarını ve enerji aktarım verimliliği üzerinde etkisi olan değişkenleri gözden geçirmektir. Değişken mesafelerde rezonans frekanslı kablosuz güç aktarımı, enerji aktarım verimliliğini optimize etmek için frekans adaptasyonu gerektirir. Uyarlanabilir yüksek frekans değişiklikleri, verici ve alıcı bobin parametrelerinin değişmesine neden olur. Kalite faktörleri ve genel enerji aktarım verimliliği, verici ve alıcı bobinlerin deri etkisi direnci ve endüktansından etkilenir. Bu çalışmada, yüksek frekansın verici ve alıcı bobinlerin kalite faktörü ve güç aktarım verimliliği parametrelerinin değişimi üzerindeki etkisi türetilmiş, analiz edilmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. Son olarak, orta menzilli güç aktarımı için deneysel bir KGA devresi karşılaştırılmıştır. Frekans ve mesafenin bir fonksiyonu olarak KGA devresinin genel performansı ve verimliliği incelenmiştir. Elektrikli araç şarjı, akıllı şebeke ve kalp pili gibi taşınabilir biyomedikal cihazların kablosuz şarjı için KGA uygulamaları tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: KGA, Frekans, Kalite faktörü, Bobin.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to review the fundamentals, limitations, applications, and variables that have an impact on the energy transfer efficiency of wireless power transmission (WPT). Resonant frequency wireless power transmission over variable distances requires frequency adaptation to optimize energy transfer efficiency. Adaptive high frequency changes cause the transmitting and receiving coil parameters to change. The quality factors and overall energy transfer efficiency are affected by the skin effect resistance and inductance of the transmitter and receiver coils. In this study, the effect of high frequency on the variation of quality factor and power transfer efficiency parameters of transmitter and receiver coils is derived, analyzed and evaluated. Finally, an experimental WPT circuit for mid-range power transfer is compared. The overall performance and efficiency of the WPT circuit as a function of frequency and distance are investigated. WPT applications for electric vehicle charging, smart grid, and wireless charging of portable biomedical devices such as pacemakers are discussed.

Keywords: WPT, Frequency, Quality factor, Coil.

MONITORING ANKARA'S 20-YEAR LAND USE AND LAND COVER USING MCD12Q1 DATA (2001-2021)

Arş. Gör. Duygu ARIKAN
Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi

Prof. Dr. Ferruh YILDIZ.
Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi

ABSTRACT

Land cover changes are influenced by a combination of natural and human-made factors, making it imperative to closely monitor these changes for disaster management and sustainable environmental planning. Turkey, a nation known for its rich biodiversity, serves as the focal point for this investigation, with the capital city, Ankara, serving as the designated study area. Utilizing satellite imagery from the Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) accessed through the Google Earth Engine platform, our analysis spans from the year 2001 and is conducted at ten-year intervals.

Within our chosen study region, we have delineated ten distinct land cover classes, encompassing mixed forests, open shrublands, woody savannas, savannas, grasslands, permanent wetlands, croplands, urban and built-up lands, barren terrain, and water bodies. The comprehensive examination of this data has unveiled significant trends and transformations over the two decades under consideration.

Specifically, our findings indicate that between 2001 and 2021, the Mixed Forest class experienced a remarkable expansion, witnessing a substantial 56% increase in its extent. Similarly, open shrublands expanded by 15%, demonstrating alterations in land utilization patterns. In contrast, Permanent Wetlands encountered a pronounced decline, with a substantial 53.97% reduction in their coverage. These changes underscore the dynamic nature of land use and cover in Ankara, emphasizing the need for vigilant monitoring and sustainable land management practices to preserve the region's ecological balance and resilience against disasters.

Keywords: Land Use Land Cover, Change Detection, Modis, Google Earth Engine, Classification.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ KOŞULLARINDA *Salvia officinalis* L. TÜRÜNÜN UÇUCU YAĞ BİLEŞENLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ESSENTIAL OIL COMPONENTS OF *Salvia officinalis* L. SPECIES IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ CONDITIONS

Doç. Dr. Osman GEDİK

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye

ÖZET

Tıbbi ada çayı olarak bilinen *Salvia officinalis*'in ülkemizde üretim alanı giderek artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Kahramanmaraş ekolojik koşullarında yetiştirilen tıbbi adaçayının 2021 ve 2022 yıllarına ait uçucu yağ oran ve bileşenleri belirlenmiştir. Çalışma Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Tarla Bitkileri Bölümüne ait olan araştırma alanında yürütülmüştür. Çalışmada kullanılan tıbbi adaçayı çiçeklenme döneminde hasat edilerek laboratuvar ortamında kurutulmuştur. Kurutulan herbalar öğütülerek Neo-Clevenger cihazında su distilasyonu ile 3 saat boyunca uçucu yağları çıkarılmıştır. Elde edilen uçucu yağların bileşenleri GC/MS cihazında belirlenmiştir. Uçucu yağ oranı 2021 yılında %1.18 iken 2022 yılında %1.42 olarak belirlenmiştir. Uçucu yağ bileşen sayısına bakıldığında ilk yıl (2021) 22 farklı, ikinci yıl (2022) 25 farklı bileşen belirlenmiştir. Uçucu yağ bileşenlerine bakıldığında; her iki yılda da başlıca bileşen α-thujone (sırasıyla %24.84, %19.53) olarak belirlenmiştir. İlk yılda başlıca bileşeni %18.23 ile kafur, %10.87 ile β-thujone, %9.57 ile 1,8-sineol % 5'in üzerinde bir değere sahip olmuştur. İkinci yıl ise başlıca bileşeni takip eden bileşenler %13.08 ile 1,8-sineol, %9.17 ile β-thujone, %9.10 ile borneol, %8.05 ile kafur, %7.84 ile viridiflorol, %6.70 ile α-humulene, %5.52 ile β-caryophyllene ve %5.33 ile α-pinene %5'in üzerinde bir değere sahip olmuştur. Verilere bakıldığında her iki yılda da başlıca bileşen aynı olmasına rağmen, bileşen sayısı ve yüzde oranları arasında farklılıklar görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Salvia officinalis*, tıbbi adaçayı, uçucu yağ bileşenleri

ABSTRACT
The production area of *Salvia officinalis*, known as medicinal sage, is gradually increasing in our country. In this study, the essential oil rate and components of sage grown in Kahramanmaras ecological conditions were determined for 2021 and 2022. The study was carried out in the research area of Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Field Crops. *S. officinalis* used in the study was harvested during the flowering period and dried in the laboratory environment. The dried herbs were ground and their essential oils were extracted by water distillation in a Neo-Clevenger Apparatus for 3 hours. The components of the essential oils obtained were determined on the GC/MS device. The essential oil rate was determined as 1.18% in 2021 and 1.42% in 2022. Considering the number of essential oil components, 22 different components were determined in the first year (2021) and 25 different components in the second year (2022). When looking at the essential oil components; In both years, the major component was determined to be α-thujone (24.84%, 19.53%, respectively). In the first year, its main components were camphor with 18.23%, β-thujone with 10.87%, and 1,8-cineole with 9.57%, with a value above 5%. In the second year, the following components were 1,8-cineole with 13.08%, β-thujone with 9.17%, borneol with 9.10%, camphor with 8.05%, viridifluorol with 7.84%, α-humulene with 6.70%, β-caryophyllene with 5.52% and α-pinene with 5.33% had a value above 5%. When looking at the data, although the main component was the same in both years, there were differences in the number of components and percentage rates.

Key words: *Salvia officinalis*, sage, essential oil components

AKIR AĞIR METAL TOKSİSİTESİNİN YEM BEZELYESİ ÇİMLENME PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF COPPER HEAVY METAL TOXICITY ON FORAGE PEA GERMINATION PARAMETERS

Doç. Dr. Ömer Süha USLU

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Osman GEDİK

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye

Zir. Müh. Zehra DEMİR

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye

ÖZET

Ağır metaller bitkilerin bünyesi farklı şekillerde girer. Toprak ve su kaynakları en önemli bulaşma aracıdır. Bunu atmosfer kirliliği takip eder. Ağır metal toksisitesi çimlenme, kök ve gövde dolayısı ile fide gelişimini olumsuz yönde etkileyerek bitki fizyolojisinin bozulmasına sebep olur. Çok önemli bir stres kaynağıdır. Etkileri farklı bitkilerde ve maruz kalınan ağır metal cinsine ve formuna göre farklılık göstermektedir. Bazı bitkilerin ağır metalleri bünyesinde biriktirdiği ve olumsuz etkilenmediği de bilinmektedir. Yapılan araştırmalarda, bitkilerin dış etkenlere karşı çok farklı dayanım mekanizmalarına sahip olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu çalışmada bitkilerin dış etkenlere karşı çok farklı dayanım mekanizmalarını tespit noktasında, iki farklı yem bezelyesi çeşidine (*Pisum arvense* L.) farklı konsantrasyonlardaki (0, 0.2, 0.4 ve 0.8 ve 1.6 g/l) bakır ($CuSO_4$) çözeltileri uygulanarak çimlenme ve fide gelişimi üzerine etkileri araştırılmıştır. Bakır uygulaması düşük konsantrasyonlarda çimlenmeyi teşvik ederken yüksek konsantrasyonlarda özellikle Radikula, plumula ve buna bağlı olarak fide gelişimini engellemiştir. Plumula gelişiminin radikulaya kıyasla daha hassas olduğu saptanmıştır. Çeşitler arasında farklar istatistiki olarak önemsiz, dozlar arasındaki farklar ise istatistiki olarak önemli bulunmuştur. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre çimlenme oranı % 88-96, anormal fide oranı % 4-12, çimlenme indeksi 42.88-52.22, çimlenme oranı katsayısı 8.8-9.6,

radikula uzunluğu 0.97-2.77 cm, plumula uzunluğu 0.063-1.828 cm, fide uzunluğu 1.03-4.59 cm ve vigor indeks 90.34-417.77 arasında değişim göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ağır metal, yem bezelyesi, çimlenme, canlılık indeksi, toksisite, bakır.

ABSTRACT

Heavy metals enter the body of plants in different ways. Soil and water sources are the most important means of contamination. This is followed by atmospheric pollution. Heavy metal toxicity causes disruption of plant physiology by negatively affecting germination, root and stem and thus seedling development. It is a very important source of stress. Its effects vary in different plants and according to the type and form of heavy metal exposed. It is also known that some plants accumulate heavy metals and are not adversely affected. Studies have shown that plants have very different resistance mechanisms against external factors. In this study, the effects of copper ($Cu\ SO_4$) solutions at different concentrations (0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8 and 1.6 g/l) on germination and seedling development of two different forage pea varieties (*Pisum arvense* L.) were investigated at the point of determining the different resistance mechanisms of plants against external factors. Copper treatment promoted germination at low concentrations, while at high concentrations it inhibited the development of radicle, plumula and seedling development. Plumula development was found to be more sensitive than radicle development. Differences between varieties were found to be statistically insignificant, while differences between doses were found to be statistically significant. According to the results, germination rate was 88-96%, abnormal seedling rate 4-12%, germination index 42.88-52.22, germination rate coefficient 8.8-9.6, radicle length 0.97-2.77 cm, plumula length 0.063-1.828 cm, seedling length 1.03-4.59 cm and vigor index 90.34-417.77.

Key words: Heavy metal, forage pea, germination, vigor index, toxicity, copper.

GENÇ YETİŞKİNLERİN AKDENİZ DİYETİNE UYUM DURUMU VE İLİŞKİLİ ETMENLER

YOUNG ADULTS' COMPLIANCE WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET AND RELATED FACTORS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nezihe OTAY LÜLE

Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, Gaziantep, TÜRKİYE

Uzm. Dr. Kemal Ozan LÜLE

Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, İç Hastalıkları, Gaziantep, TÜRKİYE

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı genç yetişkinlerin Akdeniz diyetine uyum durumu ve ilişkili etmenlerin belirlenmesidir.

Yöntem: Kesitsel tipte yürütülen araştırmaya 18-31 yaş arası 631 yetişkin birey dahil edildi. Bireylerin sosyodemografik verileri, boy uzunluğu ve vücut ağırlığı, kendi sağlık durumlarını nasıl değerlendirdikleri, hekim tanılı kronik hastalık varlığı, günlük toplam öğün sayıları ve ana öğün atlama durumları sorgulandı. Akdeniz diyetine uyumları 16 sorudan oluşan Akdeniz Diyeti Kalite İndeksi (KIDMED) ile ölçüldü.

Bulgular: Bireylerin ortalama yaşı 20.6 olup ortalama KIDMED puanı 5.8 ile orta uyum düzeyine denk gelmekteydi. %25.4'ü Akdeniz diyetine düşük uyum, %41.8'i orta uyum ve %32.82'i iyi uyum göstermekteydi. Beden Kütle İndeksi (BKİ)'ne göre %11.7'si zayıf, %72.1'i normal, %13.9'u hafif şişman ve %2.2'si obezdi. Bireylerin %83.5'i en az bir ara öğünü atladığını bildirdi. %70.5'i kendi sağlığını iyi bulduğunu belirtti ve %91.4'ünün hekim tanılı kronik hastalığı yoktu. Erkekler Akdeniz diyetine anlamlı ölçüde daha iyi uyum göstermekteydi ($p<0.001$). Akdeniz diyetine uyum durumu ile gelir gider durumu, BKİ sınıfı, kronik hastalık varlığı ve öğün atlama durumu arasında anlamlı ilişki gözlenmedi ($p>0.05$). KIDMED puanı ile BKİ arasında görülen negatif yönlü ilişki anlamlı değildi ($p=0.440$, $r=-0.031$). KIDMED puanı yaş ($p=0.000$, $r=0.195$) ve günlük toplam öğün sayısı ($p=0.000$, $r=0.206$) ile pozitif yönde anlamlı ilişki gösterdi.

Sonuç: Genç yetişkinlere sağlıklı beslenme alışkanlıkları kazandırılması için yapılacak girişimler ile Akdeniz diyetine uyumları arttırılabilir. Akdeniz diyetine uyum durumunun çeşitli parametrelere etkisi ileri çalışmalar aracılığıyla daha net bir şekilde belirlenebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Genç yetişkin, Beslenme, Akdeniz diyeti

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is to determine the adaptation status of young adults to the Mediterranean diet and related factors.

Method: 631 adult individuals between the ages of 18-31 were included in the cross-sectional study. Individuals' sociodemographic data, height and body weight, how they evaluated their own health status, presence of a physician-diagnosed chronic disease, total number of meals per day and skipping main meals were questioned. Their compliance with the Mediterranean diet was measured with the Mediterranean Diet Quality Index (KIDMED), which consists of 16 questions.

Results: The average age of the individuals was 20.6 and the average KIDMED score was 5.8, corresponding to the medium compliance level. 25.4% had low compliance with the Mediterranean diet, 41.8% had moderate compliance, and 32.82% had good compliance. According to Body Mass Index (BMI), 11.7% were underweight, 72.1% were normal, 13.9% were slightly overweight and 2.2% were obese. 83.5% of individuals reported skipping at least one snack. 70.5% stated that they found their health to be good, and 91.4% did not have a physician-diagnosed chronic disease. Men were significantly better compliant with the Mediterranean diet ($p<0.001$). No significant relationship was observed between compliance with the Mediterranean diet and income and expense status, BMI class, presence of chronic disease and skipping meals ($p>0.05$). The negative relationship between KIDMED score and BMI was not significant ($p=0.440$, $r=-0.031$). KIDMED score showed a positive significant relationship with age ($p=0.000$, $r=0.195$) and total number of meals per day ($p=0.000$, $r=0.206$).

Conclusion: With initiatives to help young adults gain healthy eating habits, their adaptation to the Mediterranean diet can be increased. The effect of compliance with the Mediterranean diet on various parameters can be determined more clearly through further studies.

Keywords: Young adult, Nutrition, Mediterranean diet

LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS IN METABOLICALLY HEALTHY OBESE WOMEN

Associate Professor. Fatemeh Ghannadiasl
Department of Food Sciences and Technology, University of Mohaghegh Ardabili, Iran

ABSTRACT

In recent years, there is a special attention on metabolically healthy obese people. These individuals are considered as obese people without metabolic disorders. Determining lifestyle behaviors and, if necessary, correcting them can be considered in order to reduce the risks of obesity. With this assumption, the present study was conducted to determine the lifestyle behaviors of metabolically healthy obese women.

In this cross-sectional study, 250 apparently healthy women and without metabolic syndrome criteria (age range:18-50 years and body mass index range: 25-50 kg/m^2) were selected. The absence of metabolic syndrome criteria, such as high triglycerides, low high-density lipoproteins, high fasting blood sugar and hypertension were self-reported.

In this study, 64% of metabolically healthy obese had class II and III obesity. The weight gain of 6 and 8 percent was reported at 6 and 12 months before the survey, respectively. Expected weight loss was about 23% of body weight. Almost 79% of metabolically healthy obese women had a light physical activity. Nearly one-third of the studied population suffered from constipation. Omitting of meals and consumption of various snacks was seen in 24.4% and 16.4% of the population, respectively. The range of sleeping duration was reported 3 to 12 hours/day.

According to the results, adjustment of expectations of weight loss, increased physical activity, correcting of dietary habits and sleep management can be suggested as interventions to reduce the risks of obesity in metabolically healthy obese women.

Keywords: Lifestyle behaviors, Obesity, Metabolically healthy obese, Women

THE GUT-BRAIN-SKIN AXIS IN ACNE: IMPACT OF POLENODERM

Major Gheorghe GIURGIU
Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5449-2712

Prof dr med Manole COJOCARU
SciRes I, EuSpLM
Romanian Academy of Scientists
Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania
https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7192-7490

Background It is increasingly believed that the interaction between skin microbes and host immunity plays an important role in acne. Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne. The emotions of stress, have been hypothesized to aggravate acne by altering the gut microbiota. The presence of a gut-brain-skin axis that connects gut microbes, oral probiotics, and diet, currently an area of intense scrutiny, to acne severity. This study concentrates on the skin and gut microbes in acne, the role that the gut-brain-skin axis plays in the immunobiology of acne, and newly emerging microbiome-based therapies that can be applied to treat acne.
Obiective The purpose of this study was to compare the diversity of the skin microbiota in acne patients before and after taking Polenoderm.
Materials and methods A longitudinal cohort study was performed on 20 participants with moderate to severe facial acne with no recent use of oral and topical antibiotics/retinoids.
Results Hence, it is crucial to understand Polenoderm impact on the acne skin microbiota which is thought to be perturbed, our study provides insight into the skin microbiota in acne and how it is modulated by Polenoderm and diet.
Conclusion Acne also has close connections with the gastrointestinal tract, and many argue that the gut microbiota could be involved in the pathogenic process of acne. As understanding of the microbiome in healthy skin and the pathophysiology of acne continues to develop, new therapeutic targets are arising.

Keywords: acne, gut-brain-skin axis microbiota, Polenoderm, diet

TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT AND NUTRITIONAL ENRICHMENT IN FOODS: ADDATION OF SEED FLOUR

Doç. Dr. Meryem GÖKSEL SARAÇ
Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğba DEDEBAŞ
Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Özlem Pelin CAN
Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Gıda gruplarının besinsel açıdan zenginleştirilmesi ve teknolojik olarak iyileştirilerek ürün özelliklerinin geliştirilmesi ve düzeltilmesi önemli bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle son dönemlerde gıda formülasyonlarına çeşitli sebepler ile farklı katkı maddeleri ve besinsel destek malzemeleri eklenmektedir. Ürün grubu ve özellikleri göz önünde bulundurularak iyileştirme yapılması arzu edilen açıdan değerlendirilip zenginleştirici malzemeler eklenebilmektedir. Üründe meydana gelen zenginleştirme ve iyileştirmeler yanında ürün özelliklerinin ve özellikle duyusal özelliklerin değişmiyor ya da kabul edilebilir aralıkta olması istenmektedir.

Çekirdek unları son dönemlerde popüler hale gelmiş ürün gruplarıdır. Özellikle nar ve üzüm çekirdeğinin faydaları yapılan çalışmalar ile belirlendikten sonra kayısı, kiraz, vişne ve incir meyvelerinin çekirdek unları da araştırmalara konu olduğu gibi ticari olarak ta piyasada yer bulmaktadır. Çekirdek unları elde edildiği ham materyale göre değişmekle birlikte önemli derece protein içerdiği gibi değerli yapısında bulunan yağlar açısından da kıymetli görülmektedir. Ayrıca bazı türlerde antioksidan aktivite ve diyet lif etkileri tespit edilmiştir.

Kayısı çekirdek ununun proteince zengin olması nedeniyle reolojik değerlendirmelerde olumlu etkileri olduğu bilinmektedir. Benzer şekilde nar çekirdeği unu ilaveli ürün gruplarında antioksidan etkinin olumlu sonuçlar oluşturduğu ve yine antikanserojenik olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çekirdek unlarının yoğurt, peynir ve kefir gibi ürünlere lezzet vermek, ürün yapısını iyileştirmek gibi etkileri olduğu bilinmektedir. Ayrıca yağlı ürünlerde oksidasyon geciktirici etkileri ve unlu gıda gruplarında daha sert yapıda ürünler elde edilmesini sağladıkları gözlemlenmiştir. Ticari olarak sınırlı üretim ve kullanım oranına sahip olan çekirdek unlarının yakın gelecekte bir çok ürün formülasyonuna dahil olacağı düşünülmektedir. Yüksek protein değeri ile beslenme tarzlarına destek sağlayacağı da öngörülmektedir. Farklı meyve ve sebzelerin çekirdeklerinin de inceleneceği ve literatüre yani kazanımlar sağlanacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çekirdek unu, teknolojik özellik, besinsel zenginleştirme, yeni ürün geliştirme

ABSTRACT

There is product development and components by nutritionally enriching food groups and technologically improving them. For this reason, different additives and nutritional supplements are added to food formulations for various reasons at certain periods. Based on the product group and its features, the filling can be evaluated as desired and enriching features can be added. It is desired that the enrichment and complements, by-product programs and especially the sensory properties of the product remain unchanged or remain within an acceptable range.

Kernel flours are a product group that has become popular recently. Especially after determining the benefits provided by pomegranate and grapes through the processes in which they are obtained, the seed flours of apricot, cherry, sour cherry and fig fruits are also the subject of research and are also recorded commercially. Although seed flours vary depending on the raw materials obtained, they are also considered valuable in terms of the properties inherent in their valuable structure, such as significant protein income. Additionally, antioxidant activity and dietary effects have been detected in some species.

Since apricot seeds are rich in protein, their positive effects in rheological evaluations are known. Similarly, positive results of the antioxidant effect were created in product groups with unusual additions and were again determined to be anticarcinogenic. The results of seed flours giving flavor to products such as yoghurt, cheese and kefir and the distribution of the product have been documented. It has also been observed that they have oxidation-retarding effects in fatty products and provide harder-structured products in floury food groups. Its core units, which have limited commercial production and use, will be included in the production of many products in the near future. It is also envisaged to support nutritional styles with its high protein value. The seeds of different fruits and vegetables will also be examined and made available in the literature.

Key Words: Seed flour, technological feature, nutritional fortification, new product development

GÖÇ VE POLITIKA ALANINDAKI AKADEMIK EĞILIMLER: SCOPUS VERITABANINDAN BIR BIBLIYOMETRIK DEĞERLENDIRME

ACADEMIC TRENDS IN MIGRATION AND POLICY: A BIBLIOMETRIC EVALUATION FROM THE SCOPUS DATABASE

Ögr. Gör. Metin BULU

Ardahan Üniversitesi, Çıldır Meslek Yüksekokulu, Sosyal Hizmetler Bölümü,

ORCID: 0000-0003-0635-9914

ÖZET

Göç, hem göç veren hem de göç alan ülkeler için önemli sosyal, ekonomik, kültürel ve siyasal sonuçlar doğuran bir olgudur. Göçün politik boyutu, göçmenlerin hakları, entegrasyonu, vatandaşlığı, siyasi katılımı ve temsili gibi konuları içermektedir. Bu çalışma, Scopus veritabanında yer alan ve yayın başlığında "migration" ve "policy*" kelimelerini içeren makaleleri bibliyometrik yöntemlerle analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Scopus veri tabanı üzerinde yapılan arama sonucunda 1472 makale tespit edilmiş olup yayınlar bibliyometri yöntemi kullanılarak veriler analiz edilmiştir. Analiz kapsamında yayınların dağılımı hakkında genel bilgiler verilmiş ve VOSviewer kullanılarak görselleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada, göç politikalarına yönelik, akademik ilginin boyutları incelenirken, konu ile ilgili çalışmalarda geçen alt konularda değerlendirilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, en çok yayın yapılan yıllar 2022 (n=134) ve 2021 (n=109) yıllarıdır. En çok yayın yapılan diller; İngilizce (n=1276) ve İspanyolca (n=77) iken en çok yayın yapan kurumların sırasıyla University of Oxford (n=24) ve European University Institute (n=23) olduğu görülmektedir. En çok yayın yapan ülkeler arasında Amerika Birleşik Devletleri (n=225) ilk sırada yer alırken Türkiye ise 21 yayın ile on dokuzuncu sırada yer almaktadır. VOSviewer programı kullanılarak elde edilen sonuçlar, en çok kullanılan anahtar kelimelerin "Göç" (n=242) ve "Göç Politikası" (n= 146) olduğunu göstermektedir. Çalışmanın sonucunda, göç ve politika alanındaki akademik eğilimlerin zaman içinde değiştiği, farklı coğrafya ve disiplinlerden katkıların olduğu ve en çok ilgi gören konuların neler olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, konu ile ilgili çalışmalara yönelik önemli bir kaynak sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Göç, Politika, Bibliyometri, Scopus Veritabanı

ABSTRACT

Immigration is a significant phenomenon with noteworthy social, economic, cultural, and political outcomes for both destination and origin countries. The political aspect of migration covers topics like the rights of immigrants, their integration, citizenship, political involvement, and representation. The purpose of this analysis is to examine articles in the Scopus database that include the terms "migration" and "policy*" in their publication titles utilizing bibliometric methods. A total of 1472 articles were retrieved from the Scopus database and analyzed using bibliometric methods. The distribution of publications was presented in a clear and concise manner using VOSviewer. The analysis follows established conventions, employing objective and value-neutral language to ensure accuracy and precision. The study evaluated sub-topics related to migration policies, focusing on areas of academic interest. Based on the analysis results, the years with the highest number of publications are 2022 (n=134) and 2021 (n=109). The most commonly used languages are English (n=1276) and Spanish (n=77), with the University of Oxford (n=24) and European University Institute (n=23) being the leading institutions, respectively. Among the countries with the most publications, the United States (n=225) takes the top position, whereas Turkey is positioned at the nineteenth spot with only 21 publications. The findings obtained from the VOSviewer program demonstrate that "Immigration" (n=242) and "Immigration Policy" (n=146) were the most frequently used keywords. The study revealed changes in academic trends within the field of migration and politics over time, contributions from various geographies and disciplines, as well as the most popular topics. These results offer an essential resource for further studies on the subject matter.

Keywords: Migration, Policy, Bibliometrics, Scopus Database

PAST AND PRESENT OF DIGITAL GAME DESIGN IN TURKEY

Doç. Gülşah Özdemir
Sivas Cumhuriyet University

ABSTRACT

Türkiye'de dijital oyun tasarımı, geçmişten günümüze büyük bir evrim geçirmiş, hızla büyüyen ve değişen bir sektör haline gelmiştir. Tükiye'de ilk olarak 1980'lerin sonlarına doğru canlanmaya başlayan oyun endüstrisi bu dönemde yerli oyun tasarımcılarının henüz uluslararası arenada dikkat çekememesi sebebiyle daha çok yabancı ülkelerin hakimiyetinde olmuştur. 1990'lara gelindiğinde, Türkiye'de bilgisayar kullanımının artmasıyla birlikte dijital oyun tasarımı alanında da ilerlemeler yaşanmıştır. Birçok bağımsız oyun geliştirici, kendi projelerini oluşturmaya başlamış ancak, bu kez de büyük oyun stüdyoları ve yatırımcılar tarafından yeterince destek görememişlerdir. 2000'lerde internetin yaygınlaşması ve oyun endüstrisindeki uluslararası büyüme, Türkiye'de dijital oyun tasarımına olan ilgiyi arttırmıştır. Yerel oyun geliştiricileri, uluslararası platformlarda başarı elde etmeye başlamışlar ve Türk oyunları dünya çapında tanınır hale gelmiştir. Son 10 yılda dijital dağıtım ağları sayesinde gerçek anlamda sınır tanımayan bir nitelik kazanan dijital oyun sektörü gerek teknoloji gerekse tasarım alanında devamlı kendini yenilemektedir. Günümüzde Türkiye, dijital oyun tasarımı alanında önemli bir oyuncu haline gelmiştir. İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir gibi büyük şehirlerde birçok oyun stüdyosu faaliyet göstermektedir. Programlama, senaryo, oyun mekaniğinin oluşturulması, grafik tasarım, karakter tasarımı, ses tasarımı ve oyuncu testleri gibi bir çok alanın bir araya getirilerek oluşturulduğu dijital oyun sektörü milyonlarca dolar yatırım almaya başlamıştır. Tarihsel araştırma yöntemi kullanılarak hazırlanan bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de dijital oyun tasarımının geçmişini ve günümüzdeki durumunu açıklamak ve bu alandaki gelişmeler hakkında bilgi vermektir. Sonuç olarak, Türkiye'de dijital oyun tasarımı, yıllar içinde büyük bir gelişme kaydetmiş ve uluslararası arenada tanınmış bir sektör haline gelmiştir. Geçmişteki zorluklara rağmen, Türk oyun geliştiricileri başarılı projelere imza atmış ve sektörde saygın bir konum elde etmişlerdir.

Keywords: Dijital Oyun, Tasarım, Teknoloji, Türkiye.

TAVUK TÜYÜ LİFLERİNDEN KERATİN ÜRETİMİ

KERATIN PRODUCTION FROM CHICKEN FEATHERS

Güngör POLAT

Erciyes Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kayseri, Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sümeyye ÜSTÜNTAĞ

Erciyes Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kayseri, Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Nazım PAŞAYEV

Erciyes Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kayseri, Türkiye

ÖZET

Doğamızın atıklarla her geçen gün daha çok kirlenmesi canlı hayatı olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Tavuk tüyleri doğada yavaş çözüldüğü için ve üzerindeki bakterilerden dolayı doğaya atılması yasaktır. Buna göre de onların bertaraf edilmesine alternatif olarak değerli özelliklerinden yararlanılarak sanayiye kazandırılması daha doğru bir yoldur.

Sert ve elastik olmayan yapısından dolayı tavuk tüyleri mevcut haliyle kullanıma elverişli değildir. Ancak bu tüyler üzerinde çeşitli işlemler yaparak onları kullanıma elverişli duruma getirmek mümkündür. Bu işlemlerden biri de tavuk tüylerinden teknik amaçlı keratin üretimidir.

Bu çalışmada tavuk tüyü liflerinden keratin ekstraksiyonu için yöntem geliştirilmiştir. Bu amaçla tavuk tüyü lifleri özel teknoloji ile yıkanmış, dezenfekte edilerek kurutulmuş ve lifsi kısmı tüy sapından ayrıştırılmıştır. Keratin üretimi daha çok α-keratin içeren tüy liflerinden yapılmıştır.

Keratin ekstraksiyonu için bir miktar tavuk tüyü lifi belirli konsantrasyonda hazırlanan NaOH çözeltisinde karıştırılarak bekletilmiştir. Daha sonra lifler alınarak üre, sodyum metabisülfit (SMS), sodyum laurylsülfat (SDS) içeren sulu çözeltiye eklenmiştir. Çözelti belirli sıcaklık ve sürede mekanik karıştırıcı ile karıştırılmış ve aralıklı olarak Ph kontrolü yapılmıştır. Çözelti santrifüjlenerek çöktürülmüş, keratin çökeltisi başka bir kaba alınarak içerisindeki safsızlıkların giderilmesi için birkaç gün boyunca yıkanmıştır. Safsızlıkları giderilen keratin belirli sıcaklıkta etüv içerisinde kurutulmuş ve buzdolabında muhafazaya alınmıştır. Tavuk tüyü lifinden elde edilen keratinin verimi hesaplanmış, özellikleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tavuk Tüyü, Tavuk Tüyü Lifleri, Keratin, Keratin Ekstraksiyonu

Teşekkür: Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK 1001-Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Projelerini Destekleme Programı tarafından 122M485 kodlu proje ile desteklenmiştir. Çalışmamızın yürütülmesinde ArGePark araştırma binasında gerekli alt yapı ve laboratuvar imkanlarını sağlayan Erciyes Üniversitesi Araştırma Dekanlığına teşekkür ederiz.

ABSTRACT

The increasing pollution of our nature with waste every day negatively affects living life. Since chicken feathers decompose slowly in nature and because of the bacteria on them, it is forbidden to dispose of them in nature. Accordingly, as an alternative to their disposal, it is better to take advantage of their valuable properties and bring them into industry.

Due to its hard and inelastic structure, chicken feathers are not suitable for use in their current form. However, it is possible to make these feathers suitable for use by performing various operations on them. One of these processes is the production of keratin from chicken feathers for technical purposes.

In this study, a method was developed for keratin extraction from chicken feather fibers. For this purpose, chicken feather fibers were washed with special technology, disinfected and dried, and the fibrous part was separated from the rachis. Keratin production is mostly made from feather fibers containing α-keratin.

For keratin extraction, some chicken feather fibers were mixed and kept in NaOH solution prepared at a certain concentration. Then, the fibers were taken and added to the aqueous solution containing urea, sodium metabisulfite (SMS), sodium laurylsulfate (SDS). The solution was mixed with a mechanical stirrer at a certain temperature and time, and pH was checked intermittently. The solution was precipitated by centrifugation, and the keratin precipitate was transferred to another container and washed for several days to remove impurities. Keratin, whose impurities were removed, was dried in an oven at a certain temperature and stored in the refrigerator. The yield of keratin obtained from chicken feather fiber was calculated and its properties were examined.

Keywords: Chicken Feather, Chicken Feather Fibers, Keratin, Keratin Extraction

Acknowledgments: This study was supported by TÜBİTAK 1001-Scientific and Technological Research Projects Support Program with the project code 122M485. We would like to thank Erciyes University Research Deanship for providing the necessary infrastructure and laboratory facilities in the ArGePark research building in the conduct of our study.

A STUDY TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROFESSIONAL BURNOUT LEVELS OF INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT ACCOUNTING PROFESSIONALS

PİSKOPOSLAR SİNODUNUN XVI. OLAĞAN GENEL KURULU "SİNODAL BİR KİLİSE İÇİN: KOMÜNYON, KATILIM VE MİSYON" ÖNE ÇIKAN HUSUSLAR

Doç. Dr. Kadir GÖKOĞLAN

Dicle University, Social Science Vocational School

Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir BİLEN

Dicle University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

Ruken EKİN

Dicle University, Social Sciences Institute,

ABSTRACT

In today's business world, the effective competitive environment, which is becoming more and more intense, leads institutions to new searches, and this search leads to some changes in "management and organization" structures. As a matter of fact, the individual, who is extremely uncomfortable with the intense workload and stress pressure, thinks that he/she is no longer successful in his/her work. This situation prepares the ground for both physical and psychological collapse on the individual. Following these stages, the erosion of the individual's spirituality, self-confidence and reputation leads to mental breakdowns and these breakdowns lead to the concept of burnout.

The aim of this study is to determine the level of professional burnout of dependent and independent accounting professionals. For this purpose, a questionnaire survey was conducted among the professionals working in Diyarbakır. As a result of the study, the score of feeling of decrease in personal achievement of dependent professionals was found to be higher than that of independent professionals. The general burnout and emotional exhaustion of individuals who chose their profession voluntarily were found to be lower than those who did not choose their profession voluntarily. Individuals who consider their profession suitable for them and those who consider it partially suitable; general burnout and emotional exhaustion scores were found to be lower than the scores of individuals who did not find the profession suitable for them. The burnout levels of those who did not find their profession suitable for them were found to be higher. As a result, it was determined that as the feeling of emotional exhaustion increases, the feeling of depersonalization decreases.

Keywords: Accounting, accounting profession, burnout syndrome.

ÖZET

Günümüz iş dünyasında şiddetini iyiden iyiye hissettiren etkin rekabet ortamı, kurumları yeni arayışlara sürüklemekte, bu arayış "yönetim ve örgüt" yapılanmalarında da bazı değişikliklere öncülük etmektedir. Nitekim yoğun iş yükü ve stres baskısından son derece rahatsız olan birey, yapmış olduğu işte artık başarılı olmadığını düşünmektedir. Bu durum birey üzerinde gerek fiziki gerekse ruhsal çöküşe zemin hazırlamaktadır. Bu aşamaları takriben bireyin maneviyatında, özgüveninde ve itibarında meydana gelen aşınmalar beraberinde ruhsal çöküntüleri ve bu çöküntüler de tükenmişlik kavramını karşımıza çıkarmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı bağımlı ve bağımsız çalışan muhasebe meslek mensuplarının mesleki tükenmişlik düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amacını taşımaktadır. Bu amaçla Diyarbakır ilinde çalışan meslek mensupları üzerinde bir anket uygulaması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda bağımlı çalışan meslek mensuplarının kişisel başarıda azalma hissi puanı, bağımsız çalışan meslek mensuplarına göre daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Mesleğini kendi isteğiyle seçen bireylerin genel tükenmişlik ve duygusal tükenme durumları, mesleğini kendi isteğiyle seçmeyenlere göre daha düşük bulunmuştur. Mesleğini kendisine uygun gören ve kısmen uygun gören bireylerin; genel tükenmişlik ve duygusal tükenme puanları, mesleği kendisine uygun görmeyen bireylerin puanına göre daha düşük bulunmuştur. Mesleğini kendisine uygun görmeyenlerin tükenmişlik düzeyleri daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak meslek mensuplarının duygusal tükenme hissi arttıkça duyarsızlaşma hissinin de azaldığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Muhasebe, muhasebe mesleği, tükenmişlik sendromu.

XVI ORDINARY GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE SYNOD OF BISHOPS "FOR A SYNODAL CHURCH: COMMUNION, PARTICIPATION, AND MISSION" HIGHLIGHTS

Dr. Osman Şahin
İnönü Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Piskoposlar Sinodu Roma Katolik Kilisesi'nde II. Vatikan Konsili sonrasında oluşturulan yeni bir kurumdur. Bu kurum Hristiyan gelenekte var olan ökümenik konsiller ile yerel sinodlar arasında bir yapıdadır. Sinod, papanın doğrudan yetkilendirmesi ile kararlar alabilir ancak kurulun temel işlevi papaya tavsiyelerde bulunmaktır. Günümüze kadar 15 Olağan Genel Kurul olarak toplanmış olan Piskoposlar Sinodu'nun "Sinodal Bir Kilise İçin: Komünyon, Katılım ve Misyon" başlıklı 16. Olağan Genel Kurulu, 2021-24 yıllarını kapsayacak sinodal bir süreç olarak planlanmıştır. Sürecin en önemli safhası olan 16. Olağan Genel Kurul 04 Ekim 2023'te Roma'da başlamıştır. Piskoposların yanı sıra Sinod'un üyesi olmayan birçok kişinin de katıldığı Sinod, günümüzde Katolik Kilisesi'nin karşı karşıya olduğu sorunları ele almayı amaçlayan önemli bir toplantıdır. Bu sinod, tüm üyelerin karar alma süreçlerine ve misyonuna aktif olarak dahil olduğu daha kapsayıcı ve katılımcı bir Kilise'yi teşvik etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada 2024'te sonuçlanacak olan Sinod'un hazırlık metinleri ve süreç içinde üretilen diğer metinler değerlendirilmiş ve öne çıkan hususlar belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu materyallerde II. Vatikan Konsili'nin diyalog ideallerine, genellikle dışarıda bırakılanların ve toplumda marjinalleşmiş olanların dinlenmesine vurgu yapıldığı görülmektedir. Kadınlar, LGBTQ+ bireyler ve farklı kültürel geçmişlerden gelen insanlar da dahil olmak üzere Kilise içindeki marjinal grupların seslerinin dinlenmesi gerektiği kabul etmektedir. Sinod, onların deneyimlerini ve bakış açılarını aktif bir şekilde dinleyerek, Kilise'nin yaşamına ve hizmetlerine tam katılımlarını engelleyen eşitsizlikleri ve önyargıları ele almayı amaçlamaktadır. Sinod'un en önemli safhası olan son aşamada bu konular ile ilgili resmi bir karar alınıp alınmayacağı henüz belirsizliğini korumaktadır. Ancak bu konuların açık bir şekilde ifade edilmesi ve sinodun yöntem ve süreçlerinde kapsayıcılığa ve katılıma yapılan vurgu kamuoyunu buna hazırlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Piskoposlar Sinodu, Sinodal Kilise, Katılım, Kapsayıcılık.

Abstract:

The Synod of Bishops is a new institution in the Roman Catholic Church, created after the Second Vatican Council. This organization stands somewhere between the local synods and ecumenical councils that have been historically part of the Christian tradition. The synod can take decisions if authorized by the pope, but its main function is to give counsel to the pope. The Synod of Bishops, which has convened 15 Ordinary General Assemblies to date, has the title "For a Synodal Church: Communion, Participation and Mission" for its 16. assembly. This synod is planned as a synodal process that will cover the years 2021-24. The most important phase of the process, the 16th Ordinary General Assembly, began in Rome on October 4, 2023. The Synod, attended by bishops as well as many non-members of the Synod, is an important meeting that aims to address the issues facing the Catholic Church today. The Synod aims to promote a more inclusive and participatory Church in which all members are actively involved in decision-making and mission.

In this study, the preparatory texts for the Synod and other texts produced during the process have been evaluated and the issues that are stressed have been identified. These materials emphasize the II. Vatican Council's ideals of dialogue and listening to those who are often excluded and marginalized in society. It recognizes the need to listen to the voices of marginalized groups within the Church, including women, LGBTQ+ people and people from different cultural backgrounds. By actively listening to their experiences and perspectives, the Synod aims to address the inequalities and prejudices that prevent their full participation in the life and ministry of the Church. It remains to be seen whether a formal decision will be taken on these issues in the final phase of the Synod. However, the explicit articulation of these issues and the emphasis on inclusion and participation in the Synod's methods and processes seems to be preparing the public opinion for this.

Key Words: Synod of Bishops, Synodality, Participation, Inclusivity.

KÜRSELLEŞME MINT ÜLKELERİNDE ÇEVRESEL BOZULMAYI HAFİFLETİYOR MU? FİNANSAL KALKINMA, EKONOMİK BÜYÜME VE YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ TÜKETİMİNİN ROLÜ

DOES GLOBALIZATION MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN MINT COUNTRIES? THE ROLE OF FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fahrettin PALA

Gümüşhane Üniversitesi Kelkit Aydın Doğan MYO Kelkit- Gümüşhane- Türkiye

ÖZET

Dünya, ülkelerin ekonomik özellikleri ve jeopolitik konumları nedeniyle gün geçtikçe önemli değişiklikler ile karşılaşmaktadır. Bu değişiklikler sonucunda ekonomist Jim O'Neill tarafından 2013 yılının sonunda dünyanın yeni dörtlüsü olarak gösterilen MINT ülkeleri ortaya atılmıştır. Bu ülkeler dünyanın en hızlı gelişen ve/veya yükselen ekonomileri olarak; büyük nüfusa sahip olmaları, güçlü ve etkili yönetimleri, yeraltı zenginlikleri, bölgelerinde yükselen bir aktör olmaları ve küresel pazarlarda yer alma istekleri nedeniyle geleceğin ekonomileri arasında olacağı ileri sürülmektedir. Bu gelişmelerden hareketle çalışmanın amacı, küreselleşmenin MINT (Meksika, Endonezya, Nijerya ve Türkiye) ülkelerinde çevresel bozulma üzerindeki etkisi ve yine finansal kalkınma, ekonomik büyüme ve yenilenebilir enerji tüketiminin çevre kalitesi üzerindeki rolünü incelemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda 2000-2020 yılları arasındaki yıllık verilerin analizinde Koenker'ın (2005) panel kantil yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Panel kantil sonuçlarına göre, küreselleşme endeksinin CO2 emisyonları üzerinde sadece yüksek kantil (0.90) düzeyinde istatistiki olarak anlamlı ve negatif yönde etkili olduğu diğer kantillerde ise istatistiki olarak anlamlı her hangi bir etkisi tespit edilememiştir. Finansal kalkınmanın CO2 emisyonları üzerindeki etkisinin istatistiki olarak anlamlı ve pozitif yönde, kişi başı GSYİH ve yenilenebilir enerji tüketiminin ise CO2 emisyonları üzerinde istatistiki olarak anlamlı ve negatif yönde bir etkisi olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: CO2 Emisyonları, Finansal Kalkınma, Ekonomik Büyüme, Yenilenebilir Enerji Tüketimi ve Panel Kantil Regresyon

ABSTRACT

The world is constantly undergoing significant changes due to the economic characteristics and geopolitical positions of countries. As a result of these changes, the concept of MINT countries, which was introduced by economist Jim O'Neill at the end of 2013 as the new global economic powerhouses, emerged. These countries, including Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Turkey, are projected to be the economies of the future due to their large populations, strong and effective governance, underground resources, emerging regional actors, and their aspirations to participate in global markets. In light of these developments, the aim of this study is to examine the impact of globalization on environmental degradation in MINT countries and to investigate the role of financial development, economic growth, and renewable energy consumption on environmental quality. To achieve this goal, the annual data for the period 2000-2020 were analyzed using Koenker's (2005) panel quantile regression method. According to the panel quantile results, the globalization index was found to have a statistically significant and negative impact only at the high quantile (0.90) level on CO2 emissions, while no statistically significant impact was detected in other quantiles. Financial development was found to have a statistically significant and positive impact on CO2 emissions, while per capita GDP and renewable energy consumption were found to have statistically significant and negative impacts on CO2 emissions.

Keywords: CO2 Emissions, Financial Development, Economic Growth, Renewable Energy Consumption, Panel Quantile Regression.

İNŞAAT SEKTÖRÜNE EKOLOJİK DOKUNUŞ: SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR İNŞAAT
ECOLOGICAL TOUCH TO THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Aysun Altıkat
Iğdır Üniversitesi, Iğdır, Türkiye

ÖZET

Sürdürülebilir inşaat, çevresel, sosyal ve ekonomik faktörleri dengede tutmayı amaçlayan bir yaklaşımdır. Bu sektör, enerji verimliliğini, çevresel etkiyi ve inşaat süreçlerinin optimizasyonunu merkeze alır. Günümüzde, hızla artan nüfus ve şehirleşme, enerji kaynaklarının ve doğal habitatların hızla tükenmesine yol açmaktadır. Bu, inşaat sektörünün sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerini benimsemesini zorunlu kılar. Sürdürülebilir inşaat sektörü, karbon ayak izini minimize ederek ve enerji verimliliğini artırarak çevreye olumlu bir etki yapmayı hedefler. Yapı malzemeleri, tasarım ve inşaat tekniklerinin seçimi, bu amaç doğrultusunda kritik bir rol oynar. Yeşil binalar, enerjiyi daha verimli kullanır ve atık miktarını azaltır. Aynı zamanda, iç mekan hava kalitesini artırarak insan sağlığını ve refahını iyileştirir.

Bilimsel araştırmalar, sürdürülebilir inşaatın sadece çevresel değil, ekonomik faydaları olduğunu da göstermektedir. Enerji maliyetlerindeki azalma ve uzun vadede yapıların bakım maliyetlerindeki düşüş, bu alana yatırım yapmanın avantajlarını açığa çıkarır. Ayrıca, sürdürülebilir yapılar, kentsel alanların yaşam kalitesini artırır ve ekosistemleri korur. İnovatif teknolojiler ve mühendislik çözümleri, sürdürülebilir inşaatı mümkün kılar. Entegre tasarım yaklaşımları, yapı performansını optimize eder ve kullanıcıların ihtiyaçlarını karşılar. Sürdürülebilirlik, sektör profesyonelleri, politika yapıcılar ve toplum için ortak bir hedef haline gelmelidir. Bu, kaynakların etkili yönetimini, çevresel bilincin artırılmasını ve global karbon emisyonlarının azaltılmasını sağlayarak daha yeşil, sağlam ve yaşanabilir bir dünya yaratacaktır.

Bu çalışmada yapı sektöründe dizayn, inşaat ve hizmet süreçlerinde sürdürülebilir yaklaşım ele alınmıştır. Yapı sektöründe sürdürülebilirliğin öncelenmesi ile sonuçlanan tarihsel gelişim detaylandırılmış, dünya ve Türkiye'den sürdürülebilir yapı örnekleri sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnşaat sektörü, küresel iklim değişikliği, enerji verimli binalar, yeşil binalar, sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Sustainable construction is an approach that aims to balance environmental, social and economic factors. This sector centers on energy efficiency, environmental impact and optimization of construction processes. Today, rapidly increasing population and urbanization lead to rapid depletion of energy resources and natural habitats. This makes it imperative for the construction industry to adopt sustainability principles. The sustainable construction industry aims to make a positive impact on the environment by minimizing carbon footprint and increasing energy efficiency. The selection of building materials, design and construction techniques play a critical role towards this goal. Green buildings use energy more efficiently and reduce the amount of waste. It also improves human health and well-being by improving indoor air quality.

Scientific research shows that sustainable construction has not only environmental but also economic benefits. The decrease in energy costs and the decrease in maintenance costs of buildings in the long term reveal the advantages of investing in this area. Additionally, sustainable buildings improve the quality of life of urban areas and protect ecosystems. Innovative technologies and engineering solutions make sustainable construction possible. Integrated design approaches optimize building performance and meet users' needs. Sustainability must become a common goal for industry professionals, policy makers and society. This will create a greener, more resilient and livable world by ensuring effective management of resources, increasing environmental awareness and reducing global carbon emissions.

In this study, sustainable approach in design, construction and service processes in the building sector is discussed. The historical development that resulted in the prioritization of sustainability in the construction sector is detailed, and sustainable building examples from the world and Türkiye are presented.

Keywords: Construction industry, global climate change, energy efficient buildings, green buildings, sustainability

AN OVERVIEW OF AI'S FUNCTION IN THE INTERNET OF THINGS

Mrs.A.Rajeswari

G.Venkataswamy Naidu College,Kovilpatti,Tamilnadu,India.

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0005-7906-5089

ABSTRACT:

The Internet of Things (IoT) offers the opportunity to continuously collect data about every physical activity that a business engages in. AI, or computerized reasoning, is starting to play a bigger role in Internet of Things apps and enterprises. This is a significant shift in how these firms are operating. Businesses all over the world are rapidly using the Internet of Things (IoT) to create new product and service systems that are creating new business opportunities and action plans. The next shift is bringing in a new era for how businesses manage their work and attract customers. Strong information diagnostics provides a pathway to converting unprocessed IoT data into actionable business insights, which opens up a world of opportunities for enterprises. Currently, associations are forced to go deeper into their data to find fresh and creative ways to increase their efficacy and seriousness. Associations are obtaining larger, more comprehensive research approaches as a result of continuous advancements in science and innovation, particularly in artificial intelligence. In order for enterprises to fully benefit from IoT enablement, they must combine IoT with rapidly advancing AI advancements. These innovations enable "brilliant machines" to replicate astute behaviour and make highly informed decisions with almost no human intervention. In today's IoT-based computerized biological systems, integrating AI into IoT systems is becoming crucial to success. Thus, companies need to act fast to determine how they'll create a benefit from combining AI and IoT or risk having to catch up in years to come. This study aims to explore the evolution of IoT and explore how IoT might work in tandem with AI to achieve future corporate goals. People's lives have been improved by ongoing advancements in cutting-edge innovation, and as a result, there is a strong belief that approved examination plans in conjunction with computerized reasoning will play a noteworthy and preferred role in assisting people in fighting this contamination. IoT can help a COVID-19-contaminated patient identify symptoms and receive faster, more effective treatment. The board framework is useful for emergency clinics, doctors' offices, and quiet spaces.

Keywords: IoT, AI, Human intercession, Innovations, Organizations**.**

RECONSTRUCTING THE FORM OF EXISTING STRUCTURES; PARASITIC ARCHITECTURE

Mimar Nevra İLHAN
Dicle University, Diyarbakır

Prof. Dr. Fatma Demet AYKAL
Dicle University, Diyarbakır

ABSTRACT

Parasitic architecture is a flexible and temporary, sometimes temporary and sometimes permanent structure that is designed by feeding on the structural elements and infrastructure of an existing building. This architectural approach, which has to use the infrastructure system of the existing building, also transforms the main building and gives it a new form. The identity of the main building is reconstructed and offers a new aesthetic perspective to the city. Thus, it creates potentially different and new spaces in the city.

In this direction, four examples of parasitic volumes attached to different building groups were identified in this study, and how the façade of the main building was transformed by the newly attached volume was analyzed in these examples. The subject of the study was advanced in line with domestic and foreign scientific sources and related websites. The term parasite and the understanding of parasitic architecture were analyzed. Basic design elements, another subject of the study, were investigated and this subject was also included in the study. In this context, how and in what direction the parasitic volume affects the facade of the newly formed composition is evaluated within the scope of basic design elements and presented in a table. At the end of the study, a general conclusion was made by examining how the basic design elements affect the new building integrity within the scope of each design element.

Keywords: Parasitic architecture, building form, basic design elements, facade

OPTIMAL SHEAR WALL HEIGHT IN FRAME-WALL BUILDINGS: CONTINUOUS MODEL BASED ON GOVERNING EQUATIONS

Dr. Amin Ghannadiasl

University of Mohaghegh Ardabili Iran

ABSTRACT

In recent decades, concrete structural walls are widely used in countries with high seismic risk. The main factors of incorporating structural walls are the ability to minimize lateral displacement, simplicity of design and excellent performance in past earthquakes. Structural walls are designed to withstand gravity loads and overturning moments as well as shear forces. They have a very high hardness inside the plate, which limits the amount of lateral displacement of the building under lateral loads. Structural walls are intended to have elastic behavior during wind loading and low to moderate seismic loading to prevent non-structural damage in the building. However, walls are expected to undergo inelastic deformation during severe and infrequent earthquakes. Therefore, structural walls must be designed to resist forces that cause inelastic deformations while maintaining their ability to carry loads and dissipate energy.

In this study, continuous model is used for the analysis of long wall frame buildings. For this purpose, the relevant equations were revised to study the determination of the optimal height of the shear wall. Due to the use of hyperbolic functions that require high calculation accuracy for high values of variables, it is very sensitive to calculation accuracy. The optimal height is always between the turning point and the zero wall cut in the corresponding full-length wall structure. This result is useful in searching for the optimal height of the wall. Optimum height that results in minimal top deflection of the structure, while eliminating negative moments and negative shear forces in the wall. This corresponds to zero shear force at the top of the wall, which is a simpler alternative to determining the height of the shear wall.

Keywords: Continuum model, Frame-wall buildings, Optimum height.

ANNE ÇOCUK FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE PROGRAMINA KATILIM MOTİVASYONU: ETKİ VE DEĞERLENDİRME ÜÇLEMESİ; BİR ODAK GRUP ARAŞTIRMASI

MOTIVATION TO PARTICIPATE IN A MOTHER-CHILD PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROGRAM: THE IMPACT AND EVALUATION TRIAD; A FOCUS GROUP RESEARCH STUDY

Dr. Sevim Handan Yılmaz

Bartın Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimeri Fakültesi

Uzman Dilek Uzunçayır

Gaziosmanpaşa Belediyesi

Prof. Dr. Ekrem Levent İLHAN

Gazi Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, Anne-çocuk etkileşimli fiziksel aktivite programına düzenli katılan annelerin deneyimlerinin derinlemesine incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırma, temel nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden fenomenolojik yaklaşımla gerçekleştirilmiş olup, veri toplama yöntemi olarak odak grup görüşmesi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, 10 hafta olarak organize edilen anne-çocuk etkileşimli fiziksel aktivite programına, haftada 2 gün, günde 45 dk katılan 20 kadın katılımcı arasından gönüllülük esası olan 6 kadın ve çocuklarından oluşturmuştur. Katılımcılar ile yapılan odak grup görüşmeleri sırasında izin alınarak ses kaydı yapılmış olup elde edilen verilerin analizinde içerik analiz yönteminden faydalanılmıştır. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde sorulara verilen cevaplar 4 ana tema altında toplanmıştır. Bu temalar sırasıyla; "katılım motivasyonu," "çocukların kazanımları," "annelerin kazanımları, "programı değerlendirme" olarak belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda katılımcıların sağlıklı olmak, kaliteli zaman geçirmek, anne çocuk etkileşimini arttırmak ve spor farkındalığı gibi nedenlerden aktivite programına katıldıkları, çocukların ise aktivite programı sonunda özgüven, dikkat, odaklanma sürelerinde artış ve kaygı bozukluklarında azalma gibi olumlu etkiler gözlemlendiği bunların yanı sıra sosyalleştikleri, sağlıklı beslenme ve fiziksel aktivite alışkanlığı kazandıkları, annelerin ise sağlıklı yaşam davranışı kazandıklarını, duygusal ve sosyal anlamda kazanımlar elde ettikleri belirlenmiştir. Bu doğrultuda ebeveynlerin çocukları ile yaptığı egzersiz programının hem birlikte zaman geçirme hem de anne-çocuk iletişiminin güçlenmesi noktasında fayda elde ettikleri etkinlikler olarak nitelendirilebilir. Bu bağlamda anne-çocuk etkileşimli aktivitelere yönelik araştırmalar genişletilebilir, ebeveynler fiziksel aktivitelere katılım konusunda bilinçlenmesi ve anne-çocuk fiziksel aktivite programlarının sürdürebilirlik kazanması anlamında çalışmalar yapılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne-çocuk, fiziksel aktivite, spor, çoçuk, nitel araştırma.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to explore in depth the experiences of mothers regularly participating in a mother-child interactive physical activity program. The research was conducted using a phenomenological approach, one of the basic qualitative research methods, and focus group interview was used as the data collection method. The study group of the research consisted of 6 women and their children who participated in the mother-child interactive physical activity program that was organized for 10 weeks, 2 days a week, 45 minutes a day, among 20 female participants. During the focus group interviews with the participants, audio recordings were made with permission, and content analysis method was used for the analysis of the data obtained. In analyzing the data obtained, the responses to the questions were grouped into 4 main themes. These themes were identified as "motivation to participate", "children's benefits", "mothers' benefits", and "program evaluation". As a result of the research, it was determined that the participants participated in the exercise program for reasons such as being healthy, spending quality time, increasing mother-child interaction and sports awareness, while positive effects such as increased self-confidence, attention, concentration time and decreased anxiety disorders were observed in children at the end of the exercise program, as well as socialization, gaining healthy eating and physical activity habits, and mothers gained healthy living behaviors and emotional and social gains. In this sense, the exercise program that parents do with their children can be described as an activity that benefits them both in terms of spending time together and strengthening mother-child communication. In this context, research on interactive mother-child activities can be expanded, and studies can be conducted to raise the awareness of parents to participate in physical activity and to ensure the sustainability of mother-child physical activity programs.

Keywords: Mother-child, physical activity, sport, child, qualitative research.

"STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF SPONTANEOUS URBAN FLORA OF THE CITY OF TEMARA (MOROCCO)"

BOUKITA Hassan
Ibn Tofail University Morocco

BRHADDA Najiba
Ibn Tofail University Morocco

EL AMMARI Mohamed
Ibn Tofail University Morocco
Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Kenitra

Prof. ZIRI Rabea
Ibn Tofail University Morocco

Abstract

In the urban environment, most of the flora is in the form of cultivated plants. However, there is also a significant proportion of flora that has not been cultivated by man, known as spontaneous flora, which has managed, with its own resources, to tolerate the conditions of different urban habitats. The objective of our study is to inventory, analyze, and promote spontaneous flora in the urban environment of the city of Temara. The floristic inventory revealed a total of 137 species in 116 genera, belonging to 33 botanical families. The *Asteraceae* family takes first place in terms of species richness with 30 species and genera richness with 24 genera, followed by the *Poaceae* family with 21 species and 20 genera. Of the 33 families listed, 17 are less well represented, with just one species each (0.73%).

Keywords: Spontaneous flora, floristic diversity, Urban environment, Temara, Morocco.

INVESTIGATION THE EFFECTS OF CRIME AND DEVIATION DETECTIVE OF SOCIALIZATION ON THE BEHAVIOR OF YOUNG OFFENDERS? IN UNIVERSITY OF ANNABA, ALGERIA

Doç. Dr. Amara Sahraoui

The University of Baji Mukhtar Annaba, Algeria

ABSTRACT

The institutions of socialization in any of the societies play a pivotal role in building the personality of the juvenile and its growth in a way that makes him a normal person in his society, committed to the rules of social control and its requirements, through a set of value and moral systems that these institutions seek to integrate into the personality of the juvenile, which are patterns that the society adopts and accepts It is the basis of normal social relations, as well as the existing social system, all with the aim of protecting the juvenile and immunizing him from all social stimuli that may motivate him to enter the world of crime and delinquency.

Keywords: Socialization, Deviant Behavior, Juveniles.

ÇİFT DİLLİ EĞİTİM VE SİYASET İLİŞKİSİ: ABD ÖRNEĞİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND POLITICS: THE USA EXAMPLE

Dr. Hümeyra Türedi
Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı

ÖZET

Devletlerin, çocuklara öğretilecek yabancı diller ve bu dillerin nasıl öğretileceği konusunda izlediği politikalar, iktidarların sahip olduğu siyasal anlayışla yakından ilgilidir. Bu bağlamda, bir dil öğrenme yöntemi olan *çift-dilli eğitim* (bilingual education) de günümüzde dil eğitimi tartışmalarında öne çıkan konulardandır. Çift-dilli eğitimin çeşitleri olsa da genel olarak öğrencinin ana dili korunarak, ikinci dilin öğretilmesi anlamına gelmektedir. Çift-dilli eğitimin en önemli örneklerini Kanada ve ABD'de görmek mümkündür. Siyaset ve dil öğretimi arasındaki ilintiyi görmek için bu çalışmada çift-dilli eğitim konusunda ABD'nin bugün uyguladığı dil politikaları, tarihsel süreç de dikkate alınarak, örnek olay olarak incelenmiştir. Zira bir göçmen ülkesi olan ABD'de dil öğrenimi büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırma sorusu "ABD'de çift-dilli eğitim yöntemi ile siyaset ilişkisi nasıldır?" şeklinde ifade edilebilir.

İnceleme neticesinde, çift-dilli eğitimin 1960'lı yıllarda ABD 'de uygulanmaya başladığı, zamanla gelişim gösterse de hâkim olan siyasal görüşe göre uygulamadan kaldırılabildiği görülmüştür. Örneğin R.Reagan döneminde çift-dilli eğitim uygulamalarına destek verilmemiş, çocuğun tek bir dile mecbur bırakılmasıyla İngilizce'nin daha iyi öğrenileceği ve dil birliğinin daha kolay sağlanacağı düşünülmüştür. G.W.Bush yönetimi de çift-dilli eğitimi desteklememiş ve muhafazakar politikaları tercih etmiştir. Son dönemde ise liberal politikalara yönelik eğilim artmış ve Teachers LEAD Act of 2023, Recognizing the Significance of the 1973 New Mexico Bilingual Multicultural Education Act, Reaching English Learners Act of 2023, New Deal for New Americans Act of 2023, FLUENT Act gibi yasalarla çift-dilli eğitim tekrar yükselişe geçmiştir. Bu bağlamda, ABD'de siyasetçilerin eğilimine göre dil eğitimi yöntemlerinin değiştiği söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ABD, Çift-Dilli Eğitim, İngilizce.

ABSTRACT

The policies followed by states regarding foreign languages to be taught to children and how these languages will be taught are closely related to the political understanding of the governments. In this context, bilingual education, which is a language learning method, is one of the prominent topics in language education discussions today. Although there are types of bilingual education, it generally means teaching a second language while preserving the student's native language. It is possible to see the most important examples of bilingual education in Canada and the USA. To see the relationship between politics and language teaching, in this study, the language policies implemented by the USA today regarding bilingual education are examined as a case study, taking into account the historical process. In this context, the research question can be expressed as "What is the relationship between bilingual education method and politics in the USA?".

As a result of the analysis, it is seen that bilingual education began to be implemented in the USA in the 1960s. Although it developed over time, it could be removed from practice according to the dominant political opinion. For example, during the Reagan era, bilingual education practices were not supported, and it was thought that English would be learned better and language unity would be achieved more easily by forcing the child to speak a single language. The G.W. Bush administration also did not support bilingual education. Recently, the tendency towards liberal policies has increased and has been coupled with laws such as the Teachers LEAD Act of 2023, Recognizing the Significance of the 1973 New Mexico Bilingual Multicultural Education Act, Reaching English Learners Act of 2023, New Deal for New Americans Act of 2023, FLUENT Act. In this context, it can be said that language education methods change according to the tendencies of politicians in the USA.

Keywords: Bilingual Education, English, the USA.

PEDAQOJİ ELMDƏ PEDAQOJİ ÜNSİYYƏT PROBLEMİ

THE PROBLEM OF PEDAGOGICAL COMMUNACATION IN PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCE

Hacızadə Hüzürə Tapdıq qızı

Naxçıvan Dövlət Universitetinin dissertantı

UOT 37.01

XÜLASƏ

Insanın ikişafını, fərdin şəxsiyyət kimi mövcudluğunu, onun cəmiyyətlə əlaqəsini başqa insanlarla ünsiyyətdən kənar təsəvvür etmək mümkün deyil. Həqiqətən də şəxsiyyətlərarası ünsiyyət əlaqələrin mövcudluğu üçün zəruri şərtdir, onsuz təkcə fərdi psixi funksiyaları, prosesləri, insanın və bütövlükdə şəxsiyyətin xüsusiyyətlərini deyil, həm də bütün cəmiyyəti tam formalaşdırmaq mümkün deyil. Pedaqoji prosedə müəllim-tələbə ünsiyyəti xüsusi yer tutur. Müəllim və tələbələrin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsi pedaqoji ünsiyyət vasitəsilə həyata keçirilir. Müasir cəmiyyət üçün tolerant söhbət aparmaq, ağlabatan kompromislər əldə etmək bacarığına malik, sosial tərəfdaşlıq və əməkdaşlıq texnologiyalarına, kommunikativ fəaliyyətdə peşəkarlığa və düzgünlüyünə malik olan yaradıcı insan yetişdirmək çox vacibdir. Təbii ki, müasir cəmiyyətin tələb etdiyi bu keyfiyyətlərə malik şəxsiyyətlər düzgün qurulmuş tədris prosesində formalaşır. Keyfiyyətli tədris prosesin əsasını düzgün pedaqoji ünsiyyət təşkil edir. Məqalədə pedaqoji ünsiyyət anlayışı təhlil edilmişdir. Araşdırmamızda pedaqoji ədəbiyyatlarda bir sıra pedaqoqların pedaqoji ünsiyyətlə bağlı fikirləri şərh edilmişdir Burada pedaqoji ünsiyyət prosesi haqqında mövcud təsəvvürlər ümumiləşdirilmiş və sistemləşdirilmişdir. Onu da qeyd edək ki, tədqiq etdiyimiz fenomen mövzu ali məktəbdə tədris prosesi ilə bağlı nəzərdən keçirilmişdir.. Təhsil müəssisələrinin dəyişkənliyi, məzmunun şaxələndirilməsi, innovativ proseslərin genişlənməsi ilə müəyyən edilən müasir təhsilin vəzifələrinin dəyişməsi şəraitində pedaqoji ünsiyyətin xüsusiyyətlərini yenidən nəzərdən keçirmək zərurəti yaranır. Müasir dünya müasir gənclər və müasir yeniyetmələr formalaşdırmışdır. Artıq gənclik müasir informasiya texnologiyalarının bolluğu içərisindədir və əlbəttə informasiya bolluğu içərisindədirlər. lakin bu texnologiyaların mənfi təsirləri dəvardır.ona görə də gənclərlə düzgün ünsiyyət qurmaq artıq daha çətindir, o cümlədən müəllimlik işi də çətinləşmişdir. Beləki, bir çox gənclər daim virtual ünsiyyətdəolurlarvəonun aludəçisi olurlar, beləliklə canlı ünsiyyətdən qaçırlar. Tədris prosesində müəllimin belə genc və yeniyetmələrlə ünsiqqət qurması vəonların diqqətini dərsə yönəltməsi çox çətin olur. Buna görə də pedaqoji ünsiyyət problemi aktual məsələlərdəndir.

Açar sözlər: pedaqoji ünsiyyət, müəllim, tələbə, şəxsiyyət

ABSTRACT

Two sides of a person, the existence of an individual as a personality, his relationship with society outside of communication with other people. Indeed, interpersonal communication is a necessary condition for the existence of relationships, without which it is impossible to fully form not only -individual mental functions, processes, characteristics of a person and personality as a whole, but also the whole society . Teacher -student communication has a special place in the pedagogical process . Interaction between teachers and students is carried out through pedagogical communication. Modern _ society tolerant conversation for conduct , reasonable compromises in hand make ability possessive , social partnership and cooperation technologies , communicative in action to professionalism and correctness owner which is creative human to grow many it is important . Naturally that is modern of society demand which he did this to qualities owner personalities correct established teaching in the process is formed . Quality teaching of the process the basis correct pedagogical communication organize is doing The article analyzed the concept of pedagogical communication . In our research, the views of a number of educators on pedagogical communication were interpreted in the pedagogical literature . Here, the current ideas about the process of pedagogical communication are summarized and systematized . Let's also note that the phenomenon we studied was considered in connection with the teaching process in the higher school .. Education enterprises variability of content diversification , innovative of processes expansion with certain done modern of education duties change conditions pedagogical of communication characteristics again review to hold necessity arises . Modern the world modern young people and modern teenagers formed . Already youth modern information of technologies abundance is in it and of course information abundance they are inside . however this of technologies negative effects it is dear. to him according to too with young people correct communication to build already more difficult , including teaching work too has become difficult . So , one many young people they are constantly in virtual communication and his addict they are , thus alive from communication they run away . Teaching in the process your teacher so young and with teenagers conflict building of vehicles attention to the lesson direction many difficult it happens Therefore _ too pedagogical communication the problem actual is one of the issues .

Keywords : pedagogical communication , teacher , student , personality

HANEDEKİ ELEKTRİKLİ ALET SAYISININ BELİRLEYİCİLERİ

DETERMINANTS OF THE NUMBER OF ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Dr. Ayşenur DEMİR
Atatürk Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Erzurum, Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Ömer ALKAN
Atatürk Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Erzurum, Türkiye

ÖZET

Teknolojinin gelişmesi ile birlikte elektrikli cihazlar son yüzyılda istikrarlı bir şekilde artmıştır. Elektrik, dünya üzerindeki her hanede oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Elektrik, herhangi bir bireyin, ailenin ve toplumun yaşam standardının gelişmesine önemli bir katkı sağlamaktadır. Hanehalkı için özel bir öneme sahip olan elektriğin öncelikle ev sektöründe aydınlatma ve buzdolapları, klimalar, su ısıtıcıları, mutfak aletleri, televizyon, müzik sistemi gibi cihazları çalıştırmak için kullanıldığı bilinmektedir. Günümüzde modern yaşam biçimi ve teknolojide artan gelişmeler evlerin elektrik tüketimini artırmıştır. Aşırı kullanım çevre üzerinde çeşitli olumsuz etkilere sebep olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda elektrik tüketimine ilişkin araştırmalarda hanelerdeki elektrikli alet sayısının belirleyicilerini etkileyen faktörlerin ele alınması enerjinin verimli kullanımını hedefleyen politikalara temel oluşturabilmesi açısından önemli olabilir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye'de hanelerin elektrikli alet sayısının belirleyicilerinin araştırılmasıdır. Çalışmada, Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu tarafından yapılan 2019 yılına ait Hanehalkı Bütçe Anketinden elde edilen mikro veri seti kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın bağımlı değişkeni Türkiye'de hanelerdeki elektrikli alet sayısıdır. Çalışmada elektrikli alet sayısını etkileyen temel faktörleri belirlemek için negatif binomial regresyon modeli kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarına göre, yaş, cinsiyet, medeni durum, çalışma durumu, gelir, konut tipi, konutun mülkiyet durumu, otomobil sahipliği ve hanede eğitime devam eden kişi sayısı değişkenlerinin elektrikli alet sayısında etkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrikli alet sayısı, Hanehalkı Bütçe Anketi, Negatif Binomial Regresyon, Türkiye, 2019

ABSTRACT

With the development of technology, electrical devices have increased steadily in the last century. Electricity has a very important place in every household around the world. Electricity makes a significant contribution to the improvement of the standard of living of any individual, family and society. It is known that electricity, which has a special importance for households, is primarily used in the home sector to operate devices such as lighting and refrigerators, air conditioners, water heaters, kitchen appliances, televisions and music systems Today, the modern lifestyle and increasing developments in technology have increased the electricity consumption of homes. Excessive use causes various negative effects on the environment. In this context, addressing the factors affecting the number of electrical appliances in households in studies on electricity consumption may be important in establishing the basis for policies aimed at the efficient use of energy.

The aim of this study is to investigate the determinants of the number of electrical appliances in households in Turkey. In the study, the micro data set obtained from the 2019 Household Budget Survey conducted by the Turkish Statistical Institute was used. The dependent variable of the study is the number of electrical appliances in households in Turkey. In the study, a negative binomial regression model was used to determine the main factors affecting the number of electrical appliances. According to the analysis results, it was determined that the variables of age, gender, marital status, employment status, income, housing type, ownership status of the house, car ownership and the number of people in the household continuing education were effective on the number of electrical appliances.

Keywords: Number of electrical appliances, Household Budget Survey, Negative Binomial Regression, Turkey, 2019

HARDENABILITY EFFECT OF BORON IN DUAL PHASE STEELS

Mehmet Bulut ÖZYİĞİT
Eregli Iron and Steel Works Co., R&D Center of ERDEMIR, Zonguldak/Turkey

Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT
Karabuk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği ABD

ABSTRACT

The metallurgical phase transformation effect of boron alloying in continuously annealed dual phase (DP) steels were investigated by using calculated material tools such as ThermoCalc and JMatPro. The materials were characterized by optical microscopy (OM) and scanning electron microscopy (SEM/EBSD) studies. According to the results, alloying with boron delays the formation of ferrite and pearlite/bainite during the cooling process and increases the martensite formation rate. On the other hand, alloying with boron does not have a detrimental effect on the weld properties.

Keywords: Boron alloying, intercritical annealing, DP steels, microstructure, spot welding.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GLOBALIZATION AND TERRORISM: THE EXAMPLE OF SEPTEMBER 11

Hazal İstay

Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Türkiye

Orcid no: 0009-0003-1156-1866

ABSTRACT

Globalization has had many important effects in terms of politics and security. Important facts such as the difficulties in controlling state borders and the easier participation of individuals and societies in the global network of relations have led to many cause and effect relationships. The phenomenon of globalization has increased the speed of communication and transportation means all over the world and contributed to the communication network between people, and this has made non-state actors gaining power in international politics more visible than ever before. Especially terrorist organizations have gained the capacity to act on a global scale in the globalizing world. For example, the increase in Islamophobia and xenophobia in the West after September 11, the fight against terrorism in the Middle East, and the flow of information brought about by globalization have made participation in such organizations easier. With the globalizing world, we see that terrorism has gained a new dimension and contributed to the international relations literature in many new areas. This study examines whether globalization creates legitimacy for the phenomenon of terrorism, and specifically religiously motivated terrorism. At the same time, the gains made by terrorist organizations under the influence of globalization and the ways in which these gains and their capacities are used will be evaluated through the September 11 attacks.

Keywords: Globalization, Terror, September 11 Attacks

STUDY-ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH RISKS IN ORAL HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW HEALTH SYSTEM STRATEGY MODEL

Professor Shalva Zarnadze, MD,MPH,PhD

TSMU, Tbilisi State Medical University, Deapartement of Nutrition, Aging Medicine, environmental and occupational health; Tbilisi Georgia

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6895-9205

Professor Irine Zarnadze, MD,MPH,PhD

TSMU, Tbilisi State Medical University, Department of Public Health, Health care Management, Politicy and Economi; Tbilisi, Georgia

https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5511-437X

Keywords: Oral Health, Health risk

Introduction:. Complete health is not considered without oral health. It is one of the determining factors of human life and well-being at all stages of society's life. Oral diseases occupy a significant place in global morbidity. Oral diseases are a lifestyle-related risk factor for the four most common chronic diseases (cardiovascular system, diabetes, tumors, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)..

Aim of research: To study and evaluate health risks in oral health management and to develop a new strategy model of the health care system in order to improve oral health in different age and social groups.

Research Methods: Quantitative and qualitative research, descriptive research, sociological research, multifactor variance method, ANOVA; Parametric and non-parametric criteria, T test, The study was performed with a probability of 95%.

Results: The most important factors are: - eating habits, awareness of oral hygiene, early detection of diseases, timely planning of preventive measures; environmental and ecological factors; social status and education; Culture and traditions.

The structure and characteristics of oral health risk factors for different social and age groups were determined; population needs and demand for oral health services; The basic concepts of oral health development strategy, a practical model of oral health development promotion were developed; Oral health management guideline.

Conclusion: Despite significant achievements in the field of oral hygiene, the prevention and control of pathologies of oral organs and tissues remains an urgent topic of public health in the world. The prevalence and severity of oral diseases depends on many factors. These are the socio-economic status of society, nutritional behavior, health behavior, medical activity, culture and traditions, education, ethnic and environmental factors. Oral health is integrated with general health and determines a person's well-being and quality of life. .

NANOMEDICINE IN CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE-APPLICATION FOR DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM IN CVDs-ANTI-IMFLAMMATORY NANOMEDICINE FOR CVDs

V Velvizhi

S Hemalatha

R Devi Raman

Faculty of pharmacy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education Research

Selaiyur, Tambaram, Chennai-600073, India

ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology can be used in therapies for atherosclerosis by increasing systemic agent circulation time, lowering off-target cytotoxicity of drugs, improving drug solubility, decreasing the required dosage, combining diagnostic and therapeutic agents to form theranostics. Nanotechnology can be used in therapies for atherosclerosis by increasing systemic agent circulation time, lowering off-target cytotoxicity of drugs, improving drug solubility. For cardiac related disorders, such as atherosclerosis, hypertension, and myocardial infarction etc.. Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. However, the early and long outcomes vary considerably in patients, especially with the current challenges facing the detection and treatment of CVDs. Nanotechnology offers the opportunity to use nanomaterials in improving health and controlling diseases. Notably, nanotechnologies have recognized potential applicability in managing chronic diseases in the past few years, especially cancer and CVDs. It carriers to increase the pharmaco-efficacy and safety of conventional therapies. Different strategies have been proposed to use nanoparticles as drug carriers in CVDs; however, controversies regarding the selection of nanomaterials and nano formulation are slowing their clinical translation. Therefore, this review focuses on nanotechnology for drug delivery and the application of nanomedicine in CVDs. Despite the improved clinical management, cardiovascular mortality is predicted to rise in the next decades due to the increasing impact of aging, obesity, and diabetes. Treatment for cardiovascular diseases is limited currently to oral medicines or invasive surgery. This review will explore for potential solutions to the limited pharmacological therapies currently on the market and the future that lies ahead for the place of nanotechnology within cardiovascular medicine.

Keywords: cardiovascular disease, controlled release of drugs, nanomedicine, nanotechnology, application of drug delivery system in CVDs

AZƏRBAYCAN ƏDƏBIYYATINA HEYDƏR ƏLIYEV QAYĞISI

HEYDAR ALIYEV'S CONCERN FOR AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE

Vusala Karimova Ali
Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Kolleci
ORCİD: 0000-0001-6999-9690

Heydər Əliyev siyasi liderlər arasında hər zaman böyük nüfuza malik olmuşdur. Azərbaycanı müstəqil dövlətçiliyə, çiçəklənməyə aparan yol ulu öndərin rəhbəriliyi dövründən başlayır. Xalqın təkidi və tələbi ilə hakimiyyətə qayıdan Heydər Əliyev üzləşdiyi çətinliklərə baxmayaraq ölkəni vətəndaş müharibəsindən, azadlığımızı itirmək təhlükəsindən qurtardı. Və dövlətçiliyimizin xilaskarı kimi millətin yaddaşına, tarixinə daxil oldu. Ümummilli lider ilk öncə milli ruhu dirçəltdi, öz kökümüzə qayıdışın təməlini qoydu. Ziyalıların himayədarı, ədəbiyyatşünasların dayağı olan öndər ədəbiyyatın inkişafı üçün hər zaman şərait yaradırdı. Həm ölkə daxilində, həm ölkənin hüdudlarından kənarda mədəniyyət ocaqlarının və abidələrinin yaradılmasına xüsusi önəm verirdi.

Açar söz: ədəbiyyat, öndər, lider, Heydər Əliyev

Heydar Aliyev has always had great influence among political leaders. The path leading Azerbaijan to independent statehood and prosperity begins with the leadership of the great leader. Heydar Aliyev, who returned to power at the insistence and demand of the people, despite the difficulties he faced, saved the country from the civil war and the danger of losing our freedom. And he entered the nation's memory and history as the savior of our statehood. First of all, the national leader revived the national spirit and laid the foundation for returning to our roots. The patron of intellectuals, the support of literary critics, the leader always created conditions for the development of literature. He attached special importance to the creation of cultural centers and monuments both inside and outside the country.

Key words: literature, leader, Heydar Aliyev

THE EFFECT OF NaOH ON POLYPYRROLE COATED COTTON FABRICS

Prof.Dr. Suat ÇETİNER

Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University, Department of Textile Engineering, Avsar Campus, Kahramanmaras, Turkey
ORCID: 0000-0002-6604-145X

Lecturer (Dr.) Hidayet BAĞCI

Kahramanmaras Sutcu Imam University, Center of University-Industry-Public Cooperation Development, Application and Research, Avsar Campus, Kahramanmaras, Turkey
ORCID: 0000-0002-1526-6325

ABSTRACT

Cotton offers an important natural textile fiber that can be used as a raw material for high-grade textiles because of its comfort and moisture permeability. Conductive polymers have attracted the attention of a great number of researchers in the textile field due to their potential applications in composites with natural, artificial or synthetic fibres. In this study, conductive polymer coated cotton fabrics were fabricated with two diffrent method. In the first method, we used only the conductive monomer pyrrole, and in the other, we used NaOH together with pyrrole. Polypyrrole and NaOH/Polypyrrole coated conductive cotton composite fabrics were produced by *in situ* chemical oxidative polymerization of pyyrole on the surface of cotton fabrics.The chemical oxidation polymerization process reaction conditions (conductive monomer concentration,) have been optimized in order to obtain the best properties of the treated coated fabric. We investigated the effects of coating cotton fabric by conductive polypyrrole on electrical properties, light fastness, rubbing fastness and washing fastness. We reported impact of NaOH (%2,5), different concentrations of Pyrrole and comparıson of moısture transport properties on conductive polymer Ppy coated cotton fabrics at the same time.

Keywords: Conductive polymer, Pyrrole, Polymerization, Cotton fabrics, NaOH.

TRIBOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF IONIC LIQUID AS AN ADDITIVE TO THE BIO BASED OILS

Engr. Hira Nawaz
Engr. Rehman Khan
Engr. M. Gulzar

Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Engineering and Technology Taxila, Punjab, Pakistan

Abstract—

As a result of ongoing environmental codification, the lubrication industry has been working to develop environmentally sound and efficient lubricants that may be utilized as metal cutting fluids. A lubricant that complies with environmental regulations and still provides great lubrication performance must be developed due to environmental concerns. In this research, the tribological workability of bio-based oils that have been combined with ionic liquid for metal cutting or machining applications is examined. Ionic liquid was used as an addition to bio-based oils to create tribologically enhanced bio-based lubricants. The specific bio-based oils examined in this research were coconut oil and cottonseed oil. In both bio-based oils, choline chloride was added as a lubricant additive. The research started with an examination of the behavior of pure coconut in terms of wear prevention and friction reduction. The examination of the lubricating behavior of various concentrations of ionic liquid added to bio-based oils has been done using a pin on disc tribotester. The outcomes have demonstrated that the addition of 1.5 weight percent of choline chloride to coconut oil reduces friction coefficient by 56% accompanying a 80% decrease in wear volume. Similarly, at a concentration of 1 wt% ionic liquid, cotton seed oil demonstrated a 40% decrease in average wear. The results of the surface analysis demonstrated that the ionic liquid enhanced the interacting surfaces ability to create tribo-films and hydrogen bonds, therefore improving lubrication performance. The measurement of the viscosity of formulated oil samples also revealed that an increase in ionic liquid concentration causes the viscosity of bio-based oils to increase as a result of the creation of hydrogen bonds. The results of the overall investigation showed that ionic liquids have the potentiality to amend the tribological behavior of bio-based lubricants used as metal cutting fluids.

Keywords— Ionic Liquid, Material Removal Rate, Lubrication, Metal Cutting Fluid, Bio-Based **Oils**

YAŞAM DÖNGÜSÜ ANALİZİ İLE BİR ELYAF BOYAMA TESİSİNİN ÇEVRESEL ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF A FIBER DYEING MILL WITH LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

Şeyda HIZ

Hasan Kalyoncu Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Çevre Bilimleri ve Enerji Yönetimi ABD, 27010 Gaziantep/Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0009-0005-6058-2975

Doç. Dr. Afşin Y. ÇETİNKAYA

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, İnşaat Fakültesi, Çevre Mühendisliği Bölümü, 34349 İstanbul/Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-8071-6444

Doç. Dr. Adem YURTSEVER

İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Çevre Mühendisliği Bölümü, 34320 İstanbul/Türkiye

ORCID NO: 0000-0001-6512-5232

ÖZET

Dünya nüfusunun artması ile birlikte hem üretim hemde tüketim artmaktadır. Tekstil sektörü hem insan gücü kullanımı hemde hammadde tüketim potansiyeli olarak bakıldığından dünyanın en önemli sektörlerden biri olmaktadır. Artan bu tüketim potansiyeli çevre problemlerini de beraberinde getirmiştir. Dünyanın karşı karşıya kaldığı en büyük çevresel problem küresel ısınmadır. Küresel ısınma biyolojik çeşitlilikte azalma, su stresi sıkıntıları, bulaşıcı hastalıklarda artış, kışın meydana gelen yangınlar, daha güçlü siklonlar, şiddetli fırtınalar, kuraklık ve mevsimsel seller olmak üzere küresel anlamda tüm ülkeleri ilgilendirdiğinden dolayı en önemli çevresel problemdir. Ülkeler üretim ve tüketim süreçlerinde bir ürünün çevreye olan etkilerini saptamak için yaşam döngüsü analizi kavramı getirmişlerdir. Yaşam döngüsü analizi bir ürünün üretiminden bertarafına kadar geçen adımlarda çevreye vermiş olduğu etkileri değerlendirme yöntemidir. Bir ürün üretilirken hammadde, kimyasal, enerji, su, kaynak kullanımı ve insan gücü girdi olarak belirtilirken her kademede meydana gelebilecek olan çıktılar atıksu, katı atık ve emisyondur.

Bu çalışmada bir elyaf boyama tesisinin çevreye vermiş olduğu etkileri hesaplamak için SimaPro 8.2.3.0 paket programının Ecoinvent 3 kütüphanesindeki IMPACT 2002+ yöntemi kullanılmıştır. 18 adet etki kategorisinde pamuk dokuma, solventsiz boyama, elektrik ve su tüketimi değerleri ayrı ayrı hesaplanıp yorumlamalar yapılmıştır. 1 kg pamuk dokumanın

çevresel etkisi en yüksek olup 11,3 kg CO2eşdeğer, bunu 6,5 kg CO2 eşdeğer birimiyle solventsiz 1 kg boyama işlemi takip etmiştir. Elektrik tüketimi 0,632 kg CO2 eşdeğer ve en düşük etki 0,000321 kg CO2 eşdeğer birimiyle su tüketimi sonuçları elde edilmiştir. Bu bulgular, pamuk dokuma aşamalarındaki çevresel etkileri belirleyip emisyonları azaltmak ve kaynakları verimli kullanmak amacıyla hangi aşamalarda iyileştirilmeler yapılmasını sağlamak için kullanılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tekstil, Elyaf Boyama, Yaşam Döngüsü Değrlendirmesi, Çevresel Etki

ABSTRACT

With the increase in the world population, both production and consumption increase. The textile sector is one of the most important sectors in the world, considering both the use of manpower and the potential for raw material consumption. This increasing consumption potential has brought environmental problems. The biggest environmental problem the world faces is global warming. Global warming is the most important environmental problem since it concerns all countries globally, including decrease in biodiversity, water stress problems, increase in infectious diseases, fires in winter, stronger cyclones, severe storms, drought and seasonal floods. They introduced the concept of life cycle analysis to determine the effects on the environment. Life cycle analysis is a method of evaluating the effects of a product on the environment in the steps from its production to disposal. While a product is produced, raw materials, chemicals, energy, water, resource use and manpower are specified as inputs and occur at every stage.

In this study, the IMPACT 2002+ method in the Ecoinvent 3 library of the SimaPro 8.2.3.0 package program was used to calculate the effects of a fiber dyeing plant on the environment. Cotton weaving, dyeing, electricity and water consumption in 18 impact categories Values were calculated and interpreted separately. The environmental impact of 1 kg of cotton weaving is the highest, with 11.3 kg of CO2 equivalent, followed by 1 kg of solvent-free dyeing with 6.5 kg of CO2 equivalent, electricity consumption is 0.632 kg CO2 equivalent, and the lowest effect is water consumption with 0.000321 kg CO2 equivalent. These findings provide suggestions to determine the environmental impacts of the cotton weaving stages and to make improvements in which stages in order to reduce emissions and use resources efficiently.

Keywords: Textile, Fiber Dyeing, Life Cycle Assessment, Environmental Impact

HOLBEİN HALI GRUBUNDAN YABANCI RESSAMLARIN TABLOLARINA KONU OLAN ÜÇ ÇALIŞMA ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A REVIEW ON THREE WORKS THAT ARE THE SUBJECT OF PAINTINGS BY FOREIGN PAINTERS FROM THE HOLBEIN CARPET GROUP

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Semra KILIÇ KARATAY
Aksaray Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi, Resim-İş ABD,

Öğr. Gör. Ahmet Melih ÇİLİNGİR
Aksaray Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi, Resim-İş ABD,

ÖZET

Günümüzde en eski dokuma örneği olarak bilinen M.Ö. 3. Yüzyıllara ait olan Pazırık halısının Türk düğümü dokunmuş olması Türk halı sanatının tarihinin yüzyıllar öncesine dayanmakta olduğunu göstermektedir. Çok zengin bir kültüre sahip olan Anadolu halıları, tarihi gelişimi içerisinde yabancı ressamların tablolarının kompozisylarında yer almış olması, Türk halılarının ne kadar değerli olduğunun kanıtları olarak düşünülebilir. Anadolu halılarına tablolarında yer veren i yabancı ressam örneklerinden biri Hans Holbein'dir. Çoğu yabancı ressamların tablolarında yer alan Anadolu halıları Holbein halısı olarak yanlış isilendirilmiştir. Holbein halısı olarak yanlış isimlendirilmesine rağmen, Hans Holbein'ın ve diğer yabancı ressamların çalışmalarında yer alan Anadolu halıları kendi içerisinde birinci, ikinci, üçüncü ve dördüncü tip Holbein halıları olarak gruplandırılmıştır.Resim sanatı tarihsel süreç içerisinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Gerek tarihi belgelemek gerekse tarihi yeniden şekillendirmek için dönüm noktası olmuştur. Buna en güzel örnekse Rönesans dönemidir. Rönesans dönemi 15. Yüzyılda İtalya'da başlayan ve hümanizm anlayışının bilim, sanat ve felsefe gibi birçok alanda etkili olduğu bir dönemdir. Bu dönem içerisinde birçok ressam yetişmiş ve yaptıkları resimlerde Rönesans etkileri görülmüştür. Yapılan resimler artık günlük hayatı ve portre resim kompozisyonlarını da içerdiği için yeni teknik ve üslupların kullanımıyla daha detaycı realist resim anlayışı ortaya çıkmıştır. Rönesans dönemi sadece İtalya'yı değil Avrupa'nın birçok bölgesini de etkilemiştir. Bu bölgelerden biride kuzey Avrupadır. Kuzey Avrupa da gelişim gösteren Rönesans etkileri zamanla mikrokozmos denilen detaycı bir resim tekniğini

ortaya çıkarmıştır. Jan Van EYCK, Albrecht DURER ve Hans HOLBEIN gibi ressamlar, bu dönemin önemli temsilcileri olmuşlardır. Bu sanatçıların yapmış olduğu resimlerde birçok detay gözlemlenir ve bu detaylardan biri de halılardır. Detaylar özgün haline sadık kalınarak çalışılmış ve her detayı resmedilmiştir. Çalışmada, Holbein halısı olarak bilinen ve yabancı ressamların eserleri arasında olan The Somerset Conference House, Elçiler ve St. Giles Ayini adlı tablo örneklerinde yer alan Anadolu halılarının motifleri, motiflerin Türk kültüründe anlamları şekilleri ile birlikte açıklamasının yanında, resim sanatı açısından da renk, kompozisyon ve tekniği bakımından değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelmeler: Halı, Sanat, Holbein, renk, motif

ABSTRACT

Known as the oldest weaving example today, B.C. The Turkish knot weaving of the Pazyryk carpet, which dates back to the 3rd century, dates back centuries to the history of Turkish carpet art. shows that it is. Anatolian carpets, which have a very rich culture, have been included in the compositions of paintings by foreign painters throughout their historical development, which can be considered as evidence of how valuable Turkish carpets are. One of the examples of foreign painters who included Anatolian carpets in their paintings is Hans Holbein. Anatolian carpets, most of which appear in the paintings of foreign painters, have been misnamed as Holbein carpets. Although it is misnamed as Holbein carpet, Anatolian carpets in the works of Hans Holbein and other foreign painters are grouped as first, second, third and fourth type Holbein carpets. Painting has an important place in the historical process. It has been a turning point both in documenting history and in reshaping history. The best example of this is the Renaissance period.The Renaissance period was a period that started in Italy in the 15th century and the understanding of humanism was influential in many fields such as science, art and philosophy. Many painters were trained during this period and Renaissance influences were seen in their paintings. Since the paintings now include daily life and portrait painting compositions, a more detailed, realistic understanding of painting has emerged with the use of new techniques and styles.The Renaissance period affected not only Italy but also many parts of Europe. One of these regions is northern Europe. The effects of the Renaissance, which developed in Northern Europe, eventually led to a detailed painting technique called microcosm. Painters such as Jan Van EYCK, Albrecht DURER and Hans HOLBEIN were important representatives of this period. Many details can be observed in the paintings made by these artists, and one of these details is the carpets. The details have been

worked out faithfully to the original and every detail has been depicted.In the study, The Somerset Conference House, Ambassadors and St. Petersburg carpets, known as the Holbein carpet and among the works of foreign painters, are examined. The motifs of the Anatolian carpets in the examples of the painting titled Giles Rite will be evaluated in terms of color, composition and technique in terms of painting art, as well as explaining the meanings of the motifs in Turkish culture with their shapes.

Key Words: Carpet, Art, Holbein, color, motif

CYBERNETIC HOTEL MANAGEMENT AND RESERVATION SYSTEM

Sali Mohammed Bobboi

Albashir Ahmad

Yakubu A. Lidani

Maryam Abubakar Sharif

Department of Computer Science, Federal Polytechnic Kaltungo P.M.B 009, Gombe, Nigeria

Abstract

With the growth in the number of web users and necessity for making information available on the web, the problem of web personalization has become very critical and popular, Ambiguity in getting information about hotel, rooms availability and lack comprehensive mechanism for saving guest information for future use are the major setbacks, hence, the need to develop an online reservation system that can offer the speed and convenience of one-stop availability check and confirmation in reservation process. The methodology applied in developing this system is Waterfall paradigm. Fact findings were conducted by visiting web sites of other hotels from internet as well as interview. In conclusion, this automated system is aimed to save time and money for users, thus resulting higher profit to the hotel and better service delivery to its customers.

Keywords*:* System, Hotel, Booking, Database, Reservation.

HOUSEHOLD FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN ISLAM

KHULY SHOFIANA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0000-2545-2060

FIQI MUNYANI PUTRI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0005-8020-949X

NAILATUL ADWIYAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0003-4712-947X

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

RIA ANISATUS SHOLIHAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0003-4113-7284

Abstract

This research aims to find out how household finances are managed in Islam. The method used in this writing is descriptive qualitative, namely describing or describing a study material. The author chose a qualitative descriptive research design because the author wanted to describe the conditions that would be observed in the field with an analysis, transparency and depth. This research is a type of literary research using secondary data sources in the form of books and previous journals. In an environment influenced by sharia principles, financial management becomes a practice that reflects religious values. Creating harmony with Islamic economic philosophy which prioritizes blessings, justice and equality. In a religious context, household financial management has deep relevance to Islamic economic principles. Managing household finances with these principles can be applied to achieve economic and moral stability in the household. Apart from that, Muslim families can also achieve a balance between investing for the future, meeting basic needs, and also contributing to social good. A better understanding of the principles of Islamic economics is also the basis for solving problems regarding financial management, such as avoiding excessive debt problems. In this way, household management can protect a group of families from consumerist behavior, because a family needs wise management in managing family finances, in order to manage financial cash flow better and more regularly. Islam also reminds its followers to live simply and avoid transactions that encourage waste.

Keywords: Financial Management, Islamic Household, Islamic Economics

AYVACIK İLÇESİNDE BULUNAN SOMUT KÜLTÜREL MİRAS UNSURLARI: ANTİK KENTLER VE TARİHİ YAPILAR VE KALINTILARI

TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE ELEMENTS IN AYVACIK DISTRICT: ANCIENT CITIES AND HISTORICAL BUILDINGS AND RUINS

Doç. Dr. Çiğdem Özkan

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi/Ayvacık Meslek Yüksekokulu, Turist Rehberlşği, Çanakkale, Türkiy

ABSTRACT

Ayvacık-Assos, located in the region called "Troas" in ancient times, has been a settlement since ancient times due to its rich vegetation, fertile lands and rich water resources at the foot of the Kaz Mountains. Settlement began in the region from the Paleolithic period (approximately 12 thousand years ago). Thus, hundreds of settlements belonging to the civilization were established there. Protecting, revealing and explaining the value of these relics of human history are among our responsibilities regarding humanity. Academic studies need to be carried out in order to become aware of the region and to understand and protect both its touristic value and historical importance. Therefore, the aim of this study is to develop suggestions for revealing the cultural heritage elements in the region, protecting them and making them attractive as touristic products. In addition, the study aims to shed light on new research to be conducted in the region, to make the people living in the region aware of the region they live in, and to transfer the cultural values we have to future generations. In order to collect data in the study, the document research method, which is one of the qualitative data collection methods, was used.

Keywords: Antique City, Cultural Heritage, Canakkale

ÖZET

Antik Dönemde “Troas” olarak adlandırılan bölgede yer alan Ayvacık-Assos, Kazdağları eteklerinde zengin bitki örtüsü, verimli arazileri, zengin su kaynakları dolayısıyla ilk çağlardan itibaren yerleşim yeri olmuştur. Bölgede Paleolitik dönemden (günümüzden yaklaşık 12 bin yıl önce) itibaren yerleşim başlar. Böylece onlarda medeniyete ait yüzlerce yerleşim yeri kurulmuştur. İnsanlık tarihine ait bu kalıntıları korumak, ortaya çıkarmak, değerini anlatmak insanlığa ilişkin sorumluluklarımız içerisindedir. Bölgenin farkına varılması, gerek turistik değeri, gerekse de tarihi öneminin kavranması ve korunması için akademik çalışmaların yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada amaç bölgedeki

kültürel miras unsularının ortaya çıkarılması, korunması ve turistik ürün olarak çekici hale getirilmesi için önerler geliştirmektir. Ayrıca, çalışma bölgede yapılacak yeni araştırmalara ışık tutması, bölgede yaşayan halkın yaşadığı bölgenin farkında olması ve sahip olduğumuz kültürel değerlerin gelecek nesillere aktarması amaçlanmıştır Çalışmada veri toplamak amacıyla nitel veri toplama yöntemlerinden olan doküman araştırması yöntemi kullanılmıştır**.**

Keywords: Kültürel Miras, Antik Kentler, Çanakkale

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ETHICAL CONCERNS IN MOB JUSTICE CASES: LITERATURE REVIEW

Dawit Negussie Tolossa
Research Scholar, S.D. School of Commerce, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India

Dr. Jabe Bekele Hirgo (Assistant Professor)
Department of Educational planning and Management, Wolkite University, Ethiopia.

Yohannes Negussie
Lecturer at Meles Zenawi Leadership Academy Mekelle, Ethiopia

Abstract:

Mob justice, a phenomenon characterized by a group's extrajudicial administration of punishment, raises intricate questions about human psychology, ethical norms, and societal cohesion. This article presents a comprehensive analysis of mob justice, drawing insights from a systematic literature review that spans psychological, moral, and long-term societal dimensions. The study highlights the psychological underpinnings of mob behaviour, where groupthink and deindividuation play significant roles in shaping individuals' participation. This analysis sheds light on the intricate motivations driving collective violence. Moreover, the ethical implications of mob justice are explored, revealing widespread human rights violations and challenges to established ethical norms. The erosion of the right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence, fundamental to human rights frameworks, underscores the urgent need for aligned practices. In examining the lasting societal consequences, the article unveils fractured community relations, reduced trust in formal justice systems, perpetuation of violence cycles, and stigmatization. This comprehensive understanding underscores the importance of addressing mob justice beyond legal parameters. The article identifies research gaps, calling for deeper profiling of participants, human rights-centered interventions, and comprehensive long-term strategies. The influence of the digital era remains underexplored, necessitating research into online platforms' contribution to mobilization. Ultimately, synthesising insights offers a holistic perspective on mob justice, encouraging collaborative efforts toward evidence-based interventions that foster more just and humane societies.

Keywords: mob justice, vigilantism, human rights, ethics, extrajudicial violence, literature review

QUALITY CHARACTERISTICS OF OGI POWDER PRODUCED FROM MALTED AND FERMENTED MAIZE ENRICHED WITH COCOA POWDER AND SOYBEAN

Dr. Ikujenlola Abiodun Victor

Obafemi Awolowo University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Food Science and Technology, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Mrs. Ukejeh Ruth N.

Obafemi Awolowo University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Food Science and Technology, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

Prof. Taiwo Kehinde A.

Obafemi Awolowo University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Food Science and Technology, Ile-Ife, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Undernutrition and hidden hunger are serious concerns in Nigeria. Most diets are prepared from cereals which lack adequate protein and other essential nutrients for healthy living. The study was designed to increase the utilisation of cocoa powder and nutritious soybean to enrich ogi in order to combat undernutrition.

The maize and soybean were cleaned and processed separately into flours. The maize grains were divided into three portions. One portion was malted, another fermented and the third was processed to flour using standard procedures. The cocoa powder used was supplied by reputable Cocoa processing company in Ile-Oluji Ondo state, Nigeria. The various flour samples were composited at different ratios. Each enriched and formulated ogi powder samples were subjected to various analyses (proximate, mineral compositions, functional, antioxidant and sensory properties, etc.) using standard procedures.

The results showed that malting, fermentation and enrichment with soybean and cocoa improved the protein, ash and energy levels of the ogi powder. There was significant increase ($p<0.05$) in the level of the mineral element of the malted and fermented ogi. The malting process reduced the bulk density, viscosity of the ogi gruel after reconstitution. The malting and fermentation processes coupled with enrichment of the ogi with soybean and cocoa powder significantly increased the antioxidant properties of the resulting ogi. The enriched ogi was very acceptable to the panellists.

The study concluded that the nutritional and antioxidant quality of *ogi* was improved by malting, fermentation processes and enrichment with both soybean and cocoa powder.

Keywords: antioxidant, fermentation, functional, malting, proximate compositions, and sensory properties

A REVIEW ON THE PESTICIDE USE AND ITS IMPACTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Abdurrahman, U D

Ibrahim, U. B

Utono,Y.A

Kamaluddeen, A

Department of Biological Sciences, College of Basic and Advanced Studies, Yauri, Kebbi State, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Every untrained farmer as well the commercial agronomists use chemical pesticides to destroy pests and weeds and to get rid of diseases in their farm with aim of increasing production. Though the use of pesticides has some advantages of increase in yield, its random and excessive use also create a serious impact on the environment and human health. The present situation of pesticide use doesn't seem to be satisfactory since those referred to as safe pesticides are equally revealing their side effects at last and such problems like bio-accumulation, bio-magnification are being magnified daily. Almost all the corners of the earth and organisms dwelling within it and those who are yet to be born have already been affected by so-called benefits to pest control. This study attempts to study the present pesticides use situation of our communities, the ill-effects of pesticides on human health and on the environment. The relevant data and information were collected from some studies of the journal articles, research papers, reports and various literatures. This paper appeals and sensitizes the interested individuals to get directed toward more general, sustainable, natural and safe production and management practices.

KEYWORDS Agriculture, Chemicals, Deaths, Poisons.

DETERMINATION OF TOTAL PHENOLIC, TOTAL FLAVONOID CONTENT, AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY IN BASIL EXTRACTS (OCIMUM BASILICUM L)

TAYEBI Amani
MOUMOU Mohammedine
HARNAFI Hicham

[1] Bioresources, Biotechnology, Ethnopharmacology and Health Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences, Mohammed Premier University, Oujda 60000, Morocco;

ABSTRACT

Antioxidants play a crucial role in preserving the quality of vegetable oils by preventing lipid oxidation. Basil (Ocimum basilicum) is an aromatic plant rich in bioactive compounds, some of which have shown promising antioxidant properties. This study focuses on evaluating the potential of basil extracts as natural antioxidants.

Dried basil leaves were subjected to extraction using various solvents to isolate the active compounds. The obtained extracts were then assessed for their antiradical and antioxidant capacity using the DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) method and the malondialdehyde (MDA) assays. The crude extract with the highest antioxidant activity was chosen for the analysis of its flavonoid and polyphenol composition.

Our results demonstrate that the crude basil extract exhibits strong antiradical activity. In conclusion, basil extract could be considered as a valuable source of natural antioxidants for stabilizing edible fats.

Keywords: Basil; Ocimum basilicum L.; Antioxidant activity; Oxidative stabilization; Soya oil.

EVALUATING THE POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF EPIGENETIC AGENTS ON "EPITHELIAL MESENCHYMAL TRANSITION- EMT GENES" IN AML CELL LINE

Msc. Med. Bio. Ilayda ALÇITEPE

Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Biology Department, Izmir, Turkey

Msc. Boubacar BALDE

Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Biology Department, Izmir, Turkey

Doç. Dr. Burcin KAYMAZ

Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Medical Biology Department, Izmir, Turkey

ABSTRACT

BRD4 inhibitor PLX51107 binds to lysine motifs that are acetylated in the bromodomains of the BRD4 protein; preventing BRD4 from binding to acetylated lysines on histones that give rise to transcriptional upregulations. Epithelial mesenchymal transition (EMT) plays a crucial role in the progression of myeloid and lymphoid malignancies, and bromodomain proteins regulate EMT transcription factors and are linked to the process of EMT. This study focuses on to evaluating the cytotoxic and apoptotic effects of Plx51107 and HDAC inhibitor vorinostat treatments upon myeloid leukemic cells (AML), to determine cellular responses and EMT genes' expressional regulations.

AML cells HL60 and healthy control B-lymphocyte cells NCIBL2171 were treated either with PLX51107 or vorinostat and evaluated for proliferation and cytotoxicity via XTT assay and the IC_{50} doses were determined. Apoptosis was asessed with Annexin V analysis following treating the determined IC_{50} doses of the agents and the EMT genes expressional regulations were evaluated via qRT-PCR in Cfx Biorad software.

The Plx51107 IC_{50} dose was 1.24μM and the vorinostat IC_{50} dose was 2.01μM for NCIBL2171cells. Plx51107 was 6.68μM and Vorinostat was 4.3μM for HL60 cells. The apoptosis induction was approximately 1.5-fold for NCIBL2171 cells and 42-fold for HL60 cells for Plx51107-Vorinostat. In HL60 cells, the target genes SNAI1 (10.64-14.74-fold), N-cadherin (5.77-8.54-fold), claudin (9.98-10.82-fold), Zeb1 (7.70-7.84-fold), E-cadherin (19.45-21.81-fold), SNAI2 (5.75-6.16-fold), and TWIST1 (0.73-1-fold) expression were

decreased both Plx51107 and Vorinostat doses; In the ZO-1 (4.01-3.27-fold), Zeb2 (2.42-1.89-fold), and VIM (2.08-2.21-fold) genes were increased in both Plx51105 and Vorinostat doses. In NCIBL2171 cells, all target gene expressions were decreased in both Plx51107 and Vorinostat doses.

In conclusion, the alteration in expression of EMT-associated transcription factors suggests a potential therapeutic impact in blocking EMT transition. Thus, Plx51107 may contribute as a significant treatment opportunity for other hematologic malignancies and help clinical trials proceed smoothly.

Keywords: AML, Epigenetic, EMT, Bromodomain, PLX51107, HDAC

PRACTICES TO REDUCE INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION PAIN

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Gülistan Yurdagül
Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

Intramuscular injection is one of the invasive and painful interventions frequently used in nursing practice. Medicines such as antibiotic treatments, analgesics, immunosuppressants, vaccines, and long-acting antipsychotics can be administered by intramuscular injection method. Injection sites; dorsogluteal, ventrogluteal regions, rectus femoris muscle, vastus lateralis muscle and deltoid muscle. 1-4 ml of medicine is administered during injection. Intramuscular injection is performed by passing the skin and subcutaneous tissue with a needle and reaching the muscle tissue. Due to the abundance of nerve endings in the skin and subcutaneous tissue, the procedure can cause serious pain. While the pain of the injection causes the patient to reject the treatment; It may also be a reason why it is not preferred by healthcare professionals in practice. While it also poses an obstacle to patients' vaccinations, it can also cause disruption of care, fear of needles, and alienation from healthcare services. The fact that intramuscular injection is painful may cause fear and anxiety in the patient.

Pain; It is defined as an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience. IM injection is a painful procedure. The nurse is responsible for assessing the patient's pain and relieving the existing pain. Nurses who know the independence of nursing practices and try to use this for the benefit of the patient have developed many different methods to reduce the pain experienced by patients during injection. In this context; Depending on the intensity of muscle activity between the regions, the amount of drug given, the speed of drug delivery to the tissue, the duration of pressure applied to the area after the injection, the status of cold and hot applications applied to the area after the injection, listening to music during the injection, using an additional material (such as shot blocker, buzzy etc.) There are studies in the literature reporting that perceived pain changes.

In this paper, applications aimed at reducing the pain caused by intramuscular injection will be examined.

Keywords: Nursing, intramuscular Injection, Pain, Injection Complication

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING OF A SOLAR DECLINATORWITH WATER PREHEATING

P. Sivaraj

K.S.Naveen

Dr C. M. Raguraman

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Technology,

Annamalai University, Annamalainagar-608002, India

ABSTRACT

The primary aim of this study was to develop a novel approach for obtaining drinking water in arid regions that are severely affected by droughts, by utilising brackish water sourced from pre-existing wells. The study focused on developing an active solar desalination unit, which aimed to preheat water using a flat solar collector, and subsequently perform boiling desalination through an evaporation and condensation chamber.

A prototype active solar desalination unit was constructed, utilising Ferro-cement and masonry collector to desalinate brackish water. The unit composed of a flat solar collector, which is used to preheat water, and an evaporation and condensation chamber, which perform the boiling desalination process. Upon conducting several tests, it was observed that the unit produced an average of 3.3 litres of desalinated water per square metre on a daily basis.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION N TECHNICAL EDUCATION, NORTH-WEST REGION, NIGERIA

Tanimu BALA

Research Assistant, Aliko Dangote University of Science and Technology Wudil, Faculty of Science and Technology Education, Department of Computing and Mathematics Education, Kano-Nigeria
ORCID: 0000-0002-7598-6316

Usman BUKAR USMAN

Research Assistant, Mai-Idris Aloma Polytechnic, Department of Computer Science, Yobe-Nigeria

Ibrahim ABUBAKAR BELLO

PhD, Aliko Dangote University of Science and Technology Wudil, Faculty of Science and Technology Education, Department of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Kano-Nigeria.

Ibrahim ADAMU USMAN

Research Assistant, Aliko Dangote University of Science and Technology Wudil, Faculty of Science and Technology Education, Department of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, Kano-Nigeria

Abstract

Technical education is sine qua non to the economic and industrial growth and development of any nation, Nigeria inclusive. Its primary objective is to provide its recipients functional and employable skills required in the world of work. Today's world of work is experiencing innovations as a result of technological advancement through the emergence of information and communication technologies (ICTs). These changes brought by ICTs have cut across all spheres of life including social interaction, business practices, healthcare, political engagement, media, education and knowledge dissemination. It is in light of the above that this paper examined. To tackle the issue of this innovation, this paper proposes the integration of ICT into technical education programmes in Nigeria. For technical education to take its rightful place in the era of information age, ICT should be enshrined effectively in the technical education curriculum. Constraints hindering the effective integration of ICT in technical education programmes were highlighted. The paper concluded that ICT skills are the key things that will enable technical education graduates face the challenges of the 21st century workplace. It was recommended that government should provide enough funds to equip schools with ICT tools, equipment and facilities for better delivery of instruction.

Keywords: information communication technology, technical education, curriculum

INFORMATION COORDINATED IN BASIC FREEDOMS DATA THE BOARD FRAMEWORK WHICH ARE CARRIED OUT BY DR FAISAL DIRECTOR (HRIMS)

MUHAMMAD FAISAL
Allama Iqbal Open University
ORCID: 0000-0002-5797-766X

ABSTRACT

Incorporating information reconciliation instruments and strategies into a Basic liberties Data The board Framework (HRIMS) carried out by Dr. Faisal Director (HRIMS) can essentially improve the framework's usefulness and capacities. HRIMS might have to total information from different sources, like government data sets, NGOs, worldwide associations, and other pertinent sources. Information mix apparatuses like ETL that can help in gathering, changing, and stacking this information into the HRIMS data set. Consolidate Change Information Catch or CDC procedures to guarantee that the HRIMS is continually refreshed with the most recent data connected with basic liberties infringement, occurrences, and cases. This is critical for keeping up with the framework's precision and practicality. Team up with pertinent basic liberties associations and organizations to lay out Programming interface associations. This can work with the consistent trade of information among HRIMS and outside frameworks. For instance, you can coordinate information on common freedoms infringement detailed by NGOs or legislative offices through APIs. Carry out MDM rehearses inside HRIMS to guarantee consistency in information connected with people, associations, and occurrences. This is especially significant for overseeing and reduplicating common freedoms records. Carry out information quality and administration cycles to guarantee the respectability and precision of the information in HRIMS. This incorporates information profiling, information purging, and metadata the executives. Use information virtualization procedures to make a bound together and open perspective on information from different sources without the requirement for truly moving the information. This can make it more straightforward for clients to access and inquiry the data they need. On the off chance that HRIMS needs to deal with constant occasions or warnings connected with common freedoms issues, middleware arrangements like Apache Kafka can be incorporated to guarantee the ideal and solid conveyance of information. In situations where HRIMS has extraordinary information joining prerequisites, custom prearranging can be utilized to foster explicit connectors or information handling schedules to actually deal with the information. Guarantee that information incorporation rehearses stick to information protection and security norms, particularly while managing delicate common freedoms data. This incorporates scrambling information on the way and very still and executing access controls. Pick information combination apparatuses and methods that can scale with the developing information needs of HRIMS to guarantee ideal execution and responsiveness. Cooperation with Dr. Faisal Director (HRIMS) and different partners in the common liberties local area is fundamental to distinguish the particular information reconciliation necessities, sources, and targets for HRIMS. A first rate information reconciliation methodology can work on the precision and viability of HRIMS, making it a significant asset for basic liberties support and examination.

Keywords: reconciliation, usefulness, occurrences, reduplicating, profiling, explicit.

EXAMINATION OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' COGNITIVE STRUCTURES RELATED TO THE CONCEPTS OF ECOLOGY AND SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH WORD ASSOCIATION TESTS

Dr. Mehmet Ünal

Bartın Lisesi, Bartın/Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Ecology, formerly considered a branch of biology, has recently evolved into an interdisciplinary field linking natural, physical, and social sciences. Today, it is a crucial area of study that focuses on how natural systems function, how their functioning affects living beings, and how human actions alter the natural world. It also highlights the importance of maintaining the conditions that support life on our planet's ecosystems. Humans can alter ecological sustainability through their actions and inactions. Therefore, it is important to examine individuals' cognitive structures and actions that affect ecological sustainability. This study aims to examine high school students' cognitive structures regarding ecology and sustainability through a word association test. The study employed a descriptive survey research design, and involved administering a word association test consisting of the terms "ecology" and "sustainability" to a group of high school students. The word association test required the students to write down words that came to their mind in relation to these concepts. The order and number of words written by the students were used to uncover the interconnections and semantic proximity among the concepts in their cognitive structure. The data obtained from the word association test were analyzed using the descriptive analysis technique, and frequency tables and concept maps were generated. It was found that the most common responses given by the students regarding ecology and sustainability were nature, living beings, environment, pollution, protection, plants, animals, disasters, balance and equality. It was also observed that students tended to associate the concept of ecology with nature and living beings, and the concept of sustainability with protection, continuity, recycling, and renewability. It can be suggested that there is a need for further research addressing ecological sustainability holistically, with a particular emphasis on mitigating the harmful effects of human actions.

Keywords: Ecology, sustainability, ecological sustainability, word association test.

INSTABILITY IN FOOD SECURITY LEADS TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION - A REVIEW

Thorat Jayashri Sanjay

Department of Environmental Science

K.R.T. Arts, B.H. Commerce and A.M. Science (KTHM) College, Nashik, (MS), India.

ABSTRACT

Instability of food insecurity occurs due to land grabbing, conflict wars and violence, fast placed population growth, climate change, wastage of food, soil erosion, water shortage, water pollution. It has already on record that growth rate of Indian population increasing continuously. It has increased food demand and its directly impact on environment. Present study conducted to understand instability in food security and its impacts on environment and various environmental issues. This study is based on secondary data and systematic review of published articles in research journals and government reports. It has been studied that food insecurities have very high negative impacts on natural resources, biodiversity and overall natural environmental services. As per this study it has also concluded that over population may leads to more food insecurity and it will create more burden on environment which will leads for more environmental degradation.

Keywords: Food Insecurity, Environmental Degradation, Global Hunger Index, Environmental Issues

INSTAGRAM AND SELF ESTEEM: A SURVEY ON YOUTH IN INDIA

Dr. Shahi Shaika

Amity School of Communication

Amity University Noida, India

Abstract

Social media has developed into a crucial component of contemporary society within the past 20 years. Teenagers and young adults are increasingly using image-based social networking sites like Instagram. Users have plenty of opportunity to assess themselves based on what they see about other people in a virtual setting when they use online social networks like Instagram. This has an impact on their self-esteem, for example, comparing oneself to others in order to assess oneself based on one's ideas and abilities—or enhance particular elements of oneself is known as social comparison. As a result, when someone compares themselves to another in society, they are determining whether they are superior to or inferior to the subject of the comparison. Nevertheless, there have been a majority of contradictory researches to date on the effects of social media use—especially on image-based platforms—on subsequent results for users. Choosing a sample from college-age people from throughout the country, the goal of the current study was to examine how active social media use is related to user self-esteem and well-being. The results indicated that the users in particular, those who self-reported as more frequent Instagram users used social media more frequently, and those who did so also reported greater levels of self-esteem. In a similar vein, people who used social media more frequently reported feeling happier The results highlight the impact of Instagram usage intensity on user outcomes and show a relationship between these variables, where higher levels of intensity and activity on Instagram eventually translate into positive effects, particularly higher levels of wellbeing and self-esteem.

Keywords: Instagram, Social media, Youth, Self esteem, Comparison, Image-building.

THERMAL STUDIES OF POLYPYRROLE BASED NANOCOMPOSITES

Rajani Indrakanti

Department of Physics, VNRVJIET, Hyderabad, Telangana

Gunavardhan Naidu.T.

Department of Physics, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management, Tekkali, Srikakulam

V. Brahmaji Rao

Department of Nanoscience and Technology, School of Biotechnology, DSRF, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Centre for Nanoscience and Technology, G.V.P. College of Engineering (Autonomous) Visakhapatnam-530048, A.P., India.

C. Udaya Kiran

Department of Mechanical Engineering, JBIET, Hyderabad, Telangana, India E-mail id:

Abstract: The Polypyrrole based Gallium nitride ferrite nanocomposites were prepared via impregnation technique with different contents of (3%,10%,30%) by weight while the gallium nitride ferrite synthesized by Sol-Gel technique. The thermo- gravimetric-differential thermal analysis used to study the thermal stability of synthesized Polypyrrole nano composites. The weight decomposition takes place above 550^{o}C. The thermal stability of $GaNFe_2O_3$-PPY nanocomposites was increased with increase in the concentration of Polypyrrole by 3%,10%,30% by weight. This can be due to the structural decomposition due to the increase in Polypyrrole concentration

Key words. Gallium Nitride Ferrite, PPY, Intrinsic Conducting Polymers, Nano-composites, Thermal equilibrium.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION IN DIGITAL AGE (LITERATURE REVIEW)

LA COMMUNICATION INTERNE DES ORGANISATIONS A L'ERE DU DIGITAL (REVUE DE LITTERATURE)

OUBRAIM Ibtissam

PhD Candidate, Laboratory of Languages and Communication Research, Faculty of Letters and Human Sciences, Ibn Zohr university, Agadir, Morocco

Abstract

Since it's inception, human begins have felt the need to communicate. Over the years, communication has developed to encompass various aspects of life, starting with basic communication that ensures survival and extending to communication within an organization. The latter, as an organized structure, relies on internal communication, which is a crucial factor for its success and sustainability.

To this end, some organizations are increasingly placing internal communication at the heart of their activities. This trend began in the 1980s when the first roles in internal communication began to take shape, and human resources managers started to establish communication departments within their companies. Towards the end of the 20th century, the intranet made its appearance in organizations, making it easier for managers to communicate via a closed, company-specific network.

The objective of this communication is to explain and define various concepts related to communication, digital technology, and digitalized communication methods. It underscores the role of digital transformation in enhancing internal communication within organizations, drawing upon the findings of research conducted by theorists and researchers in the field of internal communication. This work explores also how companies are embracing new approaches to facilitate effective communication among employees, particularly through the use of digital platforms and online communication tools. It highlights and sheds light on the growing importance of internal communication for organizational success, by explaining how communication and human resources professionals must adapt to technological advancements to ensure the success and sustainability of their organizations.

Keywords : Internal Communication, Organization, Digital

Résumé

Depuis sa création, l'être humain a ressenti le besoin de communiquer. Au fil des années, la communication s'est développée pour englober des divers aspects de la vie, en commençant par la communication de base qui assure la survie et en s'étendant à la communication au sein d'une organisation. Cette dernière en tant que structure organisée, s'appuie sur la communication interne qui est un facteur crucial de son succès et sa pérennité.

Pour ce faire, certaines organisations se mettent de plus en plus à placer la communication interne au cœur de leurs activités, Cette tendance a débuté dans les années 1980 lorsque les premiers métiers de la communication interne ont commencé à prendre forme, et les responsables des ressources humaines ont entamé l'implantation des départements de communication au sein de leurs entreprises. Vers la fin du 20ème siècle, l'intranet a fait son apparition dans les organisations et a offert la possibilité aux acteurs des organisations de communiquer via un réseau fermé, propre à l'entreprise.

L'objectif de cette communication et d'expliquer et citer en premier lieu les différentes notions de la communication, le digital, et les moyens de communication digitalisé, elle met l'accent sur le rôle de la transformation digitale dans l'amélioration de la communication interne dans les organisations, en se basant sur les résultats des recherches menées par les théoriciens et les chercheurs en communication interne. Ce travail examine également comment les entreprises adoptent de nouvelles approches afin de favoriser une communication efficace entre les employés notamment grâce à l'utilisation des plates-formes numériques et d'outils de communication en ligne. Il souligne et met en lumière l'importance croissante de la communication interne pour le succès organisationnel et explique comment les professionnels de la communication et des ressources humaines doivent s'adapter aux progrès technique pour garantir le succès et la pérennité de leurs organisations.

Mots-clés : Communication Interne, Organisation, Digital

Preparation of heteromodular nanocomposites based on the B_4C-SiC-BN-TiC-Al_2O_3 system for turbine disks and wings, ballistic armor, for use on hot junctions of aircraft.

Resume: Goal. Preparation of heteromodular nanocomposites with high performance properties based on B_4C-SiC-BN-TiC-Al_2O_3 systems. **Method**. Structural studies were carried out on a DRON 3 X-ray diffraction analysis device, optical microscopic studies on an AC100 microscope, and electron microscopic studies on an OPTON device. The micro- and macro-mechanical properties were measured. **Results**. Based on the B_4C-SiC-BN-TiC-Al_2O_3 system, nanocomposites with high modular properties have been obtained. According to structural studies, it has been established that the shape of the grains is predominantly spherical, the size of the largest grain does not exceed 3 microns, and the structure is predominantly homogeneous. The physical and technical properties of composites under high temperature conditions have been studied. The hardness of the resulting composites at 800^0C is 11-13 GPa, the bending strength at 1000^0C is practically the same as at room temperature - 340-390 MPa.

Conclusion. The resulting composites withstand thermal shocks without deformation or cracks: 800^0C – water, more than 20 cycles.The properties of composites allow them to be used to operate under conditions of high temperatures and wear, for example, in dry friction bearings of spacecraft and other similar machines, so-called self-lubricating bearings. Composites #20 and K6, due to their low density and relatively high strength, are recommended for the manufacture of individual armor and aircraft cabin armor, and composites #19; #22 and K5, for making armor for heavy armored personnel carriers.

Key words: heteromodularity, structure, high temperature, hardness, wear resistance.

THE HYDROGEN PRODUCTION AND PHOTOCATALYTIC PROPERTIES OF TETRAGONAL SILICON CARBIDE ENHANCE WITH STRAIN

K. Ribag
Laboratory of Condensed Matter and Interdisciplinary Sciences, Physics Department, Faculty of Sciences, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

M. Houmad
Laboratory of Condensed Matter and Interdisciplinary Sciences, Physics Department, Faculty of Sciences, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

Benyoussef
Laboratory of Condensed Matter and Interdisciplinary Sciences, Physics Department, Faculty of Sciences, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco
Hassan II Academy of Science and Technology, Rabat, Morocco

A. El Kenz
Laboratory of Condensed Matter and Interdisciplinary Sciences, Physics Department, Faculty of Sciences, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

Abstract

In this study, we investigated the optical, electrical properties and the hydrogen production using tetragonal silicon carbide (t-SiC 2D-materials), by using the Density Functional Theory within the Full Potential Linearized Augmented Plane Wave (FP-LAPW). Three approaches are used in this work: The Generalized Gradient Approximation (GGA), the Tran–Blaha modified Becke–Johnson exchange potential approximation (TB-mBJ) and the screened hybrid functional HSE06; implemented in WIEN2K code. Our results show that the electronic, optical and electrical properties can be controlled using strain. The behavior of t-SiC is altered from semiconductor. The electronic band gap is direct and decrease as function tensile. Under strain the large peak of optical absorption and conduction enhancement in visible light. In addition, the higher electrical conductivity of tetragonal silicon carbide t-SiC as a function temperature without and with strain has plotted. The photocatalytic characteristics of t-SiC are calculated. The photocatalysis characteristics and hydrogen production improve as function strains. For tensile 8%, hydrogen production increases to 271991.94 μmol/g. As a result, we predict that t-SiC will be particularly suitable for photocatalytic applications.

Keywords : Tetragonal silicon carbide (t-SiC) ; properties optical ; electronic properties ; hydrogen production.

STOLEN BREAD IS SWEET (PROVERBS 20:17): EXPLORING REASONS FOR LOVE DURING COURTSHIP COLLAPSE AFTER MARRIAGE AMONG NIGERIAN CHRISTIANS

Favour C. Uroko
Department of Religion and cultural studies Faculty of the Social Sciences
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

Abstract

This article examines the reasons why love is strong before marriage but collapses after marriage. Marriage **is a universal human institution that has formed the foundation of the family throughout history.** During a friendship between two lovers, they are caring and show no sign of conflict. Even when there is conflict between the two, they easily reconcile. However, when they become married, they quarrel easily and hardly forgive each other. The Old Testament seems to have some of the answers in Proverbs 20:17, where it states that something that is stolen is more than something that is legally gotten through due process. **The metaphor of "stolen waters" refers primarily to adulterous intercourse, which signifies the chaste connection of lawful wedlock.** Data was gathered from 10 purposively selected informants and analysed using thematic analysis. Relevant academic literature like gazettes, periodicals, and journals also serves as a source of data. Findings reveal the following subthemes: (a) new character; (b) sexual dissatisfaction; (c) children; (d) family influence; and (e) peer influence. This is reflected in the increasing level of divorce, especially among newly married couples. Recommendations suggest that there is a need for people intending to marry to understand that what they cannot endure in courtship will increase in marriage. Also, there is a need for contentment among married couples.

Keywords: love, courtship, marriage, Nigerian Christians, Proverbs 20, divorce

INVESTIGATING THE NATURALLY OCCURRING RADIONUCLIDE ACTIVITY CONCENTRATIONS IN GHANA'S MINING COMMUNITIES

Lordford Tettey-Larbi
Esther Osei Akuo-ko
Tuvshinsaikhan Ganbaatar
Gergely Tóth
Máté Novák
Amin Shahrokhi
Edit Tóth-Bodrogi
Tibor Kovács
Department of Radiochemistry and Radioecology, Doctorial School of Chemical Engineering and Material Science, Faculty of Engineering, University of Pannonia, Hungary

ABSTRACT

Exposure to natural radioactivity in the environment is the main source of public exposure to ionising radiation. The possible elevation of naturally occurring radionuclides concentration in soils and water poses radiological health risks to the public. Mining activities have been identified as one of the major causes of increasing the concentration levels of these radionuclides in the environment. The public is exposed externally and internally via natural radioactivity ^{238}U, ^{232}Th, and ^{40}K and their daughters and subsequent decay products in soils and drinking water respectively.

This study investigates the activity concentrations of ^{238}U, ^{232}Th, and ^{40}K in soil and water in some mining communities in Ghana via gamma-ray spectrometry analysis.

The average activity concentrations of ^{238}U, ^{232}Th, and ^{40}K in the soil samples were determined to be 58.9±15.6 $Bqkg^{-1}$, 47.8±14.5 $Bqkg^{-1}$, and 286.1±56.9 $Bqkg^{-1}$ respectively. The average activity concentrations for the water samples were determined as 1.62±0.33 Bql^{-1}, 2.08±0.53 Bql^{-1}, and 22.36±3.44 Bql^{-1} respectively. The soil samples were identified as radiologically safe to be used as a building material as their respective radiological hazard indices were below the limits. The estimated average annual effective doses from external and internal exposure pathways in soil and water samples were 0.09 $mSvy^{-1}$ and 0.50 $mSvy^{-1}$, respectively. The resultant annual total effective dose is below the 1 $mSvy^{-1}$ dose limit recommended by the International Commission of Radiation Protection (ICRP) for Public Radiation Exposure Control. Consequently, there is a need for a periodic monitoring program for these communities especially with the onset of illegal mining.

Keywords: Natural Radionuclides, Gamma-ray spectrometry, effective dose, Mining communities

INVESTIGATION OF HYDROGEN PRODUCTION FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

Prof. Dr. Kemal Ermiş

Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Technology, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sakarya, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Ünal

Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Technology, Department of Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Sakarya, Turkey

ABSTRACT

A large part of the world's energy demand is met from fossil fuel sources. With the increase in population and use of technology, the use of fossil fuels as energy sources is constantly increasing and therefore CO2 emissions into our environment are increasing. This increase is on the way to rapidly depriving us of livable, clean environmental conditions. Air pollution creates a greenhouse gas effect, causing the natural temperature of the world to constantly increase and causing natural disasters to increase and balances to deteriorate.

This study aims to present a general perspective on the production of hydrogen by electrolysis method by using excess electrical energy in the process of electricity generation from renewable energy sources and the storage of the produced hydrogen. Although methods of obtaining hydrogen from renewable energy sources have been described, the most economical method of obtaining hydrogen today is thermo-chemical methods. It is a fact that with developing technology, the efficiency and costs of electricity generation types will become attractive with renewable energy sources. Additionally, at certain times in our world when heavy industry stops in the evenings when demands for electrical energy decrease, it will be easier to store electricity in the form of hydrogen and convert electricity back into electricity form through fuel cells.

In this study, methods of obtaining hydrogen from renewable and sustainable wind, solar, and geothermal energy were examined and their advantages and disadvantages were examined. As a result, carbon-free hydrogen can be obtained from renewable energy sources. When needed, electricity and heat can be obtained again by using fuel cells. In this study, it was examined that the outlook for the technologies examined depends on various factors such as the availability of energy sources, reduction of costs, and development of technology.

Keywords: Hydrogen production, Renewable energy, Wind energy, Solar energy, Fuel cell

INVESTIGATION OF GASTRIC MICROBIOTA IN PATIENTS WITH ULCER AND NON-ULCER DYSPEPSIA

Dr.Öğr. Silva Polat Sarı
İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

Dr.Öğr. Özer Akgül
İstanbul Sağlık ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi

Dr.Öğr. Burcu Sapmaz
İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Kıvanç Derya Peker
Hisar Intercontinental Hospital

Prof. Dr. Aliye Soylu
Medipol Mega Üniversite Hastanesi

Prof. Dr. Gökhan Adaş
Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Bakırköy Dr. Sadi Konuk Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi

Prof. Dr. Yaşar Ali Öner
İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Pelin Yüksel Mayda
Üsküdar Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Reyhan Çalışkan
Samsun Üniversitesi

Abstract

While the stomach was considered a sterile organ for years until the discovery of Helicobacter pylori, the existence of a microbiota other than H.pylori was revealed with the development of new generation sequencing methods. Our study aimed to investigate the gastric microbiota profile in patients with non-ulcer dyspepsia(NUD) and ulcers.

In our study, between April-2019/February-2020, gastric antrum/corpus biopsy samples were taken from a total of 98 patients(NUD:46,Ulcer:52) who were diagnosed with NUD and ulcer by endoscopic evaluation. The 16S rRNA V3-V4 gene region was amplified from the collected samples by PCR and the samples were grouped according to a similarity rate of 95% or more by performing HRM Analysis. In microbiota analysis, the bacterial microbiota content of the samples was determined at the phylum and genus level using the 16S rRNA-targeted Next Generation Sequencing method.

In our study, it was determined that the most dominant phylum in patients with ulcers were Firmicutes(46.5%) and Epsilonbacteroeota(23.1%), while in patients with NUD, they were Firmicutes(51.6%) and Bacteroidetes(17.3%), respectively. The most dominant genera were Streptococcus and Helicobacter(37%, 23%; 41.5%, 13.3%, respectively) in patients with ulcers and NUD. A significant difference($p<0.05$) was detected between the ulcer and NUD groups in terms of Neisseria and Helicobacter species.

The data we obtained from our study suggested that the gastric microbiota may differ in ulcer and NUD, and that the gastric microbiota profile may be related to gastroduedenal diseases. However, in order to understand the role of gastric microbiota in gastrodudenal diseases, more comprehensive studies are needed.

Keywords: Gastric microbiota, ulcer, non-ulcer dyspepsia, Helicobacter pylori

INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL AND FORMABILITY PROPERTIES OF BORON ALLOYED DP STEELS

Mehmet Bulut ÖZYİĞİT
Eregli Iron and Steel Works Co., R&D Center of ERDEMIR, Zonguldak/Turkey,

Prof. Dr. Fatih HAYAT
Karabuk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği ABD

ABSTRACT

Since dual-phase (DP) steels have the desired mechanical qualities and formability, they are employed in many industrial applications, particularly in the automotive industry. Their phase distribution (ferrite and martensite) in the microstructure that was produced as a result of the production conditions is directly related to these attributes. This study looked into how boron alloying affected the cold-rolled DP steel's formability and mechanical characteristics. Numerous formability tests as well as a mechanical test were conducted for this reason. Cold rolled DP steel alloyed with boron has better yield and tensile strength without appreciable elongation loss. However, adding boron to an alloy does not negatively impact its formability.

Keywords: Boron alloying, inter-critical annealing, DP steels, mechanical testing, formability.

INVESTIGATION OF STAIN REMOVAL ON SILK FABRICS UNDER UV LIGHT WITH TITANIUM DIOXIDE (TIO_2) CATALYSIS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Semiha EREN
Bursa Uludağ University

Ph.D. Student Aliye AKARSU ÖZENÇ
Bursa Uludağ University

Zeynep ATLAS
Barutçu Textile A.Ş.

ABSTRACT

The textile industry plays a vital role in our daily lives and the economy, but it also exerts a significant impact on the environment. As environmental concerns gain more traction, consumers are increasingly seeking products that are manufactured using sustainable practices. This includes the reduction of water and energy consumption, waste minimization, and the use of eco-friendly materials. In alignment with the imperative for sustainability and innovation within the textile industry, our experimental study focused on stain removal from silk fabric under UV light in the presence of titanium dioxide (TiO_2). In this study, silk fabrics were immersed in tea and coffee solutions and subsequently dried in an oven. The primary objective was to develop an environmentally sustainable and efficient method for stain removal by harnessing the photocatalytic properties of TiO_2. Photocatalysis is a process that employs light to activate a catalyst, in this case, TiO_2, to break down organic compounds. During our experimental investigation, silk fabric was submerged in a TiO_2 solution and exposed to UV light for predetermined durations. The photocatalytic activity of TiO_2 successfully resulted in the degradation of tea and coffee stains on the fabric. This study underscores the potential of using TiO_2 and UV light as a sustainable approach for stain removal in textiles. By leveraging photocatalysis, we can eliminate the need for harsh chemicals and reduce the typically high water consumption associated with traditional stain removal methods. Consequently, sustainability and innovation are pivotal factors for the evolution of the textile industry in today's environmentally conscious world. Our research reveals the feasibility of employing TiO_2 and UV light as an eco-friendly and effective solution for stain removal on silk fabric. By embracing such sustainable practices, the textile industry can actively contribute to a greener future while meeting consumer demands for environmentally responsible products.

Keywords: Silk fabric, Stain removal with TiO_2, UV light

İPA POLİMERİ'NİN REACTIVE RED 195 BOYASINDA FARKLI pH'LARA AİT ABSORBANS ÇALIŞMASI

ABSORBANCE STUDY OF DIFFERENT pH's IN REACTIVE RED 195 DYE OF İPA POLYMER

İrem AYDIN
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Polimer Malzemeler Anabilim Dalı
Bursa Uludag University, Department of Polymer Materials, Bursa, Turkey
ORCHİD İD: 0009-0006-8616-0057

Petek BALCI
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Polimer Malzemeler Anabilim Dalı
BursaUludag University, Department of Polymer Materials, Bursa, Turkey
ORCHID ID: 0009-0009-0981-1647

Prof. Dr. Ali KARA
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Polimer Malzemeler Anabilim Dalı
Bursa Uludag University, Department of Polymer Materials, Bursa, Turkey
ORCHID ID: 0000-0003-2457-6314

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Reaktif Red 195 (RR-195) boyarmaddesi kullanılmıştır. RR-195'in molekül ağırlığı 1136,32g/mol, deneyimizde UV ölçümünde kullanılan dalga boyu 540 nm, RR-195 boyasının kimyasal formülü $C_{31}H_{19}ClN_7Na_5O_{19}S_6$'dır.Reaktif Kırmızı 195, heterobifonksiyonel bir reaktif boyarmaddedir ve kromoforu azo grubudur.Çevresel etkilere karşı tekstil boyarmaddelerinin kontrol altına alınması için, su arıtma yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesi önemlidir. Bu amaçla, tekstil atıksularından boyaların giderilmesinde yaygın olarak tercih edilen adsorpsiyon gibi farklı su arıtma teknikleri fiziksel, kimyasal ve biyolojik yöntemlerle geliştirilmektedir. Adsorpsiyon işlemi, maliyeti az ve kolay uygulanan bir yöntemdir ve tekstil endüstrisinde boyaların giderilmesinde sıkça kullanılır. İPA polimeri, süspansiyon polimerizasyonu yöntemiyle başarıyla sentezlenmiştir. Bu çalışmada, İPA polimeri kullanılarak, tekstil boyarmaddelerinin su ortamından adsorpsiyonla uzaklaştırılması pH etkisiyle incelenmiştir.

Optimum pH değerini belirlemek için çeşitli deney parametreleri sabit tutulmuş ve Reaktif Red- 195 boyarmaddesini içeren çözeltiler farklı pH değerlerinde hazırlanmıştır (pH = 3, 5, 7 ve 9). Adsorpsiyon deneyleri 25°C sıcaklıkta, 50 mg/L çözelti konsantrasyonunda ve 24 saat temas süresinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonuçlar, maksimum adsorpsiyon değerinin pH= 3'te 27,84 mg/g olarak belirlendiğini göstermektedir.

Bu sonuçlar, İPA polimerinin sulu çözeltiden adsorpsiyon yoluyla tekstil boyarmaddelerini etkili ve kolay bir şekilde uzaklaştırabileceğini göstermektedir. Bu bulgular, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik açısından önemlidir ve tekstil endüstrisinde su kirliliğinin azaltılmasına katkı sağlayabilir.

ABSTRACT

In this study, Reactive Red 195 (RR-195) dye was used. The molecular weight of RR-195 is 1136.32g/mol, in UV measurement in our experiment. The wavelength used is 540 nm, and the chemical formula of RR-195 dye is C31H19ClN7Na5O19S6. Reactive Red 195 is a hetero bifunctional reactive dye and its chromophore is the azo group. It is important to develop water purification methods to control textile dyes against environmental effects. For this purpose, different water treatment techniques such as adsorption, which is widely preferred in removing dyes from textile wastewater, are being developed by physical, chemical and biological methods. The adsorption process is a low-cost and easily applied method and is frequently used in the textile industry to remove dye. IPA polymer was successfully synthesized by suspension polymerization method.

In this study, the removal of textile dyestuffs from water by adsorption using IPA polymer was examined with the effect of pH. To determine the optimum pH value, various experimental parameters were kept constant and solutions containing Reactive Red-195 dye were prepared at different pH values (pH = 3, 5, 7 and 9). Adsorption experiments were carried out at 25°C, 50 mg/L solution concentration and 24 hours of contact time. The results show that the maximum adsorption value was determined as 27.84 mg/g at pH=3. These results show that IPA polymer can effectively and easily remove textile dyes from aqueous solution by adsorption. These findings are important for environmental sustainability and may contribute to reducing water pollution in the textile industry.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Reaktif Red 195 boyarmadde, Adsorpsiyon, Polimerizasyon

Keywords: Reactive Red 195 dyestuff , Adsorption, Polimerization

Acknowledgement : This work was supported by the Research Fund of The Bursa Uludag University of Uludag Project Number: FGA-2021-656.

Kaynakça

1. Bayram S. Reaktif Azo Boyarmaddelerin TiO_2 Yüzeyinde Adsorpsiyon Ve Dekolorizasyon Reaksiyonlarının Kinetik İncelenmesi, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü,Yüksek Lisans Tezi Kimya Anabilim Dalı Fizikokimya Programı İstanbul, 2014
2. Özçelik F.S, Reaktif Red 195 Tekstil Boyarmaddesinin Sulu Çözeltilerden Çelik Elektrot Kullanılarak Elektrokoagülasyon İle Giderimi, Balıkesir Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Çevre Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı, Balıkesir 01-2020.

İŞ KAZALARININ İŞYERLERİNDE ÇALIŞAN SAYISI VE KIDEM DURUMLARINA GÖRE ANALİZ EDİLMESİ

EXAMINING WORKPLACE ACCIDENTS BASED ON EMPLOYEE COUNT AND SENIORITY STATUS IN WORKPLACES

Öğr. Gör. Hatice Özdemir
Kayseri Üniversitesi, Mustafa Çıkrıkçıoğlu MYO

Öğr. Gör. Ramazan Kayabaşı
Kayseri Üniversitesi, Mustafa Akıncıoğlu MYO

ÖZET

İş kazaları tüm dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de çözülmesi gereken toplumsal bir sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Ülkemizde iş kazalarına ilişkin resmi istatistikler, Sosyal Güvenlik Kurumu (SGK) tarafından istatistik yıllıkları şeklinde yayınlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, 2013-2022 yılları arasında meydana gelen iş kazaları, cinsiyet bağlamında işyerinde çalışan sayısı ve çalışanların işyerindeki kıdem durumları açısından analiz edilmiştir. Erkek çalışanlarda 2013-2022 yılları arasında en fazla iş kazası 100-199 çalışanın bulunduğu işyerlerinde görülmüştür. Kadınlar ise en fazla 250-499 çalışanın olduğu işyerlerinde kazaya uğramıştır. Erkeklerde ve kadınlarda en fazla ölümlü iş kazası sayısı 21-49 çalışanın olduğu işyerleri gerçekleşmiştir. 21-49 çalışanın olduğu işyerleri yaşanan kazalar toplam kazaların %19,9'unu oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada ayrıca çalışanların son işveren nezdindeki kıdem durumlarına göre iş kazaları incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre cinsiyet ayırt etmeksizin aynı işverenin yanında 3 ay ile 1 yıl arası çalışan sigortalılar, en riskli grupta olup iş kazalarının %25,1'i bu grupta yaşanmıştır. Ölümlü iş kazalarının da %23,0'ı yine 3 ay ile 1 yıl arası kıdeme sahip çalışanlar arasında gerçekleşmiştir. Elde edilen tüm veriler tablo ve grafikler halinde sunularak çalışan sayısına ve çalışanın kıdem durumuna göre iş kazaları incelenmiştir. Analiz edilen bağlamda iş kazalarının nedenleri ve iş sağlığı ve güvenliği yönünden işyerlerinde alınması gereken önlemler tartışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, İş Kazaları, Çalışan Sayısı, Çalışan Kıdem Durumu, SGK İş Kazaları İstatistikleri

ABSTRACT

Workplace accidents are a pressing social issue that requires attention in Turkey, as well as on a global scale. In our country, official statistics regarding workplace accidents are regularly published by the Social Security Institution (SGK) in the form of annual statistical reports. This study focuses on the analysis of occupational accidents that transpired between 2013 and 2022, with specific attention to gender, workforce size, and employee tenure at the workplace. The study revealed that the highest number of workplace accidents involving male employees, from 2013 to 2022, occurred in workplaces with 100-199 employees. Conversely, female employees were most susceptible to accidents in workplaces with 250-499 employees. Notably, workplaces with 21-49 employees witnessed the highest number of fatal work accidents for both men and women, making up 19.9% of all workplace accidents. Furthermore, the study also examined workplace accidents in relation to employee tenure with their current employer. The research results showed that individuals insured for 3 months to 1 year, irrespective of gender, constitute the most at-risk group, with 25.1% of work accidents occurring within this group. Among these accidents, 23.0% were fatal. The study presents all collected data through tables and graphs, shedding light on workplace accidents concerning workforce size and employee tenure. Within the scope of the analysis, the causes of workplace accidents and suggested safety measures for workplaces concerning occupational health and safety are discussed

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Work Accident, Number of Employees, Employee Seniority Status, SGK Occupational Accidents Statistics.

İŞİTME ENGELLİ ÇOCUĞU OLAN AİLELERİN KONUT GÜVENCESİZLİĞİ VE SOSYAL SAVUNMASIZLIK DURUMU

HOUSING INSECURITY AND SOCIAL VULNERABILITY OF FAMILIES WITH HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gizem Deniz Büyüksoy
Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Aslıhan Çatıker
Ordu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Kamuran Özdil
Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET
Araştırmanın amacı; işitme engelli çocuğu olan ailelerin konut güvencesizliği ve sosyal savunmasızlık durumlarının incelenmesidir. Tanımlayıcı türdeki araştırmanın evrenini; işitme engelli çocukların eğitim gördüğü özel bir rehabilitasyon merkezinde kayıtlı olan 114 öğrenci velisi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında örneklem hesaplanmamış olup araştırmaya katılmayı gönüllü kabul eden 93 adet velisi ile görüşülmüştür. Araştırmaya başlamadan önce ebeveynlerden bilgilendirilmiş gönüllü onam, rehabilitasyon merkezinden kurum izni ve bir üniversitenin tıp fakültesi etik kurulundan etik kurul izni (Karar No: 2021-20/193 Tarih:07/12/2021) alınmıştır. Verilerin toplanmasında sosyodemografik özellikler, konut güvencesizliği ve sosyal savunmasızlık durumunun sorgulandığı anket formundan yararlanılmıştır. Veriler, ebeveynlerle yüz yüze görüşülerek Ocak-Mart 2022 tarihleri arasında toplanmıştır. Veriler, bilgisayar ortamında sayı, yüzde, ortalama, ortanca, standart sapma ile değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan velilerin %87.1'i çocuğun annesi, %57'si ilkokul/ortaokul mezunu, %72'si ev kadınıdır. Katılımcıların %18.3'ünün son altı ay içinde kalmak istemediği bir konutta yaşamak zorunda kaldığı, %49.5'inin son altı ay içinde yaşadığı konut için harcama yapmakta zorlandığı ya da ödemeleri yapamadığı, %36.6'sının ise araştırmanın yürütüldüğü ay içinde yaşadıkları konuta ait kira bedelini ya da aylık konut kredisi bedelini ödeme olasılığı olmadığını ifade ettiği belirlenmiştir. Katılımcıların %60.2'si evde yeterli miktarda yiyecek olduğunu ancak yiyeceklerin istedikleri türde olmadığını bildirmiştir. Katılımcıların %47.3'ü son on iki ayda ara sıra yiyeceğin yetmediği durumlar yaşadığını, %16.1'i sağlıksız su içtiğini, %3.2'si evde temiz içme suyu olmadığı için su içmeden uyuduğunu bildirmiştir. Katılımcıların %77.4'ü en son hasta olduğunda tedavi göremediğini, %49.5'i günlük işlerde yardım edecek biri olmadığını, %39.8'i ise kişisel bir sorunu olduğunda danışacak güvenilir bir tanıdığı olmadığını bildirmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre işitme engelli çocuğu olan ailelerin hem konut güvencesizliği hem de sosyal savunmasızlık açısından risk taşıdıkları söylenebilir. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda; engelli çocuğu olan ebeveynleri kapsayan daha geniş örneklem gruplarıyla benzer çalışmaların yapılması önerilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk sağlığı, Hemşirelik, Konut güvencesizliği, Sosyal savunmasızlık

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to examine the housing insecurity and social vulnerability of families with hearing-impaired children. The population of the descriptive type of the study consists of 114 parents of students registered in a private rehabilitation center where hearing-impaired children receive education. Within the scope of the study, the sample was not calculated and 93 parents who voluntarily agreed to participate in the study were interviewed. Before starting the study, informed consent was obtained from the parents, institutional permission was obtained from the rehabilitation center and ethics committee permission (Decision No: 2021-20/193 Date: 07/12/2021) was obtained from the ethics committee of the medical faculty of a university. Sociodemographic characteristics, housing insecurity and social vulnerability were questioned in a questionnaire form. Data were collected by face-to-face interviews with parents between January and March 2022. The data were evaluated using number, percentage, mean, median, standard deviation in a computer. Of the parents interviewed within the scope of the research, 87.1% were mothers of children, 57% were primary/secondary school graduates, and 72% were housewives. It was determined that 18.3% of the participants had to live in a dwelling that they did not want to live in the last six months, 49.5% had difficulty in spending or could not make payments for the dwelling they lived in the last six months, and 36.6% did not have the possibility to pay the rent or monthly mortgage payment for the dwelling they lived in during the month of the research. 60.2% of the participants reported that there was enough food at home, but not the kind of food they wanted. 47.3% of the participants reported that in the last twelve months, there were occasional situations where food was not enough, 16.1% reported drinking unhealthy water, and 3.2% reported sleeping without drinking water because there was no clean drinking water at home. 77.4% of the participants reported that the last time they were sick they could not get treatment, 49.5% reported that they did not have anyone to help with daily chores, and 39.8% reported that they did not have a trusted person to consult when they had a personal problem. According to the results of the research, it can be said that families with hearing impaired children are at risk in terms of both housing insecurity and social vulnerability. In line with these results; it is recommended to conduct similar studies with larger sample groups including parents with disabled children.

Keywords: Child health, Nursing, Housing insecurity, Social vulnerability

IV. İVAN'IN SARAYINDA BİR İNGİLİZ CASUS: ELESİUS BOMELİUS

AN ENGLISH INFORMER AT THE PALACE OF IVAN IV: ELISIUS BOMELIUS

Doktora öğrencisi: Nevin Evrim Küçük
Istanbul University, Türkiye
Orcid: 0000-0001-8906-1317

Doktora öğrencisi: Osman Yurdakal
Kazan Federal University, Kazan/ Republic of Tatarstan/ Russian Federation
Orcid: 0000-0003-2961-6602

ÖZET

Rus – İngiliz ticari münasebetlerinin 16. Yüzyılda Moskova şirketine bağlı İngiliz ticaret gemilerinin Kuzey Dvina'nın ağzına gelmesiyle başlamıştır. Bu ticari münasebetle beraber İngiliz diplomat ve tüccarlarının gayretleriyle İngilizler kendilerine bu topraklarda çeşitli imtiyazlar elde etmiştir. Bu imtiyazlarla beraber geniş Rus Devleti toprakları pazarlarına çeşitli İngiliz ticari metaları girmiştir. Bununla beraber Çar'ın isteği doğrultusunda Rus Devleti topraklarına doktorlar da dahil olmak üzere çeşitli uzmanlar gelmiştir. Çar'ın isteği ile davet edilen uzmanlar içerisinde doktorlar ayrı bir önem arz etmektedir. Çünkü bu kişiler doğrudan doğruya Çar'ın özel hayatı içerisinde de yer alarak hem onun özel hayatı hem de devlet işleri hakkında yüksek düzeyde bilgilere vakıf olma şansına erişmiş olacaktır. Ancak bu noktada pek tabii olarak Rus Devleti gizli bilgileri Kremlin duvarları içerisinde tutmakla ilgilenmiş ama İngilizler aksi yönde hareket ederek bu durumu kendi lehlerine olacak şekilde değerlendirme yolunu düşünmüştür. İşte IV. İvan döneminde böyle bir muhbir, Hollanda topraklarında doğan Doktor Elisius Bomelius'tur. Bomelius, Cambridge'de tıp okumuştur. Sektörün parlayan yıldızlarından biri olması nedeniyle Londra'da kısa sürede ünlenmiştir. Bu ün kimine göre Bomelius'a bela kimine göre şans getirmiş ve Bomelius kendisini IV. İvan'ın sarayında doktor olarak bulmuştur. Onun Çar'ın sarayındaki bu görevi ile ilgili tartışmalar bugün halen sürmektedir. Tarihin tartışmalı bu kişisi casus mu yoksa gerçekten masum mu?

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rus Devleti, IV. İvan Dönemi, İngiliz – Rus Münasebetleri, Elisius Bomelius.

ABSTRACT

Russian – British commercial relations began in the 16th century, when British merchant ships affiliated with the Moscow Company arrived at the mouth of the Northern Dvina. With this commercial relationship and the efforts of British diplomats and merchants, the British gained various privileges in these lands. With these privileges, various British commercial goods entered the markets of the vast Russian State lands. However, in line with the Tsar's request, various experts including doctors, came to the territory of the Russian State. Among the experts invited at the request of the Tsar, doctors have a special importance. Because these people will be directly involved in the Tsar's private life and have the chance to have high – level information about both his private life and state affairs. However, at this point, the Russian State was naturally interested in keeping secret information within the Kremlin Walls but The British acted in the opposite direction and thought of using this situation in their favor. One such informer during the reign of Ivan IV was Doctor Elisius Bomelius, who was born in Dutch territory. Bomelius had studied medicine at Cambridge. He became famous in a short time in London because he was one of the shining star in the industry. According to someone this kind of fame brought him misfortune, and for others it brought him luck and Bomelius found himself as a doctor at the Palace of Ivan IV. Debates about his position in the Tsar's palace still continue today. Is this controversial person from history a informer or is he really innocent?

Key Words: Russian State, Period of Ivan IV, Anglo – Russian Relations, Elisius Bomelius.

STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL METHODS ON FOOTBALL PRODUCTION

G. E. JAMES
Y. ZAKARI
I. I. ALKALI
U. F. USMAN
P. A. ALFA
A. MUHAMMED
A. I. IBRAHIM
Department of Statistics, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Quality means fitness for use, while quality improvement means systematic elimination of waste, such waste includes strap and rework in manufacturing, inspection, and testing customers complain about hotlines and the time required to do things over again that could have been done right at the first time. A successful quality improvement effort can eliminate most of the waste and lead to lower costs, higher productivity, increased customer satisfaction, increased business reputation, higher market share, and ultimately higher profit for the company. Due to the absence of statistical process control by many industries in Nigeria, many industries face a lot of problems in their production processes and the quality of the product, this research work will investigate the quality control in NARICT Football production, data set on the weights of size 5 and 4 balls and the fraction of defective balls were observed for the month of (May 2023). SPC tools were employed to monitor the process to determine if it is statistically in control and whether it's operating within the specification limit. From the analysis carried out where $\bar{x}$ and R charts were constructed for variables and the fraction of defective balls, the points plotted showed that the process of manufacturing the size 5 balls is not statistically in control and is not capable while for the size 4 balls is statistically in control but not capable. For the proportion of defectives, all sample points fell within the control limits which signals that the process is in statistical control. SPC has been proven as an important tool to determine the extent to which quality goals can be achieved and assignable causes responsible for variations identified and eliminated.

Keywords: Quality Control, Football, Process Monitoring, Control Chart, X-chart

BİR JEOTURİZM BİLEŞENİ OLAN GÜNCEL BUZUL VE BUZUL YER ŞEKİLLERİNİN DEGRADASYON RİSK DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ: KAÇKAR DAĞLARI İÇİN VAKA ÇALIŞMASI

DETERMINATION OF DEGRADATION RISK LEVELS OF ACTUAL GLACIERS AND GLACIAL LANDFORMS A COMPONENT OF GEOTOURISM: A CASE STUDY FOR KAÇKAR MOUNTAINS

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Volkan DEDE

Ardahan Üniversitesi, İnsani Bilimler ve Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölümü, Ardahan.

ORCID No: 0000-0003-4523-1390

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kuttusi ZORLU

Ardahan Üniversitesi, İnsani Bilimler ve Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölümü, Ardahan.

ORCID No: 0000-0001-8924-6549

ÖZET

Kaçkar Dağları (3932 m) Anadolu'nun kuzeydoğusunda, Doğu Karadeniz Dağları'nın en yüksek kütlesidir. Kaçkar Dağları'nın jeolojik yapısını Mesozoik yaşlı granitoyidler oluşturmaktadır. Bu alanda güncel buzulların yanı sıra Türkiye'nin en karakteristik buzul şekilleri yer almaktadır. Bunlar; buzul vadileri, piramidal zirveler, buzul gölleri ve keskin sırtlardır. Bu buzul şekilleri, Dünya'nın geçmiş dönemlerinin önemli birer tanıdığıdır ve bu nedenle korunması gereken jeomiras alanlarıdır. Jeomiras bileşenlerinin korunmasının ilk adımlarından birisi de jeositlerin degradasyon risklerinin (DR) tespit edilmesiyle gerçekleşebilmektedir. Bu nedenle mevcut çalışmada Kaçkar Dağları'nda bulunan glasyal jeositlerin degradasyon risk düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Söz konusu amaçla, literatürden elde edilen ve degradasyon riskini belirlemeye yönelik kullanılan metodolojik yaklaşım Kaçkar Dağları'ndaki beş glasyal jeosit grubu üzerinde uygulanmıştır. Sonuçlar, güncel buzulların ve buzul göllerinin yüksek düzeyde degradasyon riskine sahip olduğu yönündedir. Bulguların, sahadaki glasyal mirasa ait koruma-kullanma dengesinin oluşturulması açısından önemli olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Buzul şekilleri, degradasyon, Kaçkar Dağları, Kuzeydoğu Anadolu, Türkiye.

ABSTRACT

Kaçkar Mountains (3932 m a.s.l.) are the highest massif of the Eastern Black Sea Mountains northeast of Anatolia. The geological structure of the Kaçkar Mountains consists of Mesozoic-aged granitoids. In addition to actual glaciers, Turkey's most characteristic glacier landforms are located in this area. These glacial valleys, pyramidal peaks, glacial lakes and aretes. These glacier formations are essential reminders of the planet's past periods and are geoheritage areas that need protection. One of the first steps in protecting geoheritage components can be achieved by determining the degradation risks (DR) of geosites. Therefore, the current study aimed to determine the degradation risk levels of glacial geosites in the Kaçkar Mountains. For this purpose, the methodological approach obtained from the literature to determine the degradation risk was applied to five glacial geosite groups in the Kaçkar Mountains. The results are that actual glaciers and glacial lakes are at high risk of degradation. The findings are thought to be important in establishing the conservation-use balance of the glacial heritage in the field.

Keywords: Glacial landforms, degradation, Kaçkar Mountains, NE Anatolia, Türkiye

AGREGA DARBE DAYANIM PARAMETRESİ İLE KAYA VE BETON DAYANIMI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AGGREGATE IMPACT VALUE WITH ROCK AND CONCRETE STRENGTH

Doç. Dr. Kadir Karaman

Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Maden Mühendisliği, Trabzon, Türkiye

ÖZET

Beton, dünyada en çok kullanılan yapı malzemelerinden biridir. Betonun tek eksenli basınç dayanımı (UCS-C) her türlü mühendislik uygulamalarında önemli bir parametre olarak kabul görmektedir. Betonun ana bileşeni agregalar (% 70 – 80) olduğundan beton özellikleri büyük ölçüde agregalar tarafından kontrol edilir. Agrega darbe dayanım indeksi (ADDI) parametresi de agregalar kullanılarak yapılan deney sonucunda elde edilmektedir. Dolayısıyla ADDI parametresi ile betonun dayanımı arasında bir ilişki olması muhtemeldir.

Bu nedenle bu çalışmada UCS-C ve ADDI arasında ilişki olup olmadığı korelasyon analizleri yapılarak araştırılmıştır. Ayrıca agregaların elde edildiği kayaçların tek eksenli basınç dayanımı (UCS-R) ve ADDI arasında korelasyon analizleri yapılmıştır. Beton üretiminde sekiz farklı sağlam kayadan üretilen agregalar kullanılmıştır. Betonun ortalama dayanım değerleri 4.5–26.4 MPa arasında ve kayaların dayanımı 12–183 MPa arasında değişmektedir. ADDI değerleri % 5.1'den %24.6'ya değişmektedir.

Yapılan istatistiksel analizler sonucunda ADDI ile UCS-C ve UCS-R parametreleri arasında yüksek korelasyon katsayıları elde edilmiştir. ADDI ve UCS-R değerleri arasında elde edilen korelasyon katsayısı, ADDI ve UCS-C arasındaki ilişkiden elde edilen katsayıdan daha yüksek bulunmuştur. ADDI değerlerinin % 20’nin üzerinde ve kaya dayanımının < 80 MPa olduğu durumda betonun mühendislik özeliklerinde önemli oranda bir azalmanın olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu çalışmada, agrega seçiminin ön tasarım aşamasında beton dayanımının ADDI parametresinden pratik bir şekilde tahmin edilebileceği öngörülmüştür. Bununla birlikte, ADDI parametresinin UCS-C kestiriminde kullanılmasına yönelik daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Agrega, Agrega Darbe Dayanımı, Kaya ve Beton Dayanımı

ABSTRACT

Concrete is one of the most used building materials in the world. The uniaxial compressive strength of concrete (UCS-C) is accepted as an essential parameter in all kinds of engineering applications. Since the main component of concrete is aggregates (70 – 80%), concrete properties are primarily controlled by aggregates. The aggregate impact resistance index (ADDI) parameter is also obtained from the test performed using aggregates. Thereby, there may be a relationship between the ADDI parameter and the strength of concrete.

Therefore, in this study, whether there was a relationship between UCS-C and ADDI was investigated by performing correlation analyses. In addition, correlation analyses were conducted between the uniaxial compressive strength (UCS-R) and ADDI of the rocks from which the aggregates were obtained. Aggregates produced from eight different intact rocks were used in concrete production. The average strength values of concrete vary between 4.5–26.4 MPa, and the strength of rocks varies between 12–183 MPa. ADDI values vary from 5.1% to 24.6%.

As a result of the statistical analysis, high correlation coefficients were obtained between ADDI and UCS-C and UCS-R parameters. The correlation coefficient obtained between ADDI and UCS-R values was higher than that obtained from the relationship between ADDI and UCS-C. It has been revealed that there is a significant decrease in the engineering properties of concrete when ADDI values are above 20% and rock strength is < 80 MPa. In this study, it is envisaged that concrete strength can be estimated practically from the ADDI parameter at the preliminary design stage of aggregate selection. However, more studies are needed to use the ADDI parameter in UCS-C estimation.

Keywords: Aggregate, Aggregate Impact Value, Rock and Concrete Strength

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND CARE DEPENDENCE OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY

KALP DAMAR CERRAHİ GİRİŞİMİ GEÇİREN HASTALARIN ALGILADIKLARI SOSYAL DESTEK İLE BAKIM BAĞIMLILIĞI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Belgin ŞEN ATASAYAR
Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Surgical Diseases Nursing, Samsun Turkey

Doç. Dr. Senay KARADAĞ ARLI
Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Surgical Diseases Nursing, Samsun Turkey

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özge İŞERİ
Ondokuz Mayıs University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Surgical Diseases Nursing, Samsun Turkey

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to examine the relationship between perceived social support and care dependency of patients undergoing cardiovascular surgery.

The samples of the study consisted of 165 patients who were hospitalized in OMÜVAM between 01.06.2021 and 01.09.2021 and underwent surgical intervention for cardiovascular diseases. The data of the study were collected using a survey form created by the researchers in line with the literature, the Care Dependency Scale (CAI) and the Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale (MSPSS). The data obtained from the research were evaluated using descriptive statistics and correlation analysis.

The average age of the patients participating in the study was 60.81±1.46. 60% of the patients were male, 77% were married, and 75.8% stated that they had a nuclear family. The rate of patients stating that they have another chronic disease is 58.8%, and the rate of patients saying that they can take care of themselves is 53.3%. It was determined that the patients' care dependency level was low (59.80±16.88) and their perceived social support level was high (74.15±11.41). At the same time, it was observed that there was a weak negative correlation (r = -0.262) between BBS and MSPSS.

Increasing the social support perceptions of hospitalized patients who have undergone surgical intervention will reduce their level of dependency on care. It is important to plan the necessary nursing interventions to determine and increase the social support perceptions and care dependency levels of these patients. For this reason, it is recommended to organize clinical training to increase the awareness of nurses.

Keywords: Maintenance; care dependency; Cardiovascular surgery; Social support; Perception of social support

ÖZET

Bu araştırma kalp damar cerrahi girişimi geçiren hastaların algıladıkları sosyal destek ile bakım bağımlılığı arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır

Araştırmanın örneklerimini 01.06.2021- 01.09.2021 tarihleri arasında OMÜSUVAM'da yatan ve kalp damar hastalıklarına yönelik cerrahi girişim geçirmiş 165 hasta oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın verileri araştırmacılar tarafından literatür doğrultusunda oluşturulan anket formu ile Bakım Bağımlılığı Ölçeği (BBÖ) ve Çok Boyutlu Algılanan Sosyal Destek Ölçeği (ÇBASDÖ) kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler tanımlayıcı istatistikler ve korelasyon analizi kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Araştırmaya katılan hastaların yaş ortalaması 60.81±1.46'dır. Hastaların %60' erkek, %77'si evli, %75.8'i çekirdek aileye sahip olduğunu belirtmiştir. Başka bir kronik hastalığı olduğunu belirtenlerin oranı %58.8, kendi bakımını yapabildiğini söyleyen hastaların oranı %53.3'tür. Hastaların bakım bağımlılık düzeyinin düşük (59.80±16.88) olduğu, algıladıkları sosyal destek düzeyinin ise yüksek (74.15±11.41) olduğu belirlenmiştir. Aynı zamanda BBÖ ve ÇBASDÖ arasında negatif yönlü zayıf bir korelasyon (r=-0.262) olduğu görülmüştür.

Cerrahi girişim geçiren ve hastanede yatan hastaların sosyal destek algılarının yükseltilmesi bakıma bağımlı olma düzeylerini azaltacaktır. Bu hastaların sosyal destek algılarının ve bakım bağımlılığı düzeylerinin belirlenmesi ve yükseltilmesi için gerekli hemşirelik girişimlerinin planlanması önemlidir. Bu nedenle hemşirelerin farkındalıklarını arttırmak için klinik eğitimler düzenlenmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bakım; Bakım bağımlılığı; Kalp damar cerrahisi; Sosyal destek; Sosyal destek algısı

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF THE BLACK SEA ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION MEMBER STATES FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2020

Asst. Prof. Yusuf KAHREMAN

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

The economic development levels of countries are generally evaluated through GDP. Although GDP provides important information about the economic situation of a country, it does not fully measure the economic situation. Because there are many macro indicators to evaluate the economic performance of a country. It is a complex situation to evaluate all of the macro indicators at the same time. In terms of solving this complexity, multi-criteria decision-making methods provide important findings in terms of selecting the best alternative.

From this point of perspective, the study aims to measure the economic performance of the member countries of the Organisation of the Black Sea Economic Co-operation in the post-global crisis and global pandemic period. For this purpose, the economic performance of the countries considered for the period 2008-2020 was measured using GDP per capita, growth rate, export growth rate, exchange rate, inflation, import growth rate and unemployment rate indicators. In the study, economic performance evaluation was tested with an integrated model consisting of CRITIC-MOOSRA models. The importance levels of the indicators were determined by CRITIC method and the performance rankings of the countries were obtained by using the importance levels in MOOSRA method.

According to the findings of the study, Greece ranks among the top three in all years, while Armenia ranks among the last in all years. When the results for the period 2008-2020 are averaged, the three countries with the best economic performance are Greece, Romania and Bulgaria, while the three countries with the worst economic performance are Armenia, North Macedonia and Ukraine, respectively. Averaging the results for the 2008-2020 period, Turkey ranked fifth. After the political crisis in 2016, Turkey's economic performance was also negatively affected. A sensitivity analysis was performed to test the robustness and validity of the proposed model, and the results of the analysis confirmed the validity of the proposed model.

Keywords: Ekonomik Entegrasyon, Ekonomik Performans, CRITIC, MOOSRA

EVALUATION OF ANTIEPILEPTIC ACTIVITIES OF FUMARIA CAPREOLATA L. GROWING IN HATAY

Melahat Hürmet
The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Türkiye

Hatice ŞAHİN
The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Türkiye

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Hülya Özpınar
The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Ümit M. Koçyiğit
The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The conversion of carbon dioxide and bicarbonate to each other is a biochemical process of great importance in all living things (Osmaniye et al., 2022). Carbonicanhydrase enzyme (CA); It is a metalloenzyme that catalyzes this transformation, contains zinc (Zn2+) ions in its active site and functions in many tissues. This enzyme, which is of great physiological importance, has many isoforms. (Akkemik et al., 2017) Carbonic anhydrases are divided into 4 groups according to the region in our body and have at least 16 different isoforms from CA I to XV (İmdat, 2019). Due to the widespread distribution of human carbonic anhydrase isoenzymes (hCAI, hCAII) inhibitors in tissues and their involvement in many important physiological/pathological events, in important diseases (cancer, epilepsy, osteoporosis, hypertension, eye diseases (glucoma)) as a therapeutic target drug active substance (pain reliever, diuretic drugs) are used in their synthesis (Sen, 2018). However, despite all the innovations, drugs that inhibit hCA isoenzymes have many side effects. Due to the excess of these known side effects, new alternative CA inhibitors have been investigated recently. (Baltacı, 2021)

The effects of the extracts of these plants on the activities of human carbonic anhydrase isoenzymes (hCAI, hCAII) examined within the scope of the study were examined spectrophotometrically using the esterase method. The % activity-Plant Extract concentration graph was drawn with the obtained results.

According to the data obtained, it was seen that these plant extracts did not have a significant effect on both carbonic anhydrase I and carbonic anhydrase II enzyme activities.

Keywords: Fumaria, Antiepileptic, hCAI, hCAII

Funding information:, Sivas Cumhuriyet University Scientific Research Project Fund, Grant/Award Number: ECZ-2022-090

INTERPRETATION OF THE EFFECTS OF PLANT EXTRACTS ON CARBANIC AHYDRASE I AND II ISOENZYMES IN STUDIES

Doç. Dr. Ümit M. Koçyiğit

The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Türkiye

ABSTRACT

A crucial metabolic activity in all living organisms is the conversion of carbon dioxide and bicarbonate to one another (Osmaniye et al., 2022). The metalloenzyme carbonicanhydrase (CA), which acts in several tissues and has zinc (Zn^{2+}) ions in its active site, catalyzes this transition. There are numerous isoforms of this enzyme, which is very important to the body. (Akkemik and others, 2017).

The purpose of this product delivery is to examine the effects of the carbanic anhydrase isoenzyme I and II activities of the solutions prepared using different plant extracts made by the researchers evaluation of the results. The data of the studies conducted for this purpose were examined, and comments were made on which types of plants have antiepileptic activity in the light of the data obtained.

Keywords: Antiepileptic ,hCAI, hCAII

SOSYAL MEDYA BOZUKLUĞUNUN İNCELENMESİ: SPOR LİSESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA DISORDER: A RESEARCH ON SPORTS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Doç. Dr. Meliha UZUN

Şırnak Üniversitesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu, Antrenörlük Eğitimi Bölümü, Şırnak, Türkiye.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1691-3504

ÖZET

Hızlı yaşam döngüsü, teknolojik gelişim, iletişimin dijitalleşmesi, sosyal medya uygulamalarının ortaya çıkması ve çeşitlenmesi, insan yaşamındaki bazı değişiklikleri de beraberinde getirmiştir. Kültür endüstrisi ve ağ toplumu insan tipolojisinin yaşadığı çağımızda, artık anlık durum bildirme, resim, video gibi yazılı ve görsel içerik paylaşma, kişiyle değil, paylaştığı içerikle etkileşime girme dijitalleşen toplumun en belirgin göstergesi olmuştur. Günümüzde teknolojinin yer almadığı, kullanılmadığı bir platform neredeyse yok gibidir. Artık giyilebilir ve taşınabilir teknolojiyi hayatının bir parçası haline getiren yeni kuşak için her yeni bir gelişim, icat yine onların hayatını kolaylaştırabilecek şekilde olması gerekmektedir. Bundan dolayı sağlıktan eğitime, ulaşımdan sanayiye kamu ve özel tüm sektörler teknoloji ve onun getirdiği yenilikleri kullanmaya başlamıştır. Artık ihtiyaçların da biçim değiştirdiği günümüzde, dijitalleşmeyle birlikte eski adetlerin neredeyse tamamının yerini yeni teknolojik ürün ve hizmetler almaktadır ve bu durum bu şekilde devam edecektir. Sosyal medya ağları, günümüz dünyasında hem iletişim kurma hem de günceli takip etme açısından önemlidir. Bu ağlar, öğrencilerin birbirleri ile haberleşme, ders notlarını ve ders slaytlarını iletme açısından önem taşımaktadır. Ancak, sosyal medya ağları faydalı olduğu kadar, bireylerin zamanlarını fazlasıyla alması ve işlevi dışında kullanılması gibi olumsuz sonuçlara da sebep olmaktadır. Teknolojide yaşanan gelişmeler, fırsatlar sunmanın yanı sıra bazı riskleri de beraberinde getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı, Şırnak Spor Lisesi öğrencilerinin sosyal medya kullanım bozukluğunu incelemektir. Çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak; araştırmacı tarafından oluşturulan "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ile Savcı, Ercengiz ve Aysan (2018) tarafından geliştirilen "Sosyal Medya Bozukluğu Ölçeği" kullanılmıştır. Veriler SPSS programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterip göstermediğinin tespit edilmesinden sonra analizler gerekli testler ile yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sosyal medya bozukluğu, Spor Lisesi öğrencisi, Teknoloji.

ABSTRACT

The rapid life cycle, technological development, digitalization of communication, the emergence and diversification of social media applications have brought about some changes in human life. In our age where the culture industry and network society human typology lives, reporting instant status, sharing written and visual content such as pictures and videos, and interacting with the shared content rather than with the person have become the most obvious indicators of the digitalizing society. Nowadays, there is almost no platform where technology is not included and used. For the new generation, who has now made wearable and portable technology a part of their lives, every new development and invention must be in a way that can make their lives easier. For this reason, all public and private sectors, from health to education, from transportation to industry, have started to use technology and the innovations it brings. Nowadays, needs are also changing, and with digitalization, almost all of the old customs are being replaced by new technological products and services, and this situation will continue in this way. Social media networks are important in today's world for both communicating and keeping up to date. These networks are important for students to communicate with each other and transmit lecture notes and lecture slides. However, although social media networks are useful, they also cause negative consequences such as taking up too much of individuals' time and being used outside their function. Developments in technology not only offer opportunities, but also bring with them some risks. In this context, the aim of the study is to examine the social media usage disorder of Şırnak Sports High School students. As a data collection tool in the study; The "Personal Information Form" created by the researcher and the "Social Media Disorder Scale" developed by Savcı, Ercengiz and Aysan (2018) were used. The data were analyzed using the SPSS program. After determining whether the data showed normal distribution, analyzes were carried out with the necessary tests.

Key words: Social media disorder, Sports High School student, Technology.

SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİ MESLEK YÜKSEKOKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KİŞİLERARASI TARZ VE İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİ İLE AHLAKİ OLGUNLUK DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERPERSONAL STYLE AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS AND MORAL MATURITY LEVELS OF STUDENTS OF THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OF HEALTH SERVICES

Nur Ceren GÜVENÇ

Emine KARACAN

Gaziantep İslam Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Yaşlı Bakım Programı

ÖZET

Sağlık hizmetleri meslek yüksekokulundan mezun olan öğrenciler bakım, tedavi ve acil müdahale gibi bir çok alanda diğer sağlık çalışanları, hasta ve hasta yakını ile etkileşime giren sağlık ekipinin birer üyeleridir. Hizmet verdikleri bireyler için en uygun, en doğru, en az zarar verebilecek ahlaki değerlendirmeleri yapabilmeleri, kendi ahlaki gelişim düzeyleri ile ilişkidir Ayrıca günümüzde etkili olmayan iletişim, sağlık profesyonellerine yönelik hasta şikayetlerinin en yaygın nedenidir. Tıbbi sorunlar, yaşlılık, acil ve travmatik durumlar stres, kaygı, korku gibi ruhsal belirtilerin gelişme olasılığını artırır. Bu sorunların erken dönemde fark edilebilmesi ve başa çıkılabilmesi için tüm sağlık ekibinin yeterli olması önemlidir. Ahlaki olgunluk düzeyi, kişilerarası tarz, ve iletişim becerileri faktörlerinin arasındaki ilişkinin, iletişim ve davranışın şekillenmesine etkisi düşünülmüştür. Bu faktörlerin gelişimi üniversite yıllarında şekillendiği için bu doğrultuda alınabilecek girişimlerin önemli olduğu düşünülmüştür.

Bu araştırmanın amacı, sağlık hizmetleri meslek yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin kişilerarası tarz ve iletişim becerileri ile ahlaki olgunluk düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir.

Araştırmanın evrenini; Gaziantep İslam Bilim ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu'nda öğrenim gören 507 öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Araştırmanın örneklemi G-power programıyla hesaplanmış ve örneklem büyüklüğü 112 öğrenci olarak bulunmuş ancak araştırma sonuçlarının güçlendirilmesi ve genellenebilmesi için çalışmamızda 269 öğrenciye ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmanın verileri tanıtıcı özellikleri formu, kişilerarası tarz ölçeği (KTÖ), iletişim becerileri değerlendirme ölçeği (İBDÖ) ve ahlaki olgunluk ölçeği (AOÖ) ile elde edilmiştir. Tanımlayıcı özelliklerin (sayı, yüzdelik ve frekans) ve ölçek toplam puanlarının (ortalama ve standart sapma) değerlendirilmesinde tanımlayıcı istatistikler, ölçek toplam puanları ile tanımlayıcı özellikler arasındaki karşılaştırmalarda independent samples t testi ve ANOVA, ölçek puanları arasındaki nedenselliğin incelenmesinde Path Analizi kullanılmıştır ($p<0,05$).

Ahlaki olgunluk düzeyi birinci sınıflarda daha yüksek olarak ortaya çıkmıştır (4,28±0,58). Kişilerarası Tarz Ölçeği puanı bir birim arttığında Ahlaki Olgunluk Ölçeği puanı 0,13 birim azalmaktadır. İletişim Becerileri Değerlendirme Ölçeği puanı bir birim arttığında, Ahlaki Olgunluk Ölçeği puanı 0,70 birim artmaktadır ($p<0,001$). Modeldeki tüm yol katsayıları anlamlı bulunmuştur ($p<0,05$).

Yapılan analizler neticesinde kişilerarası tarz, iletişim becerileri ve ahlaki olgunluk düzeyi arasında anlamlı ilişki saptanmıştır. Olumsuz iletişim tarzı artıkça ahlaki olgunluk düzeyinde azalma ve iletişim becerilerinin artmasıyla ise ahlaki olgunluk düzeyinde artma ilişkisi görülmüştür. Sağlık alanında yapılan işin daha verimli, daha etkin gerçekleştirebilmesi için en önemli gerekliliklerinden biri doğru iletişim kurma becerisidir. Sağlık hizmetleri, insani değerlerin fazlasıyla ön planda olduğu bir alandır. Bu alanda çalışacak bireylerin ahlaki açıdan olgunluğu profesyonel davranışları açısından vazgeçilmezdir. İletişim becerileri, kişilerarası tarz ve ahlaki olgunluk düzeyi arasındaki anlamlı ilişki düşünüldüğünde sağlık personeli yetiştiren kurumlarda ahlaki gelişime ve iletişime katkı sağlayacak derslerin müfredata eklemesi ve öğrencilerin bu alanlarda donalımlı olarak yer almaları sağlanmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilerarası Tarz, İletişim Becerileri, Ahlaki Olgunluk, Öğrenci, Sağlık,MeslekYüksekokulu

ABSTRACT

Students who have graduated from the vocational school of health services are members of the medical team who interact with other health professionals, patients and patient relatives in many areas such as care, treatment and emergency response. Their ability to make the most appropriate, most accurate, least harmful moral assessments for the individuals they serve is related to their own level of moral development. In addition, today, ineffective communication is the most common cause of patient complaints against health professionals. Medical problems, old age, urgent and traumatic situations increase the likelihood of developing mental symptoms such as stress, anxiety, fear. It is important that the entire medical team is sufficient so that these problems can be noticed and dealt with at an early stage. The effect of the relationship between the moral maturity level, interpersonal style, and communication skills factors on the shaping of communication and behavior was considered. Dec. Since the development of these factors is shaped during the university years, it has been thought that the initiatives that can be taken in this direction are important.

The aim of this research is to investigate the relationship between interpersonal style and communication skills and moral maturity levels of students of the vocational school of health services.

The universe of the research was composed of 507 students studying at Gaziantep Islamic Science and Technology University Vocational School of Health Services. The sample of the study was calculated with the G-power program and the sample size was found to be 112 students, but in order to strengthen and generalize the research results, 269 students were reached in our study. The data of the research were obtained using the descriptive

characteristics form, the interpersonal style scale , the communication skills assessment scale and the moral maturity scale. Descriptive statistics was used for the evaluation of descriptive characteristics (number, percentile and frequency) and total scale scores (mean and standard deviation). Independent samples t-test and ANOVA were used for comparisons between the total scores of the scale and decisive characteristics. Path Analysis was used to examine the causality between the scale scores ($p<0,05$).

The level of moral maturity appeared to be higher among the first grades (4.28±0.58). When the Interpersonal Style Scale score increases by one unit, the Moral Maturity Scale score decreases by 0.13 units. When the Communication Skills Assessment Scale score increases by one unit, the Moral Maturity Scale score increases by 0.70 units ($p<0.001$). All path coefficients in the model were found to be significant ($p<0.050$).

As a result of the analyses conducted, a significant relationship was found between interpersonal style, communication skills and moral maturity level. As the negative communication style increases, there has been a decrease in the level of moral maturity and an increase in the level of moral maturity with an increase in communication skills. One of the most important requirements of the work done in the field of health in order to perform it more efficiently and more effectively is the ability to communicate correctly. Health services are an area where human values are very much at the forefront. The moral maturity of the individuals who will work in this field is indispensable in terms of their professional behavior. Considering the meaningful relationship between communication skills, interpersonal style and moral maturity level, it should be ensured that courses that will contribute to moral development and communication should be added to the curriculum in institutions that train medical personnel and that students should take part in these areas Decently.

Keywords: Interpersonal Style, Communication Skills, Moral Maturity, Student, Vocational School of Health

IMPACT OF DYSLIPIDEMIA ON CORONARY HEART DISEASE IN WOMEN AN MEN

PhD.Cand. Klara Hysenaj
University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" Faculty of Medical and Technical Sciences

Prof. Dr. Shpëtim Qyra
Institute of Public Health

PhD.Cand. Rezarta Stena
University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" Faculty of Medical and Technical Sciences

Dr. Blerina Bani
University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani" Faculty of Medical and Technical Sciences

Purpose: Evidence of dyslipidemia as a risk factor for CVD, especially in obese women who suffer from metabolic syndrome or diabetes and have lipid profiles that negatively affect the risk of coronary heart disease. There is also evidence of the use of statin therapy to lower lipids and the benefits of reducing the risk of coronary disease for women. **Methodology:** International literature review in PubMed, CINAHL, Am J Cardiology, and Int J Public Health, in accordance with the purpose and objectives of the study. **Result:** Coronary heart diseases are the leading cause of death among women and men, although they are less common and appear later in women than in men. Each year, 345,000 women suffer from an initial or recurrent myocardial infarction, and 261,000 women die from MI. Compared to men, women, and especially postmenopausal women, remain at high risk for coronary heart disease. In women, calcification occurs 10 to 15 years later. Numerous coronary artery angiographic studies have shown a lower rate of epicardial coronary artery disease in women than in age-matched men. Elevated levels of Lp (a) appear to be more associated with the occurrence of coronary heart disease than with the severity of coronary artery disease in both sexes. Outcome data for women using lipid-lowering medications other than statins is extremely limited.

Conclusion: The importance of a healthy lifestyle should begin in childhood and continue throughout life. Although the benefits of lipid-lowering therapy in women with cardiovascular disease are clear, more data is needed in those without cardiovascular disease. Clinical trials for lipid-lowering women with cardiovascular disease to date have used a strategy focused on lowering LDL cholesterol, which may not be optimal for women who have low HDL cholesterol or triglyceride levels. which are very important factors affecting coronary heart disease. It remains to be determined whether outcomes among women will improve if treatment strategies are directed toward more aggressive and comprehensive modification of lipoprotein profiles.

Key words: Dyslipidemia, Cardiovascular Disease, Lipids, Statins, IM

THE PLANETARY-EXTENDED URBANIZATION OF VALLEYS OF THE EASTERN BLACK SEA REGION: THE DISPOSSESSION OF FIRTINA VALLEY THROUGH TOURISM AND NATURE CONSERVATION

Dr. Onur AÇAR
Artvin Çoruh University Department of Sociology

ABSTRACT

Urbanization analysis in the Eastern Black Sea Region mainly focus on densely populated settlements along the coastline. However, the higher geographical zones of the valleys in the region are also undergoing significant transformations, exemplifying a particular form of integration to an urban process. This study aims to demonstrate how the urban process is spreading even towards the specific zones of the valleys where the rural-natural fabric is still keeping its dominance, in light of the theory of planetary urbanization developed in the field of critical urban theory. In this regard, the Fırtına Valley region of Rize province in the Eastern Black Sea region has constituted the field research area of the study.

The Fırtına Valley of the Eastern Black Sea Region has undergone a transformation in recent years by the tourism industry and nature conservation institutions. The primary question of this research is to explain why/how the rural geography in the Fırtına Valley has transformed into tourism centers and nature conservation zones. Within the framework of this inquiry, the research also tries to describe the sense of the emerging discontents, local protests and objections to these developments. The study used the conceptual instruments of planetary-extended urbanization, space production, environmental fix and dispossession in order to explain the recent transformations.

In terms of the consequences of the process of planetary urbanization, the study demonstrated that "the state-led branding of the region", "the centralization of political control over the lands" and "the infrastructural road corridors and new enclosures" were the regional- and national scale effects of the process constituting today's urban configuration in the valleys of the region. As the subjective aspects of the process, all these developments constituted on the one hand the desire to create a gentrified elite tourism enclave through macro tourism projects in the valley. On the other hand, the same process nourished the feeling of dispossession as the semantic backbone of the everyday life experience of the people of the valley. In this context, place-based oppositional views emerged on the basis of ethno-cultural, political-economic and ecological distinctiveness of the life in the valley.

The field research of the study was conducted during the summer months between 2017 and 2021. Primarily, ethnographic methods (in-depth interviews, participant observation, and walking observation) and historical archival research methods are the methodological techniques used in the study.

Key Words: Space production, Planetary-extended urbanization, Dispossession, Environmental Fix, Eastern Black Sea Region-Fırtına Valley

ULUSLARARASI DENİZ YATAĞINDA YER ALAN DOĞAL KAYNAKLARIN ARAŞTIRILMASI VE İŞLETİLMESİNE İLİŞKİN HUKUKİ REJİM İLE ULUSLARARASI DENİZ YATAĞI OTORİTESİNİN YETKİLERİ

LEGAL REGIME REGARDING THE EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES LOCATED ON THE INTERNATIONAL SEA BED AND THE POWERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEA BED AUTHORITY

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kenan Dülger

İstanbul Beykent Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Uluslararası deniz yatağı kavramı, coğrafi bir terim olmasına rağmen, deniz hukuku açısından devletlerin özellikle 21. yüzyılda ilgi odağı haline gelmiştir. Devletler, kara ülkelerinde yer alan doğal kaynakların büyük çoğunluğunu tüketmiş olmalarından ötürü sahip oldukları enerji, sanayi ve endüstri alanlarındaki ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması amacıyla denizlerdeki potansiyel kaynaklara yönelmişlerdir. 1870'li yıllardan itibaren deniz yataklarında bulunan doğal zenginliklerin varlığından haberdar olmalarına karşın, henüz yeterli teknolojik imkana sahip olmadıklarından gerekli önemi göstermemişlerdir. Yapılan tahminlere göre dünya ekonomisinin 2050 yılına kadar yılda yüzde 3'ün üzerinde bir büyüme potansiyeli göstereceği, 2050 yılına gelindiğinde bu oranın yaklaşık üç katına ulaşacağı öngörülmektedir. Söz konusu büyüme oranları dikkate alındığında, devletlerin ihtiyacı olan kaynakların da denizler başta olmak üzere doğal çevreden karşılanması amaçlanmaktadır.

Deniz hukukuna göre deniz yatağı bölgesi, kıta sahanlığı ve münhasır ekonomik bölgenin dışında kalan açık deniz alanında yer almaktadır. Buna göre bir devletin egemenliği dışında kalan bir bölgede yaklaşık 4000 metre derinlikten sonra başlayan deniz tabanında özellikle manganez, nikel, bakır ve kobalt rezervleri içeren işletilebilir yaklaşık 175 milyar kuru ton manganez yumruları bulunduğu bilinmektedir. Uluslararası hukuka göre açık denizde tüm devletlerin eşit bir şekilde yararlanabileceği serbestlik rejimi uygulanmaktadır. Ancak bahsi geçen doğal kaynaklardan yararlanma imkanı ise ABD, Japonya, Rusya ve Almanya gibi ileri teknolojiye sahip devletler tarafından kullanılmaktadır. Bu nedenle gelişmiş teknolojiye sahip devletler ile gelişmemiş ve gelişmekte olan devletlerin arasında sözü edilen kaynakların paylaşım sorunu ortaya çıkmıştır. Söz konusu çalışma, bu sorunlara çözüm bulmak üzere hazırlanan 1982 tarihli Deniz Hukuku Sözleşmesi ile getirilen deniz yatağı hukuki rejimi ve kurulan Uluslararası Deniz Yatağı Otoritesinin oluşumu ve yetkilerini ele almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deniz yatağı, derin deniz yatağı, doğal kaynaklar, açık deniz, Deniz Yatağı Otoritesi.

ABSTRACT

Although the concept of the international seabed is a geographical term, it has become the focus of attention of states, especially in the 21st century, in terms of maritime law. Since states have consumed the vast majority of natural resources within their land boundaries, they have turned to potential resources in the seas in order to meet their needs in energy and industry. Although they were aware of the existence of natural riches in the sea beds since the 1870s, they did not show the necessary importance because they did not yet have sufficient technological opportunities. According to estimates, it is predicted that the world economy will have a growth potential of over 3 percent per year until 2050, and this rate will approximately triple by 2050. Considering the growth rates in question, it is aimed to meet the resources needed by the states from the natural environment, especially the seas.

According to maritime law, the seabed region is located in the high sea area outside the continental shelf and exclusive economic zone. Accordingly, it is known that there are approximately 175 billion dry tons of exploitable manganese nodules, especially containing manganese, nickel, copper and cobalt reserves, on the seabed starting from a depth of approximately 4000 meters in a region outside the sovereignty of a state. According to international law, a freedom regime is implemented in the high seas that all states can benefit from equally. However, the opportunity to benefit from the mentioned natural resources is used by states with advanced technology such as the USA, Japan, Russia and Germany. For this reason, the problem of sharing the mentioned resources between states with advanced technology and underdeveloped and developing states has arisen. The study in question deals with the seabed legal regime introduced by the 1982 Convention on the Law of the Sea, which was prepared to find solutions to these problems, and the formation and powers of the International Seabed Authority.

Keywords: Seabed, deep seabed, natural resources, high seas, International Seabed Authority.

ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞINDA AKUT TONSİLLOFARENJİTE YAKLAŞIM

APPROACH TO ACUTE TONSILLOPHARYNGITIS IN CHILDHOOD

Doç.Dr. İsmail TOPAL

(University of Health Sciences Trabzon Faculty of Medicine.Kanuni SUAM)

SUMMARY:
Acute tonsillopharyngitis is one of the most common infections in childhood and for which antibiotics are most frequently prescribed. The definitions of tonsillitis, tonsillopharyngitis, pharyngitis and nasopharyngitis can be evaluated under this heading. The factors that cause tonsillopharyngitis are often viruses.Group A beta-hemolytic streptococci (GABHS), which is the most common cause of bacterial tonsillopharyngitis, is common in children between the ages of 5-15. Insidious course of viral tonsillitis, fever, weakness, loss of appetite, moderate sore throat, history of contact with a person with a cold, conjunctivitis, rhinitis, cough, hoarseness, runny nose, stomatitis, ulcerative effects on the soft palate and posterior pharyngeal walls (most commonly in adenovirus infections). Lesions, viral exanthema, diarrhea, exudates and moderately enlarged painful or painless cervical lymph adenopathy are observed. It may not always be possible to differentiate viral and bacterial tonsillitis based on clinical findings. Throat culture has a sensitivity of 90-95% in the diagnosis of Group A Streptococcal pharyngitis if performed correctly.Throat swab samples should be taken from both tonsillar tissues or from the tonsillar fossa and posterior pharyngeal wall. A positive throat culture or rapid test cannot distinguish active infection or carrier status.
GABHS testing is not recommended in children under the age of three because the clinical findings of GABHS pharyngitis are not typical and the development of Acute Rheumatic Fever is rare. In cases of bacterial tonsillitis, sedimentation is generally high, there is leukocytosis, and CRP is increased. However, none of these are helpful in distinguishing from viral pharyngitis. If GABHS pharyngitis is not treated, suppurative complications such as sinusitis, otitis, mastoiditis, peritonsillar abscess, septic arthritis and osteomyelitis may develop. ARF and Acute Glomerulonephritis (AGN) are non-suppurative but serious complications of GABHS infection. Additionally, streptococcal toxic shock syndrome associated with toxin release is a very rare and serious complication.

Key word: tonsillitis, bacterial, viral

DEPREM SONRASI YENİDEN İNŞA EDİLECEK BÖLGELERDE "AKILLI KENT" ÖNERİSİ

"SMART CITY" PROPOSAL IN REGIONS TO BE REBUILT AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

Arş. Gör. Dr. Alper UZUNALİ
Hatay Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi Türkiye

ÖZET

Günümüzün önemli problemlerinden birisi olan iklimsel değişikliğin en büyük nedeni enerji tüketimi ve karbon salınımı olarak gösterilmektedir. Gelişmiş ülkeler, akıllı kentler, karbon negatif kentler ve yenilenebilir yapılar ile bu durumun önüne geçmeye çalışmaktadır. Ülkemizde bu uygulamaların maddi yükleri ve mevcut kent planlarındaki sınırlayıcı etkileri nedeniyle uygulanması zordur. Fakat 06.02.2023 tarihinde yaşanan Kahramanmaraş merkezli depremler nedeniyle yıkılmış ve yeniden inşa edilecek olan yerleşim bölgeleri, geleceğe yönelik olarak inşa edilmeye oldukça uygun alanlardır. Bulundukları bölgeler hem iklimsel koşulları nedeniyle güneş ve rüzgâr enerjisi gibi kaynaklardan yararlanmak için hem de sıfırdan inşa edilecek olmaları nedeniyle fırsat tanımaktadır. Deprem bölgelerindeki kent planları ve inşa süreçlerinde idari yönetim boyutunda alınan yatay mimari kararı ile çatı bahçelerine, güneş panellerine ve birçok yenilenebilir enerji, yönetim seçeneğine imkân sağlamaktadır.

Geleceğin mecburiyetleri arasında yer alan sürdürülebilir kentlerin, bu bölgelerdeki yeniden inşa sürecine dahil edilmesi Türkiye'deki akıllı kent dönüşümü için bir örnek oluşturacaktır. Planlama ve tasarım boyutunda oluşturulacak sürdürülebilir altyapı ve üstyapı ile akıllı ulaşım, yaşam, yönetim, çevre ve ekonomi sağlanacaktır. Atık enerji, karbon yönetimi, üretimi ve tüketimini kontrol edilebilir ve sürdürülebilir olacaktır. Ayrıca ekolojik temelli sürdürülebilirlik çalışmalarında tercih edilen bitkilerin karbon tutma, toz tutma, hava filtrasyonu gibi özellikleri vardır. Planlama ve tasarım boyutunda bölgede oluşturulacak yeşil kuşak, yeşil koridor, park, mesire alanı ve çatı bahçelerinde bu özellikleri içeren bitkilerin seçimi ile daha temiz ve çevreci kentlerin oluşması sağlanabilir.

Bu çalışma, peyzaj mimarlığı öncülüğünde yeniden inşa edilecek deprem bölgelerinin sürdürülebilir akıllı kent planlaması ile tekrar göç alabilecek bir cazibe merkezi haline getirilmesine ve daha yaşanılabilir kentlerin inşa edilmesine katkı sağlayabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, Akıllı Kent, Peyzaj Planlama, Peyzaj Tasarımı, Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Climate change is one of the most important problems of our time, and energy consumption and carbon emissions are the main causes. Developed countries are trying to mitigate this situation with smart cities, carbon-negative cities, and renewable buildings. In our country, these applications are difficult to implement due to their financial burdens and restrictive effects on existing urban plans. However, the residential areas that were destroyed and will be rebuilt due to the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes on February 6, 2023, are very suitable areas to be built for the future. Both their climatic conditions and the fact that they will be built from scratch offer opportunities to benefit from resources such as solar and wind energy. In the urban plans and construction processes in earthquake zones, the decision of horizontal architecture taken at the administrative management level provides opportunities for roof gardens, solar panels, and many renewable energy and management options.

The inclusion of sustainable cities, which are among the necessities of the future, in the reconstruction process in these regions will create an example for the smart city transformation in Turkey. Sustainable infrastructure and superstructure will be provided with smart transportation, living, management, environment, and economy. Waste energy, carbon management, production, and consumption will be controllable and sustainable. In addition, plants preferred in sustainability studies based on ecological principles have features such as carbon retention, dust retention, and air filtration. With the selection of plants with these features in the green belt, green corridor, park, recreation area, and roof gardens that will be created in the region, it will be possible to create cleaner and more environmentally friendly cities.

This study can contribute to making the earthquake zones that will be rebuilt under the leadership of landscape architecture a magnet for attracting migrants again and building more livable cities with sustainable smart city planning.

Keywords: Earthquake, Smart City, Landscape Planning, Landscape Design, Sustainability

INTEGRATION OF DELPHI TECHNIQUE INTO POST-EARTHQUAKE LAND PLANNING STUDIES

R. A. PhD. Şeyma YİĞİT UZUNALİ

Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Turkey

ABSTRACT

Sustainable and ecologically based land use planning is only possible with the use that is appropriate for the structure and identity of the land. Especially after the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, the studies to be carried out on the lands in the cities to be redesigned have started to gain more importance in this context. For this reason, some techniques are needed for the correct and effective planning and management of the lands to be redesigned.

There are many traditional and modern techniques used today. In order for these techniques to be applied on the land, it is also necessary to determine some criteria, scenarios, and approaches depending on the natural structure and use of the land. For this reason, the Delphi Technique, which is classified as a traditional technique, has also been used in land studies in recent years.

The Delphi Technique, which takes its name from the ancient Greek myths, is a technique developed based on prediction and forecasting. The Delphi technique is used in many areas today, such as military, health, environment, marketing, economics, education, urbanization, transportation, planning, and resource use.

The Delphi Technique aims to bring together the different views of expert participants who are closely related to the topic under study. The reason why the sample consists of expert participants is that it is sufficient within the scope of the research topic and purpose, rather than a random sample selection to represent the universe. In this context, the opinions of expert participants are taken in a repetitive and systematic way.

Within the scope of this study, the necessity of integrating the Delphi technique into land planning studies to be carried out in the cities to be rebuilt after the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay will be emphasized. In this way, with the consensus of expert participants from different professional groups on sustainable and ecologically based land planning studies, it will be effective in the stage of making decisions.

Keywords: Earthquake, Land Planning, Decision-Making, Delphi Technique

COVİD-19 ÖNCESİ, KAPANMA DÖNEMİ VE SONRASI ENGELLİ BİREYLERİN AİLE BAKIM YÜKÜNÜN İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINATION OF FAMILY CARE BURDEN OF DISABLED INDIVIDUALS BEFORE, LOCK-DOWN PERIOD AND AFTER COVID-19

Çağla SUNKER

İzmir Kâtip Çelebi Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Tezi, İzmir, Türkiye, 2023

Amaç: Engelli bireylere bakım verenlerin bakım yükünün COVID-19 öncesi üç aylık dönem, kapanma dönemi ve COVID-19 sonrası üç aylık dönemde incelenmesidir.

Yöntem: Karşılaştırmalı tanımlayıcı araştırmanın evrenini Yalova Milli Eğitim Müdürlüğü'ne bağlı "Alime Paşa Özel Eğitim Uygulama Kampüsü"nde ki engelli okullarında öğrenim gören öğrencilerin ebeveynleri oluşturmuştur. Veriler Tanımlayıcı Soru Formu (18 soru) ve Aile Bakıcı Yükü Ölçeği (28 soru) ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde normallik, bağımlı örneklerde t testi ve regresyon analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Engellilere bakım verenlerin Aile Bakıcı Yükü Ölçeği toplam puan ortalamaları; COVID-19 öncesi dönemde ortalama 36.42±15.06 puan, kapanma döneminde 38.83±17.09 puan, COVID-19 sonrası ise 37.64±16.54 puan olarak saptanmış ve tüm dönemler arası aile bakım yükü puan ortalamalarında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gözlenmiştir ($p \leq 0.001$). Regresyon analizine göre; bakım verenlerin ölçek toplam puanlarının tüm dönemlerde engelli ve bakıcı bireylerin sosyo-ekonomik özelliklerine ve duygu-durumlarına göre doğrusal olarak arttığı gözlenmiştir ($p<0.001$). COVID-19 öncesi dönemde; bakıcı yaşı attıkça bakım yükünün anlamlı düzeyde arttığı, sosyal güvence durumunun bakım yükünü anlamlı düzeyde etkilediği ve engellinin sevecenlik düzeyi arttıkça bakım yükünün anlamlı düzeyde düştüğü; kapanma döneminde bakıcının kendinde hissettiği sağlık durum düzeyi ile bakım yükünün anlamlı bir biçimde aynı yönde artıp azaldığı, bakıcının bunalmışlık düzeyi arttıkça bakım yükünün anlamlı düzeyde arttığı ve engellinin sevecenlik düzeyi arttıkça bakım yükünün anlamlı düzeyde düştüğü; COVID-19 sonrası dönemde de sosyal güvence durumunun bakım yükünü anlamlı düzeyde etkilediği, bakıcının bunalmışlık düzeyi arttıkça bakım yükünün anlamlı düzeyde arttığı ve engellinin sevecenlik düzeyi arttıkça bakım yükünün anlamlı düzeyde düştüğü saptanmıştır.

Sonuç: Bakım yükü COVID-19 kapanma döneminde artmış ve COVID-19 sonrasında bir miktar azalmıştır. Engelli bireylerde aile bakım yükü COVID-19 sürecinden olumsuz olarak etkilenmiştir. Bakım vericilerin yükünü azaltmaya yönelik eğitim, danışmanlık ve sosyal destek programlarının artırılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: bakıcı yükü, bakım yükü, COVID-19, engelli birey, engelli çocuklar

ABSTRACT

Objective: To examine the care burden of caregivers of individuals with disabilities in the three-month period before COVID-19, the lock-down period and the three-month period after COVID-19.

Method: The population of the comparative descriptive study consisted of the parents of the students studying in the disabled schools in the "Alime Paşa Special Education Application Campus" affiliated to the Yalova Directorate of National Education. Data were collected with the Descriptive Questionnaire (18 questions) and Family Carer Burden Scale (28 questions). Normality, dependent samples t test and regression analysis were used to analyse the data.

Results: The total mean scores of the Scale of caregivers of persons with disabilities were 36.42±15.06 points in the pre-COVID-19 period, 38.83±17.09 points in the lock-down period, and 37.64±16.54 points in the post-COVID-19 period, and a statistically significant difference was observed in the mean family care burden scores between all periods ($p \leq 0.001$). According to the regression analysis, it was observed that the total scale scores of the caregivers increased linearly according to the socio-economic characteristics and emotional-status of the disabled and caring individuals in all periods ($p < 0.001$). In the pre-COVID-19 period, the care burden increased significantly as the age of the carer increased, social security status significantly affected the care burden, and the care burden decreased significantly as the level of affection of the disabled person increased; in the lockdown period, the level of health status felt by the carer and the care burden increased or decreased significantly in the same direction, the care burden increased significantly as the level of overwhelm of the carer increased, and the care burden decreased significantly as the level of compassion of the disabled person increased; in the post-COVID-19 period, it was found that social security status significantly affected the care burden, the care burden increased significantly as the level of overwhelm of the carer increased, and the care burden decreased significantly as the level of compassion of the disabled person increased.

Conclusion: Care burden increased during the COVID-19 lock-down period and decreased slightly after COVID-19. Family care burden in individuals with disabilities was negatively affected by the COVID-19 process. It is recommended to increase education, counselling and social support programmes to reduce the burden of caregivers.

Keywords: caregiver burden, care burden, Covid-19, disability, disabled person, disabled children

DEXMEDETOMIDINE OVERDOSE BOLUS INJECTION AT THE PRE-EXTUBATION STAGE AT THE END OF THE SURGERY: A CASE REPORT

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Muhammet Korkusuz
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon

Karaman / Türkiye

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Tayfun Et
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi
Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon

Karaman / Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Dexmedetomidine is an α2-adrenoreceptor used for short-term sedation and analgesia. The accidental overdose of IV single bolus injection Dexmedetomidine instead of Sugammadex and its consequences are presented in this case report.

A 34-year-old male patient underwent nasal septum deviation surgery under general anesthesia. Postoperatively, sugammadex was planned to be administered to antagonize the neuromuscular blockade caused by vecuronium. However, instead of sugammadex, dexmedetomidine 250 mcg, which had a similar packaging and appearance, was administered IV to the patient by the technician assisting the anesthesiologist. As a result of the controls, it was understood that approximately 4 times the loading dose that should be administered in 10 minutes for normal sedation was administered as an IV single bolus injection.

During the 60-minute monitoring period in the Postoperative Care Unit (PACU), the patient was given 500 ml of crystalloid fluid, but it was not necessary to give medication to increase MAP and HR. The patient was transferred to the surgical ward at the 60th minute when the Modified Aldrete's Scoring System (MASS) was 9 and the BIS was above 95. α2-adrenoreceptor agonist drugs are defined as drugs with a wide margin of safety. Overdose of clonidine, one of the oldest and most important α2-adrenoreceptor agonist drugs, has been reported to cause hypotension, hypertension, bradycardia and mental deterioration, and less frequently, myocardial infarction, seizures, tachycardia, and cardiac conduction defects. In our overdose case, no hypertensive attacks were observed. 4 times normal, but IV bolus injection of dexmedetomidine showed hypotensive and bradycardic effects.

Although deep and long-term hypnosis and hemodynamic disturbances requiring invasive drug intervention did not occur in this overdose case, it is extremely important for dexmedetomidine practitioners to pay attention to drug labels and application standards.

Keywords: Anesthesia, Dexmedetomidine, Overdose, Sedation

MODERN KENTLERİN YAPISI İÇERİSİNDE İBADETHANELER

PLACES OF WORSHIP WITHIN THE STRUCTURE OF MODERN CITIES

Sena GÜLSEVEN
Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Sosyoloji A.B.D.
Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi

Doç.Dr. Yasemin APALI
Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi, Fen ve Edebiyat Fakültesi

ÖZ.

Tarihsel süreç içerisinde kentler toplum ve geçmişle ilişkili olarak sürekli değişim-dönüşüm geçirmiş ve geçirmektedir. Kentlerin dönem dönem farklı özellikler ve karaktere sahip oldukları görülmektedir. Kentler zaman içerisinde fiziki ve de sosyolojik olarak önemli değişim ve dönüşümlere uğramışlardır. Tarihsel süreci boyunca kent, farklı toplumsal ve yönetsel ağları içinde bulunduran mekanlar olagelmiştir. Kent ve toplum organizmalara benzer şekilde gelişim göstermektedir. Doğar, gelişir ve yapıları sürekli değişir. Din fenomeni ise kentlerin ve toplumların bu söz konusu gelişiminde fonksiyonel bir role sahiptir. Çünkü, kentlerin söz konusu gelişim süreci boyunca din, toplumu bir araya getirme, hayata anlam katma, sosyal yaşamda ortak inanç ve duyguları karşılama ve kolektif şuur oluşturma gibi bir etki alanına sahiptir. Kentsel yaşamda din, birlik sağlama, huzur ve güven ortamı oluşturma hususunda etkili olduğu gibi kentlerdeki mimari yapıya, yerleşim biçimi ve yerleşim noktalarına da etki etmektedir. Bu makalede Kilise, Cami ve Sinagog bağlamında ibadethanelerin kent ile ilişkisi ele alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent, Din, İbadethane, Dini yapı

ABSTRACT

In the historical process, cities have undergone are undergoing continuous change and transformation in relation to society and the past. It is seen that cities have different characteristics and character from time to time. Cities have undergone significant changes and transformations both physically and sociologically over time. Throughout its historical process, the city has been a place that contains different social and administrative networks. The city and society develop similarly to organisms. They are born, develop and their structure is constantly changing. The phenomenon of religion has a functional role in this development of cities and societies. Because, during the development process of cities, religion has been the key to bringing society together and adding meaning to life, it has an impact area such as meeting common beliefs and feelings in social life and creating a collective consciousness. In urban life, religion is effective in providing unity, creating an environment of peace and security, as well as the architectural structure in cities, it also affects the settlement form and settlement points. In this article, the relationship of places of worship with the city in the context of Church, Mosque and Synagogue will be discussed.

Keywords: City, Religion, House of Worship, Religious structure

DEPREME MARUZ KALAN VE KALMAYAN HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN AKADEMİK GÜDÜLENME VE MESLEKİ TUTUMLARI: VAKA-KONTROL ÇALIŞMASI

ACADEMIC MOTIVATION AND PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES OF NURSING STUDENTS EXPOSED AND NOT EXPOSED TO EARTHQUAKE: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Burcu GENÇ KÖSE
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayşe GÜMÜŞLER BAŞARAN
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Bahar KEFELİ ÇOL
Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Giriş: Deprem gibi doğal afetler bireylere maddi ve manevi kayıplara yol açarken ruhsal sıkıntıların gelişimine neden olabilmektedir. Deprem sonrası yaşanabilen stres, kaygı gibi ruhsal sıkıntılar ise bireylerin odaklanması ve güdülenmesine negatif etkiler oluşturabilir. **Amaç:** Çalışma, depreme maruz kalan ve kalmayan öğrencilerde akademik güdülenme ve meslek tutum düzeylerini belirlemek amacıyla yapıldı.

Yöntem: Vaka- kontrol tipteki çalışma bir üniversitenin hemşirelik öğrencileri ile yapıldı. Depreme maruz kalan 81 öğrenci vaka grubunu oluştururken, 106 öğrenci kontrol grubunu oluşturdu. Verilerin toplanmasında, Öğrenci Bilgi Formu, Akademik Güdülenme Ölçeği ve Hemşirelik Mesleğine Yönelik Tutum Ölçeği kullanıldı. Verilerin analizinde yüzde, ortalama, standart sapma, Student t testi, Anova, Tukey post hoc testi ve kikare kullanıldı.

Bulgular: Çalışmada öğrencilerin depremde ruhsal açıdan etkilenme durumları, depreme maruz kalan öğrencilerde anlamlı (X^2= 5.576, p=.025) olarak yüksekti. Öğrencilerin akademik güdülenme toplam puan ortalaması vaka (69.90±12.29) ve kontrol grubunda (68.75±10.45) yüksek bulundu. Bununla birlikte öğrencilerin vaka (3.87±0.44) ve kontrol (3.92±0.45) gruplarında hemşirelik mesleğine yönelik tutum ölçeği toplam puan ortalaması ile her üç alt boyutta olumlu tutuma sahip oldukları belirlendi. Çalışmada vaka ve kontrol grupları açısından karşılaştırma yapıldığında akademik güdülenme ve hemşirelik mesleğine yönelik tutum ölçeği boyutları arasında anlamlı farklılık saptanmadı. Deprem ile akademik güdülenmesinin olumsuz değiştiğini söyleyenlerde AGÖ puan ortalaması diğer iki gruptan anlamlı olarak düşük bulundu (p=.014).

Sonuç: Çalışma sonucunda depremin öğrencilerin akademik güdülenme ve mesleki tutumlarında fark oluşturmadığı görüldü.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hemşire, Öğrenci, Meslek, Tutum, Güdülenme.

SUMMARY

Objective: Natural disasters such as earthquakes cause material and moral losses to individuals and may cause mental distress. Mental distress, such as stress and anxiety experienced after an earthquake, may negatively affect individuals' focus and motivation. The study was conducted to determine the levels of academic motivation and professional attitudes in students who were and were not exposed to earthquake.

Method: The case-control study was conducted with nursing students of a university. While 81 students exposed to the earthquake constituted the case group, 106 were the control group. Student Information Form, Academic Motivation Scale, and Attitude Towards Nursing Profession Scale were used to collect the data. The data was used to analyze percentage, mean, standard deviation, Student's t-test, ANOVA, Tukey post hoc test, and chi-square.

Results: In the study, the psychological effects of the earthquake were significantly (X^2 = 5.576, p=.025) higher in the students exposed to the earthquake. The mean total score of academic motivation was higher in the case (69.90±12.29) and control groups (68.75±10.45). In addition, it was determined that the students in the case (3.87±0.44) and control (3.92±0.45) groups had a positive attitude towards the nursing profession in all three sub-dimensions with the total mean score of the attitude scale. When comparing case and control groups, no significant difference was found between academic motivation and attitude towards the nursing profession scale. The mean score of OSAS in those who stated that their academic motivation changed negatively with the earthquake was significantly lower than the other two groups (p=.014).

Conclusion: The study showed that the earthquake did not affect students' academic motivation and professional attitudes.

Keywords: Nurse, Student, Occupation, Attitude, Motivation.

SIÇANLARDA DOSETAKSEL'İN NEDEN OLDUĞU TESTİS HASARINA KARŞI SALVİA OFFİCİNALİS'İN ETKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SALVIA OFFICINALIS AGAINST TESTICULAR DAMAGE CAUSED BY DOCETAXEL IN RATS

Mustafa Öztürk
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İlaç Araştırma, Geliştirme ve Uygulama AD.

Edanur Arısoy
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İlaç Araştırma, Geliştirme ve Uygulama AD.

Demet Bolat
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Histoloj-Embriyoloji AD.

Perihan Gürbüz
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Farmakognozi AD.

Arzu Yay
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Histoloj-Embriyoloji AD.

Münevver Baran
Erciyes Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Eczacılık Temel Bilimler AD.

ÖZET

Kanser, genetik ve moleküler değişikliklerle seyreden birçok organı etkileyebilen karmaşık bir hastalıktır. Tedavide kullanılan kemoterapotik ajanlar çeşitli tümör tiplerinde etkili olmasına rağmen beraberinde ciddi yan etkilere neden olabilmektedir. Pek çok çalışmada kemoterapinin yan etkilerini azaltmada bitkisel ajanların kullanımı tercih edilmektedir. Bu çalışma ile Dosetaksel'in (Dox) erkek üreme sistemi üzerindeki potansiyel yan etkileri üzerine Salvia officinalis'in (Sal) toprak üstü kısımlarından hazırlanan metanol ekstresinin hasar önleyici veya tedavi edici rolünün çeşitli yöntemlerle araştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmada 50 adet Wistar albino erkek sıçan her grupta 10'ar det olmak üzere; Kontrol Grubu,
Dox (30 mg/kg, tek doz, ip.), Sal (100 mg/kg, 5 gün, oral), Sal+ Dox (100 mg/kg +30 mg/kg) ve Dox+Sal (30 mg/kg + 100 mg/kg) gruplara ayrıldı. Deneysel uygulamalar sonrasında testis dokuları eksize edildi ve %10 formaldehitte fikse edildi. Rutin doku takibinden sonra mikrotomda kesitler alındı, Hematoksilen-Eozin ve immünohistokimyasal boyamalar (PGP 9,5 ve DAZL1) yapılıp analiz edildi.

Işık mikroskobu bulgularına göre testis dokuları morfolojik olarak incelendiğinde kontrol grubu normal histolojik özellikler sergilerken Dox grubunda seminifer tübül epitelinde lümene dökülme, düzensizlik ve hemorajik değişiklikler gözlemlendi. İstatistiksel olarak değerlendirildiğinde Jhonsen skorlama sistemine göre, Sal grubu hariç kontrol grubu ile diğer gruplar arasında anlamlı farklılık saptandı ($p<0.001$). DAZL ve PGP 9,5 immunreaktivite yoğunlukları değerlendirildiğinde kontrol grubu ile Sal + Dox grubu arasında daha anlamlı farklılık vardı ($p<0.001$).

Elde edilen bulgulara göre, Dosetaksel'in sıçanlarda testis dokusunda sebep olduğu olumsuz etkilere karşı Salvia officinalis ekstresinin bu etkileri hafifletmede koruyucu rol oynayabileceği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca, Salvia officinalis ile ilgili daha sonra yapılacak olan in vitro araştırmalara katkı sağlayabileceği düşünülmektedir.

"Bu çalışma Erciyes Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından TYL-2021-11448 nolu proje kapsamında desteklenmiştir."

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dosetaksel, Salvia officinalis, Testis, Sıçan

ABSTRACT

Cancer is a complex disease that can affect multiple organs and is characterized by genetic and molecular alterations. Although chemotherapeutic agents employed in treatment are effective against various tumor types, they can also lead to serious side effects. Numerous studies have preferred the use of herbal agents to mitigate the side effects of chemotherapy. The aim of this study is to investigate, through various methods, the preventive or therapeutic role of the methanol extract prepared from the aerial parts of Salvia officinalis (Sal) on the potential adverse effects of Docetaxel (Dox) on the male reproductive system.

In the study, 50 male Wistar albino rats were divided into groups of 10: Control Group, Dox (30 mg/kg, single dose, ip.), Sal (100 mg/kg, 5 days, oral), Sal+Dox (100 mg/kg + 30 mg/kg), and Dox+Sal (30 mg/kg + 100 mg/kg). Following experimental procedures, testicular tissues were excised and fixed in 10% formaldehyde. Sections were cut from microtomes after routine tissue processing and were stained using Hematoxylin-Eosin and immunohistochemical staining (PGP 9.5 and DAZL1), which were subsequently analyzed.

Microscopic findings indicated that while the control group displayed normal histological features, the Dox group showed disorganization, luminal effusion, and hemorrhagic changes in the seminiferous tubular epithelium. Statistical analysis using the Johnson scoring system found significant differences between the control group and other groups, except the Sal group ($p<0.001$). Evaluating DAZL and PGP 9.5 immunoreactivity intensities revealed a more significant difference between the control and Sal+Dox groups ($p<0.001$).

Based on the findings, it has been observed that Salvia officinalis extract could mitigate the adverse effects induced by Docetaxel. It is further concluded that pre-emptive herbal treatment may alleviate the side effects of chemotherapy even more. It is anticipated that these data may inform more comprehensive in vitro studies intended for clinical application.

“This study has been supported within the scope of project TYL-2021-11448 by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Erciyes University.”

Keywords: Docetaxel, Salvia officinalis, Testis, Rat

YENİDOĞANDA UZAMIŞ SARILIK VE NEDENLERİ

(PROLONGED JAUNDICE IN NEWBORN AND ITS CAUSES)

Doç.Dr.İsmail TOPAL

University of Health Sciences Trabzon Faculty of Medicine.Kanuni SUAM

SUMMARY:

Jaundice is present in 60%-70% of normal term newborn babies and 80% of premature babies in the first week of life.Jaundice is often mild, self-limiting and generally considered physiological. Conditions in which the total serum bilirubin level is 10 mg/dl and above, lasting more than two weeks in term babies and three weeks in preterm babies, are defined as prolonged jaundice. The majority of prolonged jaundice in mature newborns is caused by indirect hyperbilirubinemia, and a significant part of this is breast milk jaundice.
Breast milk jaundice, which was first described in the 60s, is a common problem and is divided into two groups: early-onset breast milk jaundice and late breast milk jaundice.
Prolonged jaundice is one of the findings of neonatal sepsis. In infections due to sepsis, both direct and indirect bilirubin increases. Infections often cause hemolysis, leading to jaundice.
Criglcr-Najjar syndrome is also an important cause of prolonged jaundice. Another cause of prolonged jaundice in newborns is G-6FD enzyme deficiency, which is frequently observed in our country, especially in the Mediterranean Region. Prolonged jaundice may occur in approximately 10% of newborns with congenital hypothyroidism. Although rare, direct hyperbilirubinemia may also occur. These babies need further examination, especially biliary atresia and hepatitis. It is the most important condition requiring differential diagnosis among neonatal hepatitis syndromes and the most common clinical condition in children requiring liver transplantation. Among the causes of prolonged jaundice that require surgical intervention, the leading group is cases of biliary tract atresia. Common choledochal cysts, extrahepatic bile duct tumors (rhabdomyosarcoma), bile plug syndrome, sclerosing cholangitis, interlobular biliary hypoplasia, spontaneous perforation of the bile ducts, and Caroli disease are among the causes of prolonged jaundice

Key words: newborn, hyperbilirubinemia, prolonged jaundice

MAPPING MONTHLY AVERAGE REFERENCE EVAPOTRANSPIRATION IN GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT: A CASE STUDY IN SANLIURFA

AYLIK ORTALAMA REFERANS BİTKİ SU TÜKETİMİNİN COĞRAFİ BİLGİ SİSTEMİ ORTAMINDA HARİTALANMASI: ŞANLIURFA ÖRNEĞİ

İsmail Hakkı ÜRÜN
Harran University Turkey

Doç. Dr. Gökhan İsmail TUYLU
Harran University Turkey

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali Demir Keskiner
Harran University Turkey

ABSTRACT

One of the most important parameters used in water resources development projects is the amount of Evapotranspiration. In this study, it was aimed to determine the spatio-temporal variation of monthly average reference evapotranspiration (ETo) for Şanlıurfa province by using long-term daily climate data. To this end, long-term daily data (2000-2021); precipitation (mm), min. and max. temperature (C), sunshine duration (hours), average relative humidity (%) and wind speed (m/s) were provided from 11 meteorological observation stations that were both inside and outside of the Sanliurfa province boundaries were used as the base material. Long-term monthly average reference evapotranspiration values were calculated for each station by Penman-Monteith method using Cropwat 8.0 program developed by FAO. With the help of the monthly average ETo values obtained, "Monthly Average Reference Evapotranspiration " maps for each month were generated for Sanliurfa by using the Inverse Distance Method in Geographic Information System environment.

According to the results found in the present study, the monthly average ETo values varied between 24.24 and 262.77 mm in the annual period. While significant increases in ETo values occurred in the south and southeast of the province, a decrease in ETo values was detected in the north and south-western parts of the province, which are under the influence of Atatürk Dam. The study is important in terms of determining the crop evapotranspiration (ETc) of the plant pattern in the region and contributing to the literature.

Keywords: ETo map, Penman-Monteith method, Inverse distance method, Harran Plain.

ÖZET

Su kaynakları geliştirme projelerinde kullanılan en önemli parametrelerden biri bitki su tüketimi miktarının bilinmesidir. Bu araştırmada uzun yıllar günlük iklim verileri kullanılarak Şanlıurfa ili için aylık ortalama referans bitki su tüketiminin (ETo) alansal ve zamansal değişiminin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Amaç kapsamında, Şanlıurfa il sınırları içerisinde ve il sınırları dışında bulunan 11 adet meteoroloji gözlem istasyonundan uzun yıllar (2000-2021) günlük temin edilen; yağış (mm), min. ve max. sıcaklık (ºC), güneşlenme süresi (saat), ortalama nispi nem (%) ve rüzgar hızı (m/s) verileri temel materyal olarak kullanılmıştır. FAO tarafından geliştirilen Cropwat 8.0 programı yardımıyla her istasyon için Penman-Monteith yöntemi ile uzun yıllar aylık ortalama referans bitki su tüketimi (mm) değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen aylık ortalama ETo değerleri yardımıyla Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemi ortamında Ters Uzaklık Yöntemi kullanılarak Şanlıurfa için her aya ait "Aylık Ortalama Referans Bitki Su Tüketimi" haritaları oluşturulmuştur.

Çalışma sonuçlarına göre, aylık ortalama ETo değerleri yıllık periyotta 24.24 ile 262.77 mm arasında değişim göstermiştir. İlin, güney ve güneydoğusunda ETo değerlerinde önemli artışlar meydana gelirken, Atatürk barajının etkisi altında bulunan kuzey ve güney batı kesimlerinde ETo değerlerinde azalma tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma, bölgenin bitki desenine ait bitki su tüketimin (ETc) belirlenmesinde kullanılması ve literatüre katkı sağlaması yönünden önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: ETo haritası, Penman-Monteith yöntemi, Ters mesafe yöntemi, Harran Ovası.

TEACHERS' OPINIONS ON THE EFFECT OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON LEADERSHIP

Hatice Nur ŞAHİN
Amasya Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Eğitim Yönetimi
ORCID: 0009-0006-5769-6186

Prof. Dr. Ahmet ÜSTÜN
Amasya Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Bölümü
ORCID: 0000-0002-2457-5381

ABSTRACT

Today, with the changing and developing human phenomenon, the concept of leadership has gained another dimension. The impact of personality traits on human behavior is an undeniable fact. In this context, in this study, teachers' opinions regarding the leadership effects of personality traits were investigated. The research was conducted within the scope of qualitative research within the framework of phenomenology pattern. The study group of the research was determined by easily accessible sampling. In this sense, the study group of the research consists of 6 teachers working in national education institutions at different levels in the Elbistan district of Kahramanmaraş in the 2022-2023 academic year. The data of the research was obtained through a semi-structured interview form. The data obtained was analyzed from a descriptive perspective. As a result of his analysis, the researcher obtained results such as mutual interaction, innateness, professionalism, effective communication and empathy regarding the effect of personality traits on leadership, according to teachers' opinions. Based on the findings of the analysis obtained from the research, possible solution suggestions for the problems are; In order to control oneself and one's emotions, suggestions such as training, organizing awareness-raising seminars, and having a meritorious selection process have been made.

Key Words: Teacher opinions, leadership, personality traits

BİR KÖMÜR HAZIRLAMA TESİSİ ATIKLARININ BETONDA AGREGA YERİNE KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE USEABILITY OF A COAL PREPARATION PLANT WASTE AS A REPLACEMENT OF AGGREGATE IN CONCRETE

Dr. İsmail DEMİR

İstanbul Üniversitesi - Cerrahpaşa, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Maden Mühendisliği Bölümü, Cevher Hazırlama ABD, İstanbul / Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Deniz ADIGÜZEL

İstanbul Üniversitesi - Cerrahpaşa, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Maden Mühendisliği Bölümü, Maden İşletme ABD, İstanbul / Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Serkan TÜYLÜ

İstanbul Üniversitesi - Cerrahpaşa, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Maden Mühendisliği Bölümü, Maden İşletme ABD, İstanbul / Türkiye

ÖZET

Maden denildiğinde aklımıza ilk sıralarda kömür gelmektedir. Günümüzde enerji ihtiyacının giderek artmasıyla birlikte, fosil yakıtların kullanımı da artmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, kömürün zenginleştirilmesi sürecinde ortaya çıkan atıklar çevresel sorun oluşturmaktadır. Bu atıkların endüstriyel alanda kullanılabilir hale getirilmesi, sürdürülebilir bir enerji politikası açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Dünya da birçok rezervi bulunan kömürün, ülkemizde de yüksek miktarlarda rezervi bulunmaktadır. Kömür aynı zamanda ülkemizin önemli enerji kaynaklarından biridir. Dolayısıyla kömürün üretimi sırasında oluşan kömür hazırlama tesisi (lavvar) atıkları, beton üretiminde agrega yerine kullanılabilirliği bu çalışmayla mekanik açıdan araştırılmıştır. Çalışma metodolojisi TS EN 196-1 standardına göre ilerlemiş, kömür lavvar atıkları standart kum yerine %5, %10, %20, oranlarında ikame edilerek harç karışımları hazırlanmıştır. Kür süresinin sonunda tek eksenli basma deneyleri uygulanmıştır. Yapılan basma deneyleri sonucunda yalnızca 28 günlük kür süresine göre %5 oranında kömür atığı ikameli numunenin referans değerin üzerine çıktığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kömür hazırlama tesisi atığı, Beton, Eğilme ve basma.

ABSTRACT

When we think of mining, the first thing that comes to our mind is coal. Nowadays, with the increasing need for energy, the use of fossil fuels is also increasing. However, the waste generated during the coal enrichment process poses an environmental problem. Making these wastes usable in the industrial field is of great importance for a sustainable energy policy.

Coal, which has many reserves in the world, also has high reserves in our country. Coal is also one of the important energy sources of our country. Therefore, the usability of coal preparation plant wastes generated during the production of coal instead of fine aggregate in concrete production was investigated mechanically in this study. The working methodology proceeded according to the TS EN 196-1 standard, and mortar mixtures were prepared by substituting coal preparation plant wastes in the ratios of 5%, 10%, 20% instead of standard sand. At the end of the curing period, uniaxial compression tests were performed. As a result of the compression tests, it was observed that the sample with 5% coal waste replacement exceeded the reference value only according to the 28-day cure period.

Keywords: Coal preparation plant waste, Concrete, Flexural and compression.

LA BONNE MÉTHODE DE PUBLICATION D'UNE RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE EN SCIENCES HYDRAULIQUES

Abderrahmane Noui

Centre de Recherche Scientifique et Technique sur les Régions Arides, CRSTRA, BP 1640, Biskra, Algérie

Résumé

L'hydraulique est une technologie et une science appliquée dont l'objet est d'étudier les propriétés mécaniques des liquides et des fluides. La mécanique des fluides est une science fondamentale qui forme la base théorique de l'hydraulique. L'ingénierie utilise l'hydraulique pour générer, contrôler et transmettre de l'énergie grâce à l'utilisation de fluides sous pression. Les sujets d'étude de l'hydraulique couvrent des questions scientifiques et d'ingénierie. L'ingénierie hydraulique s'intéresse aux concepts d'écoulement des pipelines, de conception de barrages, de microfluidique et de pompes. La publication scientifique est un aspect essentiel dans le domaine des sciences hydrauliques. Les nouvelles avancées dans la connaissance de la science hydraulique sont communiquées au monde extérieur par le biais de publications. Il est essentiel que ces connaissances soient exactes, valides, reproductibles et expérimentalement utiles. De nombreux chercheurs en hydraulique rêvent de publier leurs travaux dans des magazines à fort impact. Pour réaliser ces rêves, il est essentiel de suivre les principes fondamentaux de la recherche scientifique et de la publication. Dans cet article, je présente mon opinion personnelle sur la manière de publier votre article dans des revues à fort impact. Je discute de la stratégie de recherche à fort impact, de la logistique d'envoi des manuscrits, des résultats probables et des raisons de l'échec ou du succès. J'offre des informations sur ce que les éditeurs recherchent dans un manuscrit réussi et je conseille comment y parvenir.

Mots-clés:

Chercheur - sciences hydrauliques - production scientifique - publication - revue indexée

CHILDHOOD PSYCHOLOGICAL MALTREATMENT, AVERSION TO HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING IN YOUNG ADULTS

Laiba Shakeel
Maliha Saad
Sumaira Ayub
Department Of Applied Psychology, University of Management and Technology, Lahore-Pakistan

Abstract
The present study research explored the relationship between childhood psychological maltreatment, aversion to happiness, and well-being in young adults. It was hypothesized that 1) There will be a negative relationship of childhood psychological maltreatment and aversion to happiness with well-being in young adults. 2) Childhood psychological maltreatment and aversion to happiness will likely to be negative predictors of well-being, and 3) There would be gender differences in terms of study variables in young adults. Research design of the study was correlational cross-sectional. The sample comprised of 194 young adults with the age range of 18 to 25 years (M = 21.02, SD = 1.59) including 83 men and 111 women. Convenience sample strategy was used to access the sample. A self-constructed demographic sheet, Psychological Maltreatment Questionnaire-Short Form (Arslan, 2015), Fear of Happiness Scale (Joshanloo, 2013) and Mental Health Continuum-Short Form (Keyes, 2002) were used for assessment. The results of Pearson product moment correlation illustrated the negative relationship of childhood psychological maltreatment and aversion to happiness with well-being in young adults. The result of multiple hierarchic regression analysis showed that childhood psychological maltreatment as a negative predictor of well-being whereas, aversion to happiness did not show any prediction for well-being. The result of independent sample t-test showed gender differences in term of emotional well-being in men and women indicating higher score in men, however no gender differences were found in term of childhood psychological maltreatment and aversion to happiness. The present study will contribute to clinical and counselling psychology studying the relationship of childhood psychological maltreatment and aversion to happiness in predicting the well-being of young adults.

Keywords. Childhood psychological maltreatment, Aversion to happiness, Well-being, Young Adult

FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS OF PURING FABRIC IN PAKISPUTIH VILLAGE KEDUNGWUNI SUBDISTRICT

LAILA AMELIYA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahmad Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCHID: 0009-0003-3646-0615

MUHAMMAD TAUFIQ ABADI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahmad Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCHID: 0000-0001-9705-7756

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0002-6168-0439

Abstract

This study aims to find out whether the puring cloth business is feasible or not and about the market and production aspects of the business. In this study, the researcher used a qualitative type of research with interview methods conducted on the croton cloth entrepreneurs by observing the conditions of the croton cloth business starting from the production and marketing of the croton cloth, as well as interviewing consumers who came to find out more information about the business. The results showed that the analysis of the feasibility study of the croton cloth business can be said to be feasible. This can be seen from the production aspect where the location, production process, and production technology can be said to be feasible and market aspects when viewed from competitors, product, price, place and promotion. it can also be said that it is feasible to run and where the business has experienced an increase in income from the start of opening a business until now.

Keywords: Business Feasibility Study, Production Aspect, Marketing Aspect

LEGAL REPRESENTATION OF ENTERPRISES ACCORDING TO VIETNAM ENTERPRISES LAW

Dr. Vo Trung Hau

Business Administration Training School Joint Stock Company

Abstract:

Business law is one of the elements of the legal environment that directly affects the operations of businesses. Among them, regulations on Legal Representation have always occupied an important position. However, the 2014 Enterprise Law and the 2020 Enterprise Law still have unclear and unreasonable restrictions related to Legal Representation. This leads to the consequence that law enforcement in real life does not meet the requirements. Therefore, the research goal of the article is to propose solutions to improve the law and improve the effectiveness of implementing the law on Legal Representation of businesses in Vietnam today. The theme works on the methodological basis of the materialist dialectic of Marxism-Leninism. In addition, it combines many popular research methods such as the descriptive method, synthesis method, historical method, comparative jurisprudence method, and analytical method. Through the article, students drew several lessons for Vietnam in perfecting the law on Legal Representation.

Keywords: Legal Representative; Civil Code; Enterprise Law

HE ROLE OF FRATERNAL SCHOOLS IN THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN BELARUS

Irina Lyubanets
Senior lecturer
Educational institution "Baranovichi State University"
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8104-9003

Fraternal schools had the greatest of all types of schools importance and influence in the development of education and culture in the Belarusian lands in the 16th – 17th centuries.
They appeared in Belarus in the 16th – first half of the 17th centuries and were the most common type of educational institutions.
Before the establishment of fraternal schools, education was in a difficult state. This was due to the fact that the majority of the population could not afford the payment for study so they were illiterate. Fraternal schools served as secondary educational institutions. Their level was determined by the financial situation of the fraternities and the possibility of acquiring appropriate teaching staff.
Minsk was an important center of Orthodox secondary educational institutions. The first Minsk fraternal school was opened in 1592. Almost nothing is known about the fate of this fraternal school. In 1613 a new brotherhood of St. Peter and Paul replaced the brotherhood at the cathedral church. The brotherhood opened a school “to commemorate God’s glory and practice the arts.”
The Orthodox school in Minsk operated under the jurisdiction of the brotherhood and the abbot of the monastery, and on March 18, 1633, the brotherhood received a royal privilege, which confirmed its exclusive right to the school and printing house.
Fraternal schools in Belarus, in addition to Mogilev, Brest and Minsk, existed in other cities. In addition to fraternal schools, there were many other Orthodox schools in Belarus at that time: parish, monastery, private and home schools. All of them to some extend were associated with fraternal schools and, most likely, arose under their influence.
Despite the difficult socio-economic and political conditions in the Polish-Lithuanian state of the 16th – 17th centuries, fraternal schools played an outstanding role in the history of education of the Belarusian people.

Key words: fraternal school, development of education, Orthodox school, Belarus

ALGORITHMIC ENHANCEMENT FOR AUTONOMOUS MOBILE ROBOTS IN INDUSTRIAL SETTINGS

Muhammet Faruk Memduhoglu
Marmara Universitesi

Asst. Prof. İsmail Temiz
Marmara Universitesi

ABSTRACT:

The use of robots in industrial processes has become a critical tool for increasing efficiency in production and storage. As the industrial landscape evolves, the requirements for precise and timely operations necessitate the integration of advanced technological solutions. However, for robots to navigate effectively in these environments and perform specific tasks autonomously, they require algorithmic support. This research shows developing an algorithm for the Festo brand Robotino mobile robot that adds mapping, positioning, and the ability to recognize products labeled with QR codes. The constructed algorithm allows the robot to map an unknown environment, move to specific points, and transport items between these points. The color camera and odometry methods on the robot are utilized for mapping and positioning. In the era of digitization, ensuring that robots can adapt to dynamic environments and respond effectively to real-time changes is crucial. Additionally, a machine learning algorithm has been developed for the robot to identify products labeled with QR codes and transport these products to the correct points. The potential of integrating machine learning with robotic functions opens doors for more intelligent and adaptable systems in the future. This algorithm was designed in the NI LabVIEW environment and has been successfully tested in a simulation environment. Beyond the immediate results, the implications of this research can lead to broader applications in other industrial sectors, driving more significant innovations. This study presents a new approach with the potential to enhance the efficiency of robots in industrial processes and emphasize the importance of continuous advancement in robotics.

Keywords: Autonomous Robots, Mobile Robot, Mapping, Positioning, QR Code Recognition, Machine Learning, Industrial Robots

MANAGING HUMAN RESOURCES WITHIN COMPANIES, THE CHALLENGE

EL FISSI Chakib

Doctoral student, Mohammadia Faculty of Legal, Economic and Social Sciences. Hassan II university, Morocco

Abstract

In a world marked by a complex demographic trend characterized by an aging population, declining birth rates, and increasing workforce diversity, companies face major challenges in recruiting and retaining employees. In this context marked by a shortage of labor, increased competition among companies, and a growing diversity of candidate profiles, this research aims to analyze issues related to human resource management. It also examines the strategies and tools that can be implemented to attract and retain talent while taking into account the peculiarities of the labor market and the needs of different candidate profiles. The goal is to provide insights and recommendations to companies seeking to adapt their human resource management policies to a difficult demographic context, maximizing their attractiveness and competitiveness in the job market.

KEYWORDS: Demography, shortage, recruitment, retention, strategy, attractiveness, companies

MARKETING WITH TIKTOK SOCIAL MEDIA IN SHARIA DIGITAL BUSINESS

Tri Cahya OKTAVIANA

Faculty of Islamic economic and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-3924-8958

Atikotul KUR'ANIYAH

Faculty of Islamic economic and business, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-9554-6220

Abstract

This research examines the utilization of TikTok social media for marketing in sharia digital business. The purpose of this research is to determine the benefits of TikTok in digital business marketing and the success factors for utilizing TikTok. This research uses a qualitative methods with a systrematic literature review approach. The results of the research suggest that in the digital era that continues to develop rapidly, business marketing has experienced a significant paradigm shift. TikTok is a social media platform that has gained immense popularity around the world. The benefits of TikTok in digital business marketing include branding, product promotion, education, contests and giveaways, collaboration with influencers, and data analysis. The success factors for utilizing TikTok are relevance, consistent content, understanding the TikTok algorithm, and sustainability.

Keywords: TikTok; Business, Sharia Digital

YÜKSEK GERİLİM ENERJİ NAKİL HATLARINDA RİSK DEĞERLENDİRMESİ: BİR SAHA ÇALIŞMASI

RISK ASSESSMENT IN HIGH VOLTAGE ENERGY TRANSMISSION LINES: A CASE STUDY

Mehmet Selim TEKİK

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, İSG ABD, Sivas, Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Serdar ERCİNS

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Stbmyo, Maden Teknolojisi Programi, Sivas, Türkiye

ÖZET

Dünya'da ve ülkemizde faaliyet gösteren tüm işyerlerinde uygulanması gereken iş sağlığı ve güvenliği kurallarının önemi her geçen gün artmaktadır. İş sağlığı ve güvenliği uzmanlarının, her işyerinin özgün ihtiyaçlarına uygun risk analizi yöntemlerini seçip kullanarak, işyerlerindeki potansiyel tehlikeleri ve riskleri tespit ederek gerekli önlemleri alması, işverenlerin ve çalışanların kurallara uymasını teşvik ederek iş kazalarını ve meslek hastalıklarını büyük ölçüde önlemeye yardımcı olur.

Günümüzde son kullanıcıya farklı aşamalarla ulaştırılan elektrik enerjisinin işyerlerinde, hanelerde, sağlık sektöründe, endüstriyel tesislerde vb. olmazsa olmaz en önemli ihtiyaçlardan olduğu açıktır. Elektrik enerjisinin son kullanıcıya ulaştırılması aşamaları üretim, iletim ve dağıtım olmak üzere üç ana başlık halinde sınıflandırılır. Enerji üretim santralleri, şehir merkezleri veya endüstriyel bölgelere ihtiyaç duyulan enerjiyi sağlamak amacıyla uzak bölgelerde kurulduğu için yüksek gerilim iletim hatları aracılığıyla enerji iletimi gerçekleştirilir.

Elektrik enerjisi iletim sisteminin işletilmesindeki çalışmalarda meydana gelen iş kazaları genellikle ağır yaralanma ve ölümle sonuçlanmaktadır. Bu sebeple elektrik iletim sistemindeki iş sağlığı ve güvenliğinin önemi, yeri ve alınacak tedbirlerin uygulanması ve denetimi oldukça önemlidir.

Bu çalışmada, enerji iletim hatlarında yürütülen çalışmalarda iş sağlığı ve güvenliğinin öneminden bahsedilmiş, işletme ve çalışma ortamında mevcut veya dışarıdan gelebilecek tehlikeler doğrultusunda oluşacak riskler araştırılmıştır. Elektrik enerjisi iletim hatları, iletim hatlarındaki çalışmalarda oluşabilecek riskler, tehlikeler ve alınması gereken önlemler ile ilgili dört farklı risk değerlendirme metodolojisi kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlarla birlikte bu metodolojiler karşılaştırılmış ve sonuçları yorumlanarak en uygun olan metodolojiye karar verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Elektrik Enerjisi, Yüksek Gerilim, Enerji İletim Hattı, Risk Değerlendirmesi

ABSTRACT

The importance of occupational health and safety rules that must be applied in all workplaces operating in the world and in our country is increasing day by day. Occupational health and safety experts' taking the necessary precautions by identifying potential hazards and risks in workplaces by selecting and using risk analysis methods appropriate to the unique needs of each workplace helps to prevent work accidents and occupational diseases to a large extent by encouraging employers and employees to comply with the rules.

Today, it is clear that electrical energy, which is delivered to the end user in different stages, is one of the most important needs in workplaces, households, healthcare sector, industrial facilities, etc. The stages of delivering electrical energy to the end user are classified under three main headings: production, transmission and distribution. Since energy production plants are established in remote areas to provide the energy needed for city centers or industrial areas, energy transmission is carried out through high voltage transmission lines.

Occupational accidents that occur during the operation of the electrical energy transmission system usually result in serious injuries and death. For this reason, the importance of occupational health and safety in the electricity transmission system, its place and the implementation and control of the measures to be taken are very important.

In this study, the importance of occupational health and safety in the works carried out on energy transmission lines was mentioned, and the risks that may occur in the business and working environment due to existing or external hazards were investigated. Four different risk assessment methodologies have been used regarding electrical energy transmission lines, risks that may occur in transmission lines, hazards and precautions to be taken. These methodologies were compared with the results obtained, and the most appropriate methodology was decided by interpreting the results.

Keywords: Occupational Health and Safety, Electrical Energy, High Voltage, Energy Transmission Line, Risk Assessment

EFFECT OF PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS SEED FLOUR ON PHYSICAL, TEXTURAL AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF COOKIES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğba DEDEBAŞ

Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, Bolvadin MYO, Gıda Teknolojisi Programı

Doç. Dr. Meryem GÖKSEL SARAÇ

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Özlem Pelin CAN

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Halk arasında menengiç olarak bilenen Pistacia terebinthus meyveleri kahve olarak tüketilmektedir. Pistacia terebinthus bitkisi kısımları, antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal, aktivitesi olan birçok biyoaktif bileşen içermesi nedeniyle önemli bitki türlerinden birisidir. Kurabiye, şeker, tuz, yağ ve kabartıcı maddelerin un ile karıştırılarak elde edilen bir fırıncılık ürünüdür. Bu çalışmada son yıllarda tüketicilerin sağlık ürünlere yönelmesi nedeniyle fonksiyonel bir üretmek amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla çalışmada farklı oranlarda (%0, 25 ve 50) tohum unu ilave edilen kurabiyelerin fiziksel, tekstürel ve duyusal özelliklerinde değişim incelenmiştir. Menengiç tohum unu ilave edilen kurabiyelerde un miktarı arttıkça renklerde koyulaşma meydana gelmiştir. Kurabiyelerin duyusal değerlendirilmesinde çok kriterli karar verme tekniklerinden SAW (The Simple Additive Weighting) tekniği kullanılmıştır. SAW değerlendirmesi sonucunda en çok tercih ürün %25 oranında memnegiç ile hazırlanan örnek olurken en az tercih edilen ürün ise %50 oranında menengiç tohum unu içeren kurabiyeler belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma sonucunda menengiç tohumlarından elde edilen unun tahıl ve benzeri ürünlerde belirli oranlarda tercih edilebileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: kurabiye, menengiç tohum unu, texture, duyusal özellikler, saw

ABSTARCT

Pistacia terebinthus fruits, popularly known as terebinth, are consumed as coffee. Pistacia terebinthus plant parts are one of the important plant species because they contain many bioactive components with antioxidant and antimicrobial activities. Cookies are a bakery product obtained by mixing sugar, salt, oil and leavening agents with flour. In this study, it was aimed to produce a functional product as consumers have turned to health products in recent years. For this purpose, the change in the physical, textural and sensory properties of cookies to which seed flour was added at different rates (0, 25 and 50%) was examined. In cookies to which terebinth seed flour was added, the colors became darker as the amount of flour increased. SAW (The Simple Additive Weighting) technique, one of the multi-criteria decision-making techniques, was used in the sensory evaluation of cookies. As a result of the SAW evaluation, the most preferred product was the sample prepared with 25% terebinth seed flour, while the least preferred product was cookies containing 50% terebinth seed flour. As a result of this study, it has been shown that flour obtained from terebinth seeds can be preferred in certain proportions in grains and similar products.

Keywords: cookies, terebinth seed flour, texture, sensory properties, saw

SIGMUND FREUD'UN TEKİNSİZLİK KAVRAMI BAĞLAMINDA 'US'(2019) FİLMİNİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF THE MOVIE 'US' (2019) IN THE CONTEXT OF SIGMUND FREUD'S CONCEPT OF THE UNCANNY

Meryem Melek Köse (Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi)
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Yelda Yanat Bağcı
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Kökeni Almanca olan tekinsizlik (unheimlich) kelimesi rahatsız edici, ürkütücü, anlamlarına gelir. Bu kelimeyi ilk olarak 1835 yılında Alman felsefeci Friedrich Schelling kullanmıştır. Daha sonra kelime psikoloji alanında kullanılmaya başlar ve Sigmund Freud 1919 yılında yayınladığı 'Tekinsizlik Üzerine' (The Uncanny) adlı makalesinde kelimenin anlamını kökeni üzerinden inceleyerek tekinsizliği açığa çıkaran durumları açıklar.

Bu çalışmada tekinsizlik kavramınıın distopik bir filmde ne şekillerde yer alabileceği araştırılacaktır. Örneklem olarak 2019 yılında vizyona giren, yönetmenliğini Jordan Peele'in üstlendiği distopik film 'Us' seçilmiştir. Bu film psikanaliz yöntemiyle analiz edilecektir. Çalışmada ilk olarak tekinsizlik ve distopya kavramları tanımlanacak ve bu iki kavramın literatürde nasıl incelendiği üzerinde durulacaktır. Yöntem olarak kullanılan psikanalizden bahsedildikten sonra Us filminin konusu ve hikaye akışı verilecek, filmin içerisindeki tekinsizlik hissi oluşturabilecek sahneler Freud'un tekinsizlik kavramı bağlamında analiz edilecektir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı tekinsizlik kavramının, bir film yapımında kullanılan bütün ögeler (ışık, kamera, mekan, ses, karakter) göz önünde bulundurularak, nasıl yeniden üretildiğini ve tüm bu ögelerin distopik film kurgusuna nasıl hizmet ettiğini incelemektir. Film teknikleri aracılığıyla yaratılan tekinsizlik hissinin distopik filmlerin atmosferini güçlendirdiği örnek film analizi ile açıklanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tekinsizlik, Distopya, Psikanaliz, Sigmund Freud, Sinema

ABSTRACT

The word uncanny (unheimlich), which is of German origin, means disturbing, frightening. This word was first used by German philosopher Friedrich Schelling in 1835. Later, the word began to be used in the field of psychology, and Sigmund Freud, in his article 'The Uncanny' published in 1919, explains the situations that reveal the uncanny by examining the meaning of the word in terms of its origin.

In this study, it will be investigated in what ways the concept of the uncanny can take place in a dystopian movie. The dystopian movie 'Us', released in 2019 and directed by Jordan Peele, was chosen as an example. This film will be analyzed using the psychoanalysis method. In the study, first the concepts of uncanny and dystopia will be defined and how these two concepts are examined in the literature will be emphasized. After mentioning the psychoanalysis used as a method, the plot and story flow of the movie Us will be given, and the scenes in the movie that may create a feeling of uncanny will be analyzed in the context of Freud's concept of the uncanny.

The aim of this study is to examine how the concept of the uncanny is reproduced, taking into account all the elements used in a film production (light, camera, location, sound, character) and how all these elements serve the dystopian film fiction. It will be explained through sample film analysis that the feeling of uncanny created through film techniques strengthens the atmosphere of dystopian films.

Keywords: The uncanny, Dystopia, Psychoanalysis, Sigmund Freud, Cinema

METİNLERARASI İLİŞKİLER BAĞLAMINDA BEHÇET NECATİGİL'İN HÜLYÂLARIN ŞİİRİ ESERİNİ YENİ BİR YAŞAMA DUYULAN ARZU KONUSU ETRAFINDA TEVFİK FİKRET'İN ŞİİRLERİ ÜZERİNDEN OKUMAK

READING BEHÇET NECATİGİL'S HÜLYÂLARIN ŞİİRİ IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERTEXTUAL RELATIONS THROUGH TEVFİK FİKRET'S POEMS AROUND THE SUBJECT OF THE DESIRE FOR A NEW LIFE

Özlem ÖZTOK

Ministry of National Education TÜRKİYE

Behçet Necatigil, Modern Türk edebiyatının önemli isimlerinden biridir. Nesirleri, tercüme eserleri ve radyo oyunlarının yanı sıra pek çok şiir kitabının da sahibidir. Şair kimliğiyle birçok araştırmaya konu olmuş Necatigil, şiirlerinde modern insana ait konulara değinmiş; şiirlerini hem gelenekten hem de Batı kültüründen beslemiş çok yönlü edebî şahsiyettir. Yapılan araştırmalar Necatigil'in şiirlerinin hem bireysel hem sosyal temalara yer veren, insanı merkeze alan konulardan oluştuğunu göstermektedir. Bu konuları ele alırken şiirlerinde mutluluğun sürekli olamayacağını, yaşamanın her zaman insana mutluluk getirmeyebileceğini okura hissettirir. Dolayısıyla gerçek hayattan mutsuzluğunu sıkça dile getirir. Şair zihninde yeni bir yaşam kurgusu da oluşturmuş ve şiirlerine yansıtmıştır. Bu bakış açısı edebiyatta yeni değildir. Bu yönde eğilimler özellikle Servet-i Fünun şiirinde geniş yer tutmaktadır. Bu bağlamda Necatigil'in Çevre kitabında yer alan Hülyâların Şiiri, yaşamdan duyduğu rahatsızlık ve yeni bir dünya arzusunu yansıtması bakımından Tevfik Fikret'in bu yönde ele aldığı şiirleri üzerinden metinlerarası ilişkiler yoluyla incelenecektir. Çalışma sonucunda ayrı dönemlerde yaşamış, farklı edebî anlayışlara sahip bu iki şairin bulundukları dünyayı nasıl algıladıkları ve hayallerindeki yaşama ait beklentileri ortaya konacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Behçet Necatigil, Tevfik Fikret, şiir, metinlerarasılık, ideal yaşam

Behçet Necatigil is one of the important names of Modern Turkish literature. In addition to his prose works, translated works and radio plays, he is also the author of many poetry books. Necatigil, who has been the subject of many studies as a poet, touched upon issues related to modern people in his poems; he is a versatile literary figure who inspired his poems from both tradition and Western culture. Research shows that Necatigil's poems consist of subjects that include both individual and social themes and focuses on people. While dealing with these issues, he makes the reader feel in his poems that happiness cannot be permanent and that living may not always bring happiness to people. Therefore, he often expresses his unhappiness with real life. The poet also created a new life fiction in his mind and reflected it in his poems. This perspective is not new in literature. Tendencies in this direction have a wide place especially in Servet-i Fünun poetry. In this context, the Hülyâların Şiiri, included in Necatigil's book Çevre, will be examined through intertextual relations through Tevfik Fikret's poems in this regard, as it reflects his discomfort with life and his desire for a new world. As a result of the study, it will be revealed how these two poets, who lived in different periods and had different literary understandings, perceived the world they lived in and their expectations for the life of their dreams.

Keywords: Behçet Necatigil, ideal life, intertextuality, Tevfik Fikret, poetry.

ARITMA ÇAMURU SUSUZLAŞTIRMA YÖNTEMLERİNİN DETAYLI İNCELENMESİ VE MEVCUT UYGULAMALARIN ARAŞTIRILMASI

DETAILED EXAMINATION OF SWAGE SLUDGE DEWATERATION METHODS AND RESEARCH OF CURRENT APPLICATIONS

Mevlüt ALICI

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
Çevre Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi
ORCID: 0009-0001-5518-9264

Doç. Dr. Andaç AKDEMİR

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
ORCID: 0000-0002-7592-4449

Özet

Arıtma çamuru susuzlaştırma yöntemleri, atıksu yönetiminde kilit bir rol oynamaktadır ve bu çalışma, bu yöntemleri incelemeyi ve mevcut uygulamaları araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Atıksu arıtma tesislerinde oluşan çamur, su içeriği yüksek olduğundan bertarafı ve etkili yönetimi, çevresel ve ekonomik açıdan büyük bir zorluk oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle, çamurun susuzlaştırılması ve kurutulması, atıksu tesislerinin verimliliğini artırabilir ve çevresel etkileri azaltabilir. Bu çalışma, farklı susuzlaştırma yöntemlerini ele alacak, bu yöntemlerin avantajlarını ve dezavantajlarını inceleyecek ve mevcut uygulama örneklerini araştıracaktır.

Arıtma çamurlarının susuzlaştırılması, atıksu yönetimi ve çevre koruma açısından büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Bu süreç, su kaynaklarının korunmasına, çevresel kirliliğin azaltılmasına ve enerji-maliyet tasarrufuna katkı sağlar. Ayrıca, susuzlaştırılmış arıtma çamurları toprak verimliliğini artırır, sürdürülebilir tarım uygulamalarını teşvik eder ve yasal düzenlemelere uyumu destekler. Bu nedenle, atıksu yönetimi süreçlerinde arıtma çamurlarının etkili bir şekilde susuzlaştırılması, su kaynaklarının sürdürülebilirliği ve çevresel koruma açısından kritik bir adımdır.

Araştırma kapsamında, arıtma çamuru susuzlaştırma yöntemleri detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilecek ve bu yöntemlerin avantajları ile dezavantajları değerlendirilecektir. Özellikle pres filtreler, santrifüjler, çamur kurutma yatakları, ve kimyasal susuzlaştırma gibi farklı yöntemler incelenecek ve uygulama alanları üzerinde odaklanılacaktır. Bu yöntemlerin kullanılması, arıtma çamurlarının su içeriğini azaltır ve daha yoğun, katı bir form elde edilmesini sağlar. Bu, nakliye ve bertaraf maliyetlerini düşürürken su kaynaklarının korunmasına katkı sağlar. Arıtma çamuru susuzlaştırma yöntemlerinin incelenmesi ve mevcut uygulamaların

araştırılması, atıksu yönetimi alanında daha sürdürülebilir ve çevre dostu çözümler geliştirmek için önemli bir adımdır.

Sonuç olarak, arıtma çamurlarının susuzlaştırılması, su kaynaklarının korunması, çevre kirliliğinin azaltılması, enerji ve maliyet tasarrufu, toprak verimliliğinin artırılması, sürdürülebilir tarım ve yasal uyum gibi bir dizi avantaj sunar. Bu nedenle, atıksu yönetimi süreçlerinde bu önemli adımın dikkatle ele alınması gerekmektedir. Bu, su kaynaklarının sürdürülebilirliği ve çevresel koruma açısından kritik bir rol oynar ve gelecek nesillere daha temiz ve sürdürülebilir bir çevre bırakma taahhüdünün bir parçasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Atıksu, Arıtma Çamuru, Susuzlaştırma, Sürdürülebilirlik

Abstract

Sewage sludge dewatering methods play a key role in wastewater management and this study aims to review these methods and investigate current practices. Since the sludge generated in wastewater treatment plants has a high water content, its disposal and effective management pose a great environmental and economic challenge. Therefore, dewatering and drying sludge can improve the efficiency of wastewater plants and reduce environmental impacts. This study will discuss different dewatering methods, examine the advantages and disadvantages of these methods, and explore existing application examples.

Dewatering of sewage sludge is of great importance in terms of wastewater management and environmental protection. This process contributes to the protection of water resources, reduction of environmental pollution and energy-cost savings. Additionally, dewatered sewage sludge increases soil fertility, promotes sustainable agricultural practices and supports regulatory compliance. Therefore, effective dewatering of sewage sludge in wastewater management processes is a critical step in terms of sustainability of water resources and environmental protection.

Within the scope of the research, sewage sludge dewatering methods will be analyzed in detail and the advantages and disadvantages of these methods will be evaluated. In particular, different methods such as press filters, centrifuges, sludge drying beds, and chemical dewatering will be examined and the application areas will be focused on. Using these methods reduces the water content of sewage sludge and enables a denser, solid form to be obtained. This contributes to the protection of water resources while reducing transportation and disposal costs. Examining sewage sludge dewatering methods and investigating current practices is an important step towards developing more sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions in the field of wastewater management.

As a result, dewatering sewage sludge offers a number of advantages such as protecting water resources, reducing environmental pollution, saving energy and costs, increasing soil fertility, sustainable agriculture and legal compliance. Therefore, this important step in wastewater management processes needs to be handled carefully. This plays a critical role in the sustainability of water resources and environmental protection and is part of the commitment to leave a cleaner and more sustainable environment for future generations.

Keywords : Wastewater, Sewage Sludge, Dehydration, Sustainability

ARITILMIŞ ATIK SULARIN TARIMSAL SULAMALARDA KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI VE TÜRKİYE'DEKİ MEVCUT UYGULAMA DURUMLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE USEABILITY OF TREATED WASTEWATER IN AGRICULTURAL IRRIGATION AND EVALUATION OF CURRENT APPLICATION STATUS IN TURKEY

Mevlüt ALICI

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
Çevre Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi
ORCID: 0009-0001-5518-9264

Doç. Dr. Andaç AKDEMİR

Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü
ORCID: 0000-0002-7592-4449

Özet

Bu çalışma, arıtılmış atık suların tarımsal sulamada kullanılabilirliğini derinlemesine incelemeyi ve Türkiye'deki mevcut uygulama durumlarını değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Dünya genelinde su kaynaklarının giderek azaldığı bir dönemde, atık suyun geri dönüşümü tarım sektöründe önemli bir potansiyele sahiptir. Bu bağlamda, çalışma atıksu kullanımının Türkiye'de tarım verimliliği, çevresel etkiler, su kaynaklarının korunması ve sürdürülebilir tarım açısından nasıl bir rol oynadığını incelemeyi hedeflemektedir.

Suyun, yaşamın temel taşı olduğu gerçeği göz önüne alındığında, su kaynaklarının sürdürülebilirliği ve verimli kullanımı büyük bir önem taşır. Temiz içme suyu ve sulama için su gereksinimleri giderek artmakta ve sınırlı olan bu doğal kaynakların korunması zorunluluğu daha da belirgin hale gelmektedir. İklim değişikliği ve artan nüfusla birlikte, su kaynaklarının yönetimi ve etkili kullanımı önemli bir mesele haline gelmiştir. Bu bağlamda, atıksu arıtma tesislerinin işleyişi ve arıtma çamurlarının bertarafı da büyük bir öneme sahiptir.

Araştırma sürecinde, farklı bölgelerdeki tarım arazilerinde atıksu kullanımının verimliliğine ve ekosistemlere olan etkileri detaylı olarak incelenecektir. Aynı zamanda, Türkiye'nin iklim koşulları, su kaynakları ve tarım uygulamaları göz önüne alınarak, atıksu kullanımının bölgesel ve mevsimsel değişkenlikleri değerlendirilecektir. Mevcut atıksu kullanımının ekonomik yönleri ve sosyal kabulü de ele alınarak, bu uygulamanın tarım sektöründe ne ölçüde benimsendiği ve gelecekteki potansiyeli üzerine daha iyi bir anlayış geliştirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Türkiye'deki mevcut uygulamalar ve düzenlemeler, arıtılmış atık suların tarımsal sulama için kullanılmasını teşvik etmektedir, ancak bu alandaki çalışmaların daha da ilerlemesi ve geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Su kaynaklarının daha verimli bir şekilde kullanılması ve

çevrenin korunması, gelecek nesillere daha sürdürülebilir bir dünya bırakma taahhüdünün bir parçasıdır. Arıtılmış atık suların tarımsal sulama için kullanılabilirliği, bu taahhüdün bir yansımasıdır ve bu alandaki çalışmaların devam etmesi, su kaynaklarını ve çevreyi koruma konusundaki kararlılığımızı yansıtacaktır.

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de atıksu kullanımının tarım alanındaki rolünü daha iyi anlamamıza yardımcı olacak ve sürdürülebilir tarım uygulamalarının teşvik edilmesine katkıda bulunacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Atık su, Tarımsal Sulama, İklim Değişimi, Sürdürülebilirlik

Abstract

This study aims to examine in depth the usability of treated wastewater in agricultural irrigation and to evaluate the current application status in Turkey. In a period where water resources are decreasing worldwide, wastewater recycling has a significant potential in the agricultural sector. In this context, the study aims to examine what role wastewater use plays in terms of agricultural productivity, environmental impacts, protection of water resources and sustainable agriculture in Turkey.

Considering the fact that water is the cornerstone of life, sustainability and efficient use of water resources are of great importance. Water requirements for clean drinking water and irrigation are increasing, and the necessity of protecting these limited natural resources is becoming more evident. With climate change and increasing population, the management and effective use of water resources has become an important issue. In this context, the operation of wastewater treatment plants and the disposal of sewage sludge are also of great importance.

During the research process, the effects of wastewater use on productivity and ecosystems in agricultural lands in different regions will be examined in detail. At the same time, regional and seasonal variability of wastewater use will be evaluated, taking into account Turkey's climatic conditions, water resources and agricultural practices. By also considering the economic aspects and social acceptance of current wastewater use, it is aimed to develop a better understanding of the extent to which this practice has been adopted in the agricultural sector and its future potential.

Current practices and regulations in Turkey encourage the use of treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation, but studies in this field need to be further advanced and developed. Using water resources more efficiently and protecting the environment is part of the commitment to leave a more sustainable world to future generations. The availability of treated wastewater for agricultural irrigation is a reflection of this commitment, and continued work in this area will reflect our commitment to protecting water resources and the environment.

This study will help us better understand the role of wastewater use in agriculture in Turkey and will contribute to the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices.

Keywords : Wastewater, Agricultural Watering, Clime Change, Sustainability

ENHANCING LANDSLIDE STABILITY AND SAFETY IN ALGIERS: A PLAXIS-BASED ANALYSIS AND REINFORCEMENT APPROACH

Dr. Brahim Meziani

The University of khémis Miliana, Algeria

Dr. Hamid Gadouri

The University of khémis Miliana, Algeria

ABSTRACT

Landslides pose a significant threat to buildings, the population, road networks, and various infrastructures. They are a common occurrence in the Algiers region, which is the focal area of our study, exhibiting obvious signs of instability such as pavement and building cracks. This instability can be attributed to the region's geological composition, characterized by a combination of metamorphic and sedimentary features, which makes it susceptible to various forms of land movement.This study is primarily focused on the analysis of the stability and reinforcement measures employed to mitigate a specific landslide situated at the Bougara El Biar Boulevard. The analysis is conducted utilizing the finite element method and implemented through the PLAXIS 2D software. The objective is to assess the safety coefficient both prior to (FS = 1.12) and subsequent to the application of reinforcement methods (FS = 1.57). Following the stability assessment and the subsequent improvement of the safety factor, we propose a set of recommendations and reinforcement strategies to ensure the continued stability of this slope.

Keywords: Landslide, Safety Factor, PLAXIS, Stability, El Biar

MAGNESIUM COMPOSITES MANUFACTURED BY ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE SELECTIVE LASER MANUFACTURING

Arnav Sharma

M.Tech Mechatronics Student, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab-143005, India

0091-8219999450

Er. Himanshu Khanna

Assistant professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab-143005, India

0091-98882 27674

Dr. Harminder Singh

Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab-143005, India

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0829-2154

Abstract:

Selective Laser Melting (SLM) additive manufacturing has emerged as a revolutionary technology for producing complex and lightweight metal composites, particularly in the case of magnesium alloys. Magnesium and its composites have gained significant attention due to their exceptional lightweight properties, making them ideal candidates for applications in aerospace, automotive, and biomedical industries. Moreover, the layer-by-layer deposition characteristic of SLM enables the creation of intricate geometries that were once unattainable using traditional manufacturing methods. This abstract provides as an overview of the advancements and challenges associated with the SLM fabrication of magnesium metal composites. In conclusion, SLM additive manufacturing offers promising opportunities for the development of magnesium-based composites with tailored properties, revolutionizing industries that require lightweight, high-performance materials.

MANUFACTURING MAGNESIUM METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES VIA STIR CASTING: A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW

Tarunjot SIngh

M.Tech Mechatronics Student, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab-143005, India

, 0091-7888649015

Er. Himanshu Khanna

Assistant professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab-143005, India

0091-98882 27674

Dr. Harminder Singh

Associate Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab-143005, India

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0829-2154

Abstract:

Magnesium metal matrix composites (MMMCs) have garnered significant attention in recent years due to their exceptional properties, including low density, high specific strength, and excellent thermal conductivity. Stir casting, a versatile and cost-effective manufacturing process, has emerged as a prominent method for producing these composites. During stir casting, the preheated magnesium alloy is melted in a crucible, and the reinforcement particles are introduced into the molten metal. A mechanical stirrer vigorously stirs the mixture to ensure a uniform distribution of reinforcements within the matrix. In conclusion, magnesium metal matrix composites manufactured by stir casting offer a promising avenue for lightweight and high-performance materials in various industries. This abstract underscore the importance of process control and parameter optimization in achieving MMCs with tailored properties. Future research in this field is expected to focus on further enhancing the properties of these composites and expanding their applications.

MICROSTRUCTURE EXAMINATIONS OF DIFFERENT REGIONS OF WHEELS CONTAINING SECONDARY ALUMINUM ALLOY

Fulya Eyçin
Döktaş Dökümcülük Tic. ve San. A.Ş, Manisa

Kübra Kaya
Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Manisa

Prof. Dr. Hülya Durmuş
Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Manisa

ABSTRACT

Low pressure casting processes are the most common technologies used in the production of aluminum alloys. Parameters such as cooling rate and pressure level greatly affect the microstructure of aluminum alloys produced with this casting technique. In this study, the microstructural properties in different regions of the rim, which was produced from 50% secondary AlSi7Mg alloy, which was produced by low pressure casting and then aged, were examined. Eutectic Si and α-Al phase ratios in samples containing 50% secondary aluminum alloy were determined. By performing statistical pore size characterization of some of the voids seen in the microstructure of different regions, the points to be taken into consideration during the production of samples containing 50% secondary AlSi7Mg were determined.

As a result of microstructure examinations in different regions in large parts where the low-pressure casting method has an effect on the microstructure, differences were observed in the grain size, distribution of eutectic phases and α-Al phases. It was determined that the Si particles became coarser and rounder with the aging, and the hardness values increased with the Mg_2Si formed. Iron from secondary aluminum has been observed in microstructures to form hard intermetallic phases with a wide variety of chemical formulas, sizes and shapes. It has been concluded that it is necessary to increase the applicability of these alloys by reducing the regions showing Fe-rich content, obtaining recycled wheels from secondary aluminum with mechanical properties comparable to primary alloys, with homogeneously dispersed phases in the microstructure, and without pores and shrinkage.

Key Words: AlSi7Mg, Mechanical properties, Microstructure

BIODEGRADABLE MAGNESIUM MMC FOR BIOMEDICAL IMPLANTS: A REVIEW

Er. Himanshu Khanna
Ph.D. Research scholar, Sardar Beant Singh State University, Gurdaspur, Punjab-143530,India
Assistant professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar, Punjab-143005, India
0091-98882 27674

Dr. Harish Pungotra
Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sardar Beant Singh State University, Gurdaspur, Punjab-143530, India
0091-8872733343

Dr. Sandeep Gandotra
Assistant Professor, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sardar Beant Singh State University, Gurdaspur, Punjab-143530, India
0091-9872622178

Abstract

The ongoing medical implants are being created utilizing materials like Co-Cr, stainless steel, and titanium alloys. These traditional embed materials prompt a stress shield effect. This leads to secondary operations, which are done to remove the implant. Biodegradable magnesium metal matrix composites are advanced materials designed for various applications, primarily in the biomedical and environmental fields. These composites combine magnesium (Mg) as the matrix material with biodegradable reinforcements, creating a material that possesses desirable mechanical properties while also being capable of breaking down naturally over time. Magnesium composites are exposed to various designing methodologies, for example, supporting components, surface treatment, and changing synthesis processes to increase their biocompatibility and mechanical properties. This paper aims to provide researchers with a comprehensive understanding of biodegradable Mg-MMC used in biomedical implants.

Keywords: Mg- MMC, Biodegradable, Medical Implants

MODELING THE PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN TARABA STATE

Nwaokolo Martin Afam

Okorie Charity Ebelechukwu

Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Federal University, Wukari

Abstract

Tuberculosis as an old disease that poses new threat remains a public health issue in Nigeria, having been ranked as the second cause of death from single infectious disease after HIV/AIDS. The world health organization initiated the stop TB programs and directly observed treatment short course centers to eliminate tuberculosis, yet tuberculosis in the developing countries is still on the high side. Therefore, this work is primarily targeted at providing reliable and concrete information on the rate of occurrence and prevalent rate of TB in Taraba-State. The aim of this research is to analyze the cases of TB in Taraba-State. In order to carry out this research, data were collected from Specialist hospital, Jalingo. The data collected were analyzed using the SPSS (Statistical package for social science) software 16.0. Ordinary least Square and analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used in carrying out the analysis. The analysis with the Least square method yields the linear trend equation as $y = 551.917 – 14.582x + e$, where $y = a + bx + e$. $X = 2(t-2013.5)$. This trend indicates that there is a falling trend. For instant, using the Linear Trend to forecast for the future, we discovered that there will be decrease in Tuberculosis from 2023 with the value of 413.388, 2024=399.806, 2025=384.228.

Keyword: Tuberculosis, disease, significant, Least Square, variance

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF ZNO NANOPARTICLES BY TWO METHODS: INVESTIGATION OF THEIR PHOTOCATALYTIC PERFORMANCE FOR MALACHITE GREEN DEGRADATION

Mohamed AIT OUMERACI
Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.

Tarek BERRAMA
Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.

Hayet TIZI
Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.

Yassine KADMI
University. Lille, CNRS, UMR 8516 - LASIRe – Laboratory of Advanced Spectroscopy for Reactivity and Environment Interactions, Lille, France

ABSTRACT

The development of superior and efficient photocatalysts has acquired significance recently. The highly polluted effluent from industry needed to be treated using a sophisticated photocatalyst as well. Due of its distinctive and adaptive antibacterial and photocatalytic capabilities, ZnO has received the most attention out of all semiconductor oxides. In order to increase the material's capacity for photocatalysis, this study combines two distinct zinc salts (zinc sulfate and zinc nitrate) as a precursor with an extract of Rosmarinus officinalis seeds, which are naturally anti-oxidizing and antibacterial compounds. Using the XRD spectroscopic equipment, the structural properties of the samples as produced were revealed. ATG/ATD/DSC, Laser Granulometry, and extra structural investigations were all conducted using the FTIR approach. Using UV-vis technology, the optical properties and recombination rates of charge carriers were investigated. The as-developed nanostructures, which have drastically decreased grain sizes and give much enhanced active surface area and active sites for their functioning, have dramatically improved the photocatalytic performance of ZnO based samples. FT-IR studies supported zinc oxide's creation of chemical bonds. The green ZnO nanoparticles produced by zinc sulfate and nitrate have band gaps of 3.04 eV and 3.13 eV, respectively. By obliterating 99% of a colorant (MG) and 94% of the produced nanoparticles by zinc sulfate and zinc nitrate, respectively, just after 1 hour, the ZnO sample further revealed its strong photocatalytic activity.

Keywords: ZnO nanoparticles, Nanomaterials, Biosynthesis, X-ray diffraction, Photocatalytic activity.

ELIMINATION OF MG DYE FROM WATER USING HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND GREEN CATALYST UNDER UV LAMP

Mohamed AIT OUMERACI

Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.

Tarek BERRAMA

Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.

Hayet TIZI

Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.

Yassine KADMI

University. Lille, CNRS, UMR 8516 - LASIRe – Laboratory of Advanced Spectroscopy for Reactivity and Environment Interactions, Lille, France

ABSTRACT

Recently, there has been a growing importance placed on the development of highly effective and efficient photocatalysts. There is also a need to treat heavily polluted industrial wastewater using an advanced photocatalyst. Among semiconductor oxides, ZnO has attracted the most attention due to its unique and adaptable antibacterial and photocatalytic properties. To enhance the photocatalytic capacity of ZnO, this study used zinc salts (zinc sulfate) as precursor with an extract derived from the seeds of Rosmarinus officinalis, which naturally possess antioxidizing and antibacterial compounds. The structural characteristics of the produced samples were analyzed using XRD spectroscopy. Additional investigations such as ATG, and other structural studies were conducted using the FTIR method. The optical properties and recombination rates of charge carriers were examined using UV-vis technology.

FT-IR studies supported the formation of chemical bonds in zinc oxide. The green ZnO nanoparticles generated has band gaps of 3.13 eV. The ZnO sample demonstrated strong photocatalytic activity by eliminating 99% of a colorant (MG) within just 40 minutes.

Keywords: ZnO nanoparticles, Malachite green, H_2O_2/ZnO/UV, X-ray diffraction, Photocatalytic activity.

3D-QSAR, ADME-TOX IN SILICO PREDICTION AND MOLECULAR DOCKING STUDIES FOR MODELING THE ANALGESIC ACTIVITY AGAINST NEUROPATHIC PAIN OF NOVEL NR2B-SELECTIVE NMDA RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

Mohamed El fadili
Mohammed Er-rajy
Hamada Imtara
Mohammed Kara
Sara Zarougui
Najla Altwaijry
Omkulthom M. Al kamaly
Aisha Al Sfouk
Menana Elhallaoui
LIMAS Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco

A new class of selective antagonists of the N-Methyl-D-Aspartate (NMDA) receptor subunit 2B have been developed using molecular modeling techniques. The three-dimensional quantitative structure–activity relationship (3D-QSAR) study, based on comparative molecular field analysis (CoMFA) and comparative molecular similarity index analysis (CoMSIA) models, indicate that steric, electrostatic and hydrogen bond acceptor fields have a key function in the analgesic activity against neuropathic pain. The predictive accuracy of the developed CoMFA model (Q2 = 0.540, R 2 = 0.980, R 2 pred = 0.613) and the best CoMSIA model (Q2 = 0.665, R 2 = 0.916, R 2 pred = 0.701) has been successfully examined through external and internal validation. Based on ADMET in silico properties, L1, L2 and L3 ligands are non-toxic inhibitors of 1A2, 2C19 and 2C9 cytochromes, predicted to passively cross the blood–brain barrier (BBB) and have the highest probability to penetrate the central nervous system (CNS). Molecular docking results indicate that the active ligands (L1, L2 and L3) interact specifically with Phe176, Glu235, Glu236, Gln110, Asp136 and Glu178 amino acids of the transport protein encoded as 3QEL. Therefore, they could be used as analgesic drugs for the treatment of neuropathic pain.

MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY

Bela Fitriani
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0001-6894-0101

Ni'mah Mu'aliyah
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0002-3150-1786

Muhammad Azhar Husni
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID :0000-0001-9936-1751

M. Aris Safii
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0002-4882-5218

Muhammad Taufiq Abadi
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0001-9705-7756

ABSTRACT

This research intends to describe monetary and fiscal policy. This research uses the library research review method. The data sources for this research come from books, journals and other literature related to monetary and fiscal policy. The findings of this literature review study conclude that monetary policy is an effort carried out with the aim of controlling the economic situation so that it runs smoothly through regulations, one of which is regulation of money in circulation. Monetary policy in the Islamic sphere basically has basic principles in Islamic economics which must be applied in Islamic economics. Meanwhile, fiscal policy is a policy related to the provision, maintenance and payment of sources needed to fulfill public or government functions. The aim is to increase prosperity while maintaining faith, life, intellect, wealth and ownership.

Keywords: Monetary policy, fiscal policy, and economic

FINITE ELEMENT ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF MULTISLOT ANTENNA IN MICROWAVE TISSUE ABLATION

Marija Radmilović-Radjenović
Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia

Nikola Bošković
Branislav Radjenović
Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia

Engineering - Natural Sciences

Objectiv- Microwave ablation (MWA) is a thermal ablation modality based on increasing the temperature above the normal physiological threshold to kill cancer cells with minimal damage to surrounding tissues. MWA is highly recommended for COVID-19 patients with cancers as a safe and minimally invasive therapeutic options with a short recovery time. The objective of the study was to assess the role of the antenna design in the efficacy of MWA in treating malignant tissues. **Method**- For this study, the finite elements method (FEM) is used to solve coupled electromagnetic-field and heat-transfer equations, including all details of multislot antenna design and properties of healthy and tumoral tissue. Calculations were performed by using our developed softwer package [1].
Results- The obtained simulation results reveal that precisely localized heating distributions and heating effectivness can be achieved by using a multi slot antenna probe than a single slot antenna.
Conclusions- In further improvements of the design and optimization of microwave ablation devices, a numerical model of the antenna-tissue system plays a crucial role in providing vital information on the thermal behavior of the tissue.

Keywords: finite element, multislot antenna, microwave ablation

[1] Bošković, N.; Radmilović-Radjenović, M.; Radjenović, B. Finite Element Analysis of Microwave Tumor Ablation Based on Open-Source Software Components. Mathematics **2023**, 11, 2654. https://doi.org/10.3390/math11122654

This research was supported by the Institute of Physics Belgrade, through the grant by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic of Serbia. Authors acknowledge that this research was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, The Program IDEAS, GRANT No. 7739583, SimSurgery.

SEYYİD BEY'DE İRADE, KADER ANLAYIŞI VE İNSANIN YETKİNLİĞİ

WILL, CONCEPT OF DESTINY AND HUMAN PERFECTION IN SEYYID BEY

Doç. Dr. Muhammet Aydın

Gümüşhane Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Temel İslam Bilimleri Bölümü

Doç. Dr. Gümüşhane Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi, Temel İslam Bilimleri Bölümü, Gümüşhane, Türkiye

Associate Prof. Dr. Gumushane University Faculty of Theology, Department of Basic Islamic Sciences

Orcid. ID/0000-0002-0099-9024

Öz

Hukukçu Mehmed Seyyid Bey, Cumhuriyet döneminin ilk adliye vekilidir. Çalışmaları ve düşünceleriyle ikinci meşrûtiyet döneminde ve Cumhuriyetin ilk yıllarında iz bıraktığı söylenebilir. Seyyid Bey'in fikirleri, dönemin İslamcılık anlayışı içinde modern bir bakış açısını temsil etmektedir. Taklitten ve mezhep taassubundan uzak durulması, ictihad kapısının açılması gerektiği konularına dair sözleri ve düşünceleri dönemin İslamcı söylemini yansıtmaktadır. Kendisi klasik anlamda hukukçu olmasına rağmen kelâmın asli konusu olan insan iradesi ve kader konularına ilgi duymuştur. Seyyid Bey'e göre bu mesele, Avrupa'da derin tartışmalara sebep olmakta ve psikolojinin en önemli konularını teşkil etmektedir. İrade hakkında 'insanlarda irade yoktur dersek hukukun manası kalmaz. İnsanlarda irade vardır, insan fiillerinde şuurlu bir hareket, bir irade vardır dersek, o vakit hak ve adaletin menşeini tetkik edebiliriz' şeklinde düşüncesini ifade etmektedir. Hazırladığı hukuk metninde irade, kader ve kaza konularını ele alması ve ilişkilendirmesi kendisinin konuya gösterdiği ilgiyi ifade etmektedir. İnsanın eylemlerinde insanın yetkinliğini temellendirmek adına istihdam edilen kesb teorisine itiraz ederek, Mâtürîdî ekolün dile getirdiği cüz'î irade konusunda bazı çözümlemelerde bulunarak insanın yetkinliğini dile getirmeye böylelikle insanın sorumluluğunu anlamlı kılmaya çabalamaktadır. Konuyu İslam tarihinin önemli isimleriyle örneklendirir. Hz. Ömer ve Hz. Ali'den verilen örneklemelere bakıldığında insanın yetkinliğine, sorumluluğuna ve yeteneklerine alan tanıyan özgürlükçü bir kader anlayışına sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Tespitlerinde bazı yeni kavramsallaştırmalara gitmesi de alandaki uzmanlığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kelâm, Seyyid Bey, İnsan, İrade, Kader.

Abstract

Lawyer Mehmed Seyyid Bey is the first courthouse deputy of the Republic period. It can be said that he left his mark with his works and thoughts in the second constitutional period and the first years of the Republic. Seyyid Bey's ideas represent a modern perspective within the understanding of Islamism of the period. His words and thoughts about the need to stay away from imitation and sectarian bigotry and to open the door to ijtihad reflect the Islamist discourse of the period. Although he was a jurist in the classical sense, he was interested in the subjects of human will and destiny, which are the main subjects of theology. According to Seyyid Bey, this issue causes deep debates in Europe and constitutes the most important issues of psychology. If we say about will that 'people do not have will', the law has no meaning. He expresses his opinion as follows: "If we say that people have will, that there is a conscious movement and will in human actions, then we can examine the origin of right and justice." The fact that he deals with and relates the subjects of will, fate and accident in the legal text he prepared expresses his interest in the subject. By objecting to the theory of kesb, which is used to ground human competence in human actions, he tries to express human competence and thus make human responsibility meaningful by making some analyzes on the partial will expressed by the Maturidi school. He illustrates the subject with important names in Islamic history. Hz. Omar and looking at the examples given by Hz. Ali, it can be said that he has a libertarian understanding of destiny that allows space for human competence, responsibility and abilities. His use of some new conceptualizations in his findings shows his expertise in the field.

Keywords: Kalâm, Seyyid Bey, Human, Will, Destiny.

MATÜRÎDÎ'NİN TEOLOJİSİNDE ÖZGÜRLÜKÇÜ KADER ANLAYIŞI

LIBERTARIAN CONCEPT OF DESTINY IN MATURIDI'S THEOLOGY

Doç. Dr. Muhammet Aydın

Gümüşhane Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Temel İslam Bilimleri Bölümü

Doç. Dr. Gümüşhane Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi, Temel İslam Bilimleri Bölümü, Gümüşhane, Türkiye

Associate Prof. Dr. Gumushane University Faculty of Theology, Department of Basic Islamic Sciences

Orcid. ID/0000-0002-0099-9024

Öz

İslam düşüncesinin kurucu isimlerinden ve Ehli Sünnetin iki temel taşından birisi olan Mâtürîdî'nin, diğer önemli isim olan Eş'arî'ye nispetle yükümlülükler açısından insana daha çok alan tanıyan bir perspektife sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Mâtürîdî hem özgün bir kelâm sistematiği inşa etmiştir hem de paydaşı olduğu Sünni ekolde insana dair farklı bir bakış açısını benimsemektedir. Bu bildiride kullandığı argümanlar ele alınarak onun metafiziğinde insan ve tanrı tasavvurları yakından görülmeye çalışılacaktır. Bir ekolde insana nasıl yer verildiğini daha doğru görebilmek için ekolün tamamı göz önüne alınmalıdır. Sadece insan konusu değil tanrı tasavvuru da incelenmelidir. Zira bu konuların birbirleriyle diyalektik ilişki halinde olduğu hatırlanmalıdır. Söz gelimi Mâtürîdî'nin kelâm sisteminde hikmetin çok özel yeri bulunmaktadır. Hikmet kavramı Mâtürîdî ekolün her kavramına etki etmiştir. Diğer yandan bilginler ele alınırken çağdaşlarıyla yürüttükleri polemikler, onların fikri sistemlerini anlamak bakımından önemli verilerdir. Dolayısıyla Ka'bî de Mâtürîdî'nin düşüncelerini sağlıklı anlama bakımından önemli referanstır. Zira kendisi onunla fazla miktarda polemiklere girmiştir. Ayrıca kaderle ilişkilendirilen ayetlere Mâtürîdî'nin verdiği yorumlar dikkate alınarak onun düşünce mirasına bütüncül bakmaya çalışılacaktır. Yeri geldikçe hem klasik kaynaklardan hem de çağdaş çalışmalardan da istifade edilecektir. Böylelikle maksimum ölçekte Mâtürîdî portresine ulaşılmaya çalışılacaktır. İnsan ve kaderi konusu her dönem canlılığını korumaktadır. Ülkemizde tanınan bir kelâmcı olması bakımından Mâtürîdî'nin kader hakkındaki düşünceleri, bir arada yaşama kültürü açısından da önem taşımaktadır.

Çünkü onun düşüncelerinde farklılığa ve farklı düşüncelere pozitif değer yüklendiği bilinmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kelâm, Mâtürîdî, İnsan, Özgürlük, Kader.

Abstract

It can be said that Maturidi, one of the founding figures of Islamic thought and one of the two cornerstones of the Sunnah, has a perspective that gives people more space in terms of obligations compared to Ash'ari, another important name in terms of his ideas. Maturidi has built a unique theological system and also adopts a different perspective on humanity in the Sunni school of which he is a shareholder. In this paper, the arguments he used will be discussed and the concepts of human and god in his metaphysics will be examined closely. In order to see more accurately how people are included in a school, the entire school should be taken into consideration. Not only the human issue but also the concept of God should be examined. Because it should be remembered that these issues are in a dialectical relationship with each other. For example, wisdom has a very special place in Maturidi's theological system. The concept of wisdom has influenced every concept of the Maturidi school. On the other hand, when discussing scholars, their polemics with their contemporaries are important data in terms of understanding their intellectual systems. Therefore, Ka'bi is an important reference for a healthy understanding of Maturidi's thoughts. Because he had a lot of polemics with him. In addition, an attempt will be made to look at Maturidi's legacy of thought holistically, taking into account the interpretations given by Maturidi to the verses associated with destiny. When appropriate, both classical sources and contemporary studies will be used. In this way, we will try to achieve the portrait of Maturidi at the maximum scale. The subject of man and his destiny maintains its vitality in every period. As a well-known theologian in our country, Maturidi's thoughts on fate are also important for the culture of living together. Because it is known that in his thoughts, positive value was attached to difference and different thoughts.

Keywords: Kalâm, Maturidi, Human, Freedom, Destiny.

PESTICIDAL ACTIVITY OF EUCALYPTUS ESSENTIAL OIL

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Abdullah Yilmaz

Dicle University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Diyarbakır, TURKIYE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oguz Cakir

Dicle University, Faculty of Atatürk Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Diyarbakır, TURKIYE

ABSTRACT

Eucalyptus, which belongs to the family Myrtaceae and is native to Australia, is a genus of tall, evergreen, majestic trees that are farmed all over the globe for their oil, gum, pulp, lumber, medicinal benefit, and aesthetic value. There are around 700 species of eucalyptus. The essential oil that can be found in the plant's leaf is the most valuable commodity, both in terms of wood and non-wood items, and it has a wide range of applications in the food, fragrance, and medicinal industries. In addition, the oil contains a wide range of biological activity, such as insecticidal, fungicidal, and antimicrobial activity as well as insect repellant activity, herbicidal activity, acaricidal activity, and nematicidal activity. In the current piece of research, we describe an ecologically friendly method of pest management that uses eucalyptus oils to combat bacteria, fungus, nematodes, insects, mites and weeds. The use of eucalyptus oil is of tremendous relevance in light of the toxicological and environmental consequences of the indiscriminate use of synthetic pesticides and the need to overcome or reduce the problem of developing insect resistance.

Keywords: Eucalyptus species, essential oils, herbicidal activity, insecticidal activity.

FLAVONOIDS AND THEIR POTENTIAL ANTICANCER EFFECTS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Abdullah Yilmaz

Dicle University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Diyarbakır, TURKIYE

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Oguz Cakir

Dicle University, Faculty of Atatürk Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Diyarbakır, TURKIYE

ABSTRACT

Plants are responsible for the production of secondary metabolites known as flavonoids. The vast majority of flavonoids often have extremely intricate chemical structures and are frequently linked with glucosides. Although flavonoids have a broad variety of biological effects in nature, such as scavenging free radicals, anti-tumor, anti-viral, anti-oxidation, and the bioavailability of flavonoids is limited due to the poor stability and solubility of flavonoids. Altering the structure of flavonoids through the drug design process enables them to exhibit characteristics that are distinct from those of other substances. Because flavonoids have been shown to have a wide range of potential uses in the treatment of malignancies, including the prevention of tumor growth, migration, invasion, angiogenesis, and multi-drug resistance, they are now a prominent subject of research. This is one reason why flavonoids are now a popular topic.

Keywords: Flavonoids, anti-tumor activity, mechanisms, apoptosis.

YARI KURAK BÖLGEDE SERADA KÖY BİBERİ TOHUM ÜRETİMİNDE BİTKİ MEYVE SAYISININ TOHUM VERİMİ VE KALİTESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

EFFECTS OF THE NUMBER OF PLANT FRUITS ON SEED YIELD AND QUALITY IN VILLAGE PEPPER SEED PRODUCTION IN GREENHOUSE IN SEMI-ARID REGION

Prof. Dr. Mustafa Demirkaya
Kayseri Üniversitesi Safiye Çıkrıkçıoğlu MYO Bahçe Tarımı Programı
38280 Talas / KAYSERİ

ÖZET
Bu araştırma ülkemizde üretilen ve tohum kalitesi zayıf olan köy biberi tohumlarında verim ve kaliteyi arttırmak amacıyla 2019 yılında yapılmıştır. Erciyes Üniversitesi merkez kampüsünde bulunan Safiye Çıkrıkçıoğlu MYO' ait ısıtmalı polikarbon ve Polietilen serada ve bahçe tarıma programına ait laboratuvarda yürütülmüştür. Üretim serasının bulunduğu mevki yüksekliği 1098 m, 38° 42' 17'' kuzey enlemi, 35° 31' 57'' doğu boylamında bulunmaktadır.Araştırmada kullanılan Köy Biberi tohumları 15 Mart 2019 tarihinde ısıtmalı antidon seraya fide üretimi için tohum ekimi yapılmıştır. Daha sonra 1.05.2019 tarihinde 6-7 gerçek yapraklı, homojen fideler seçilerek Polietilen seraya 90x60x50 cm sıra arası ve sıra üzeri mesafede çift sıra dikilmişidir. 2019 Haziran 15 tarihinde şekli bozuk, döllenme problemi olduğu değerlendirilen meyveler toplanmış, 01.08.2018 tarihinde tohum verimi en iyi olabilecek şekli düzgün meyveler seçilmiş, diğer çiçek ve küçük meyveler toplanmıştır. 30.09.2018 tarihinde tohumluk meyvelerin olgunlaştığı tespit edilmiş ve hasat işlemi yapılmıştır. Tohumlar meyveden çıkarılmadan 5 gün bekletilmiş ve daha sonra tohumlar çıkarılmış ve 25 ±5 °C de gölge bir ortamda kurutulmuştur. Araştırma sonunda tohum verimi açısından bütün uygulamalar arasında istatistiki düzeyde bir fark bulunamamış, 9 meyveli bitkilerden elde edilen tohumlarda tohum kalitesi düşmüştür. En yüksek tohum verimi 33,839 kg da-1 ile 9 meyveli gruptan alınmış en az 26,854 kg da-1 ile 7 meyveli bitkilerden alınmıştır. Tohum canlılığı 9 meyveli bitkilerde %60,5, 7 meyveli bitkilerde %73.5 ile 8 meyveli bitkilerde %71.00 olmuştur. Tohum gücünün bir göstergesi olan ortalama çimlenme süresi bakımından bütün uygulamalar aynı grupta yer almışlardır. Tohum performansının bir göstergesi olan çimlenme indeksi bakımından 7 ve 8 meyveli bitkiler 9 meyveli bitkilerden daha yüksek bir performans göstermiştir. Bu araştırma sonucuna göre, kayseri yöresinde Örtü altında Köy Biberi tohum üretiminde tohum verimi ve kalitesi için en uygun bitki meyve sayısının 8 olduğu değerlendirilmektedir

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted in 2019 in order to increase the yield and quality of village pepper seeds produced in our country and whose seed quality is poor. It was carried out in the heated polycarbonate and polyethylene greenhouse of Safiye Çıkrıkçıoğlu Vocational School located on the main campus of Erciyes University and in the laboratory of the garden agriculture program. The site of the production greenhouse is located at 1098 m, 38° 42' 17" north latitude, 35° 31' 57" east longitude.The Village Pepper seeds used in the research were planted on 15 March 2019 for the production of seedlings in the heated antifrost greenhouse. Then, on 1.05.2019, homogeneous seedlings with 6-7 true leaves were selected and planted in double rows at a distance of 90x60x50 cm between rows and above rows in the Polyethylene greenhouse. On June 15, 2019, fruits that are considered to be out of shape and have a fertilization problem were collected, and on 01.08.2018, the fruits with the best seed yield were selected, other flowers and small fruits were collected. On 30.09.2018, it was determined that the seed fruits were ripe and the harvest process was carried out. The seeds were left for 5 days without being removed from the fruit, and then the seeds were removed and dried in a shaded environment at 25 ±5 °C. At the end of the research, there was no statistical difference between all applications in terms of seed yield, and seed quality decreased in seeds obtained from 9-fruit plants. The highest seed yield was obtained from 33,839 kg da-1 to 9 fruiting groups and at least 26,854 kg from da-1 to 7-fruit plants. Seed viability was 60.5% in 9-fruit plants, 73.5% in 7-fruit plants and 71.00% in 8-fruit plants. In terms of average germination time, which is an indicator of seed strength, all applications were in the same group. In terms of germination index, an indicator of seed performance, 7- and 8-fruited plants performed higher than 9-fruited plants. According to the results of this research, it is evaluated that the most suitable number of plant fruits for seed yield and quality in Village Pepper seed production under cover in Kayseri region is 8.

Key words: Village Pepper, fruit counter, seed quality.

EFFECT OF H-BN CONTENT ON MORPHOLOGY, PARTICLE SIZE, AND MICROHARDNESS OF AL2024/B4C/H-BN HYBRID NANOCOMPOSITE POWDERS

Res Asst. Müslim ÇELEBİ
ORCID: 0000-0002-1826-5379
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Department, Trabzon, Turkey

Res Asst. Abdullah Hasan KARABACAK
ORCID: 0000-0003-4551-5254
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Department, Trabzon, Turkey

Dr. Serdar ÖZKAYA
ORCID: 000-0001-7121-4979
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Department, Trabzon, Turkey

Res Asst. Sedat Alperen TUNÇ
ORCID: 0000-0001-7382-2353
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Department, Trabzon, Turkey

Abstract
In this study, we have meticulously crafted Al2024-based hybrid nanocomposite powders by integrating nano-sized B4C and h-BN particles using a combination of powder metallurgy techniques, including mechanical milling and hot pressing. Our research is centered on exploring the influence of varying h-BN content on several critical attributes of the Al2024/B4C/h-BN hybrid nanocomposite powders. These attributes encompass the morphology of the powders, particle size and distribution, as well as the microhardness of individual particles. To investigate the effect of h-BN content, we systematically varied its concentration at 0, 1, 2, and 3 wt%, while maintaining a constant B4C content of 1 wt%. We harnessed the power of Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) at different magnifications to scrutinize the intricate details of powder morphology. Furthermore, we employed a state-of-the-art computer-aided laser size measuring device for precise determination of particle size and distribution within the powders. The microhardness of the powders was meticulously assessed using a multifunctional digital hardness tester. Our comprehensive analysis revealed noteworthy trends. As the h-BN reinforcement content increased, we observed a transformation in the powder morphology, with powders tending to adopt a flaky structure. Interestingly, while the distribution of powder sizes remained relatively consistent with the growing h-BN content, the particle size exhibited a gradual reduction. Most strikingly, the microhardness of the individual particles exhibited a substantial increase in response to higher h-BN content. In summary, our study underscores the profound impact of h-BN content on the morphology, size, and microhardness of Al2024/B4C/h-BN hybrid nanocomposite powders, shedding light on key factors influencing their properties.

Key words: h-BN, B_4C, milling, powder

MICROSTRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL RESPONSE OF AL2024/H-BN/B4C HYBRID NANOCOMPOSITES TO VARYING H-BN CONTENT VIA POWDER METALLURGY

Res Asst. Müslim ÇELEBİ
ORCID: 0000-0002-1826-5379
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Department, Trabzon, Turkey

Res Asst. Abdullah Hasan KARABACAK
ORCID: 0000-0003-4551-5254
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Department, Trabzon, Turkey

Dr. Serdar ÖZKAYA
ORCID: 000-0001-7121-4979
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Department, Trabzon, Turkey

Prof. Dr. Aykut ÇANAKÇI
ORCID: 0000-0001-5244-6467
Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering Department, Trabzon, Turkey

Abstract

In this study, we successfully synthesized Al-based hybrid metal matrix nanocomposites reinforced with nanosized hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) and B4C using a powder metallurgy approach, involving high-energy ball milling and vacuum hot pressing. Specifically, we employed Al2024 alloy combined with h-BN (ranging from 0 to 3 wt%) alongside a constant 1 wt% of B4C nanopowders. The milling process lasted for 8 hours, leading to the formation of Al2024/h-BN/B4C hybrid nanocomposites. Our primary objective was to investigate how varying h-BN nanoparticle content influenced the microstructure, density, hardness, and tensile strength of these hybrid nanocomposites. The findings from our study revealed intriguing trends. With an increase in h-BN content, we observed a notable augmentation in the deposition of h-BN at the grain boundaries within the material. However, it's worth noting that the experimental density values exhibited a decreasing trend with the rise in h-BN content. Furthermore, the hardness and tensile strength values of the samples demonstrated a decline as the h-BN content increased. In summary, our research sheds light on the microstructural changes and mechanical properties of Al2024/h-BN/B4C hybrid nanocomposites in response to varying h-BN content, providing valuable insights into the optimization of these materials for specific application.

Key words: h-BN, B_4C, milling, powder, mechanical properties

NANOEMULSION

S.Sakthi

R. Devi

Dr.R. Srinivasan

Faculty of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai, India.

AIM & OBJECTIVE:

Nanoemulsion is used for the greater stability, absorption, therapeutic effect, less toxicity and solubility of oil and water. One liquid is not miscible in another liquid, it forms droplets on the liquid, it can be miscible by using emulsifying agent or surfactant to form a single agent called nanoemulsion. The size of the droplets ranges from 20 to 200 nm.

METHOD:

The methods that are used to miscible the two liquids are high and low-energy methods. In high-energy methods, high force is provided by means of machine that is microfluidizer, high-shear stirring, homogenizers and ultrasonicators. In low-energy methods, there is no need for force by using phase inversion method. Combining these two methods are also used to prepare the nanoemulsion.

RESULTS:

It improves thermodynamics stability of drugs, produces more therapeutic effects, non irritant and decreases their toxicity. It resulted in preventing creaming, flocculation, coalescence and sedimentation in the nanoemulsion. These drugs are increase their absorption, bioavailability, and unstable drugs are protected from enzymatic degradation, photolysis and oxidation.

CONCLUSIONS:

Nanoemulsion is mostly used to mask unpleasant taste of oily liquid, soluble the lipophilic drug, mucosal vaccine, cell culture technology, cancer treatment, non toxic disinfectant cleaner and target therapy in pharmaceutical industries. At the present time, nanoemulsion is used in various types of treatment like anticancer and also for providing long term effects. More drugs are designed based on nanoemulsion methods to increase the concentration of the drug, decrease the adverse effect and help to bind the drug to the target site.

KEYWORDS: Emulsifying agent, sedimentation, creaming, flocculation, coalescence, solubility of oil and water.

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS AN INNOVATIVE MODEL TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Naoual MAMDOUH
Laboratory of mathematical modeling and economic calculation (LM2CE)
Faculty of Management Hassan 1 University

Abstract
Faced with the challenges posed by the globalization of economic activity and the volatility of economic systems, Governments are moving towards the establishment of sustainable development mechanisms to boost economic growth and address social and environmental problems. From this perspective, social entrepreneurship is seen as an innovative model that integrates social and environmental issues into economic activities. It is a voluntary approach that is now crucial in a number of sectors to promote the creation of economically viable projects, generate income while advocating for the fight against poverty, unemployment and social exclusion.

At present, the Moroccan State has become aware of the important role that social enterprise can play in meeting the objectives of sustainable development, and has implemented numerous support and financing programs to promote the realization of social entrepreneurial projects and their sustainability.

This article focuses on the analysis of the concept of social entrepreneurship, and the apprehension of its active contribution to the objectives of sustainable development, through both a theoretical study and an exploratory empirical study dealing with the role of cooperatives in the sector of local produce in the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of the Ait Baha area. However, it has to be admitted that in Morocco, the sector is still marginalized and therefore does not fully fulfil the mission assigned to it.

Keywords: sustainable development, social entrepreneurship, cooperative.
JEL Classification: L26, L31, Q01

CLONATION, TRANSFORMATION AND SILENCING OF SULTR3 IN PHASEOLUS VULGARIS DURING LEGUME-RHIZOBIUM SYMBIOSIS

Nataly Fernanda Palomino Juárez

Ciencias Agrogenómicas, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores, Unidad León. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Antonino Michel Lecona Jiménez

Ciencias Agrogenómicas, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores, Unidad León. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Dra. Kalpana Nanjareddy

Ciencias Agrogenómicas, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores, Unidad León. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Dr. Manoj-Kumar Arthikala

Ciencias Agrogenómicas, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores, Unidad León. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

ABSTRACT

Phaseolus vulgaris is a legume of great importance worldwide as it is a source of food for many countries around the world. Also by the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen generated by the symbiosis between legumes and rhizobia who takes place in symbiotic structures called nodules. That is why the molecular characterization of the Phaseolus-Rhizobium symbiosis is of great interest, previous work by our team has demonstrated the differential expression of the SULTR3 gene during nodule formation. The objectives of this study were to carry out the cloning of the SULTR3 gene in a silencing vector for the subsequent generation of bean compound roots and the evaluation of the symbiotic phenotype.

SULTR3 expresses a sulfate transporter protein which is involved in phosphate fixation; transcriptome studies conducted by our team demonstrated significant expression of this gene in Rhizobial nodules of P. vulgaris. The gene was cloned in the silencing vector pK7GWIWG2D(II).0 and then introgressed into Agrobacterum rhizogenes. The generation of transgenic roots in P. vulgaris was carried out through the microinjection of transformed A. rhizogenes culture, using the empty vector as a control, evaluating the percentage of transformed roots per plant. Finally, the phenotype of nodular symbiosis generated in transgenic roots was characterized.

We were able to successfully carry out the cloning of the expression fragment of SULTR3 in the silencing vector by corroborating it by PCR. Between 60% and 80% success rate was observed in the generation of compound transgenic roots, corroborating this from the observation of GFP florescence generated in transgenic roots. Finally, we observed a reduction in the number of primordial and mature nodules between control plants and plants of the Ri-SULTR3 group.

We can conclude that the method of transformation and generation of transgenic roots used is effective for this type of molecular analysis, demonstrating that the SULTR3 gene is important in the generation of rhizobial nodules during the bean-rhizobia symbiosis. The authors wish to thank the DGAPA/PAPIIT-UNAM for partially financing this research for grant no. IN216321 to K.N and IN213221 to M.K.A.; and CONACyTCF-MI-2019101713423419 9/316538 to M.-K.A,

Keywords: Phaseolus, symbiosis, Nitrogen fixation, bacteria´s soil

DETERMINATION AND OPTIMIZATION OF EFFECTIVE PARAMETERS IN NATURAL SOAP PRODUCTION WITH THE USE OF DIFFERENT ADDITIVES

Chemical Engineer, Nazende KADER
Yıldız Technical University

Doç. Dr. Nil ACARALI
Yıldız Technical University

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to determine the effective parameters in natural soap production with the use of different additives and to optimize the soap production process. pH value and foam amount criteria, which are the most important quality characteristics of soaps, were determined as response variables and aimed to be optimized simultaneously. Variables such as licorice, pomegranate seed, licorice oil and pomegranate seed oil amount (%) constituted the parameters of the experiments to be carried out for cold process soap production as controllable input variables. The change in the quality characteristics of the soap was examined with the selected parameters. A user-defined trial design was developed and implemented to evaluate the optimization of desired quality characteristics and the interactions of independent variables in 4 different parameters selected for soap production. Experimental studies were prepared with Design Expert, an optimization program, and were carried out on the basis of 29 experimental sets consisting of 3 levels and 4 factors. The level type and range corresponding to each factor are different, and the trial design result values are leveled as -1, 0, 1. Characterization tests were applied to measure the change in quality characteristics of the soap produced from the optimum production process. As a result of the study, effective parameters in natural soap production were determined with the use of different additives and it was observed that there was an improvement in the quality of the soap with these parameters applied in the process.

Keywords: Natural soap, licorice , pomegranate seeds, Design Expert

EXPLORING EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS OF THE ALBANIAN FEMALE STUDENTS

Msc. Nerajda Feruni

Mediterranean University of Albania

ABSTRACT

According to the recent data of the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT), in Albania, it is noticed that there is a tendency of the female gender to direct their studies towards the fields of natural, social, human and medical sciences. On the other hand, the male gender tends to choose agricultural, veterinary, engineering and technological fields.

The main purpose of this paper is not only to study the trends of the Albanian female gender in the selection of the field of university studies, but also to identify the main factors that are the drivers of such selections. Hence, this study tries to shed light on one of the most discussed topics of the recent decade in the Albanian context.

In order to fulfill the purpose of this paper, a questionnaire was created and addressed to the female students who were studying in the First Cycle (Bachelor Studies) in public and private universities in Albania during the academic year 2022-2023. This guaranteed a sample of 600 female students. The sample selection procedure used the methods of stratification and a random selection. In this article, primary data is used, while descriptive analysis and factorial analysis are used to draw conclusions and provide recommendations.

It is important to emphasize that more work needs to be done to challenge and dismantle the gender stereotypes when considering university studies. Universities that offer mentorship, networking opportunities, and a supportive community can help encourage more women to pursue traditionally male-dominated fields.

Keywords: gender preferences, university studies

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CITY, WOMEN AND VISIBILITY: A STUDY ON ISPARTA

KENT, KADIN VE GÖRÜNÜRLÜK İLİŞKİSİ: ISPARTA İNCELEMESİ

Prof. Dr. Nilüfer Negiz
Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özkan Yalçın
Trabzon Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

Cities have become places where the bulk of people reside and where social connections are at their peak in today's globe. Urban areas are places where people live, work, socialize, and engage with individuals from various cultures. Cities influence many aspects of our life and reflect complicated societal concerns such as gender inequality.

Women who live in cities are exposed to the complexities and dynamics of cities on a daily basis. However, these encounters are frequently marred by concerns of gender inequity and visibility. Many variables influence women's engagement and visibility in cities. The design of urban space and urban security are the most important of these variables. The design, accessibility, and safety of public places in cities, in particular, have a direct impact on women's active engagement in these areas. Parks, streets, squares, and public transit are crucial features that enable women to be visible in social life. Women avoid public locations because of unsafe streets, roads, and regions. From this point of view, focusing on the "Relationship between the City, Women and Visibility", examining this relationship in more depth and understanding the role of women in cities is critical for achieving social equality.

The study prepared in this contex aims to determine the situation regarding urban space and urban security in Isparta. The study was conducted with 371 women in ten selected neighborhoods in Isparta. Data regarding the survey results will be tested and interpreted using quantitative analysis methods.

Keywords: City, Women, Women's Visibility, Security, Isparta.

ÖZET

Kentler, günümüz dünyasında insanların büyük bir bölümünün içerisinde yaşadığı ve toplumsal etkileşimlerin en üst seviyeye ulaştığı yerleşim birimleri haline gelmiştir. Kentsel alanlar, insanların yaşadığı, çalıştığı, sosyalleştiği ve çeşitli kültürlerden bireylerle etkileşim kurduğu yerleşim yerleridir. Kentler hayatımızın birçok yönünü etkilemekte ve toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliği gibi karmaşık toplumsal sorunları yansıtmaktadır. Kentlerde yaşayan kadınlar her gün kentlerin karmaşıklığını ve dinamiklerini deneyimlemektedirler. Ancak bu deneyimlemeler sıklıkla toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliği ve görünürlük kaygılarıyla gölgelenmektedir. Kentlerde kadınların katılımını ve görünürlüğünü etkileyen pek çok değişken bulunmaktadır. Bu değişkenlerin başında kentsel mekânın tasarımı ve kentsel güvenlik gelmektedir. Özellikle kentlerdeki kamusal alanların tasarımı, erişilebilirliği ve güvenliği, kadınların bu alanlara aktif katılımını doğrudan etkilemektedir. Parklar, sokaklar, meydanlar ve toplu taşıma araçları kadınların toplumsal yaşamda görünür olmalarını sağlayan önemli unsurlardır. Kadınlar güvensiz sokaklar, yollar ve bölgeler nedeniyle kamusal alanlardan kaçınmaktadır. Buradan yola çıkarak "Kent, Kadın ve Görünürlük İlişkisi "ne odaklanmak, bu ilişkiyi daha derinlemesine incelemek ve kadınların kentlerdeki rolünü anlamak toplumsal eşitliğin sağlanabilmesi için kritik önem taşımaktadır.

Bu bağlamda hazırlanan çalışma kent mekân ve kentsel güvenliğe dair Isparta özelinde durum tespiti yapılmak istenmektedir. Isparta'da seçilen on mahallede 371 kadınla çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir. Anket sonuçlarına ilişkin veriler nicel analiz yöntemleri kullanılarak test edilerek yorumlanacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kent, Kadın, Kadın Görünürlüğü, Güvenlik, Isparta.

MISIRIN BİYOETANOL OLARAK ÜRETİM POTANSİYELİ

PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF CORN AS BIOETHANOL

Niyazi DANİŞMANT

Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Tarla Bitkileri Anabilim Dalı, Bilecik

Prof. Dr. Zeki MUT

Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, Ziraat ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Bilecik

Özet

Günümüzde dünya petrol kaynaklarının giderek azalması ve çevre kirliliği problemlerine yol açması nedeniyle petrol dışı alternatif yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına olan ilgi giderek artmaktadır. Biyokütle bazlı atık malzemelerden elde edilen etanol, biyoetanol olarak tanımlanan yenilenebilir bir enerji kaynağıdır. Yüksek kalorifik değere sahip önemli bir biyoyakıt olan etanol, günümüzde kullanılan çoğu enerji kaynağına göre daha az kirletici olma avantajına sahiptir. Mısır, buğday ve şeker pancarı gibi bitkilerden alkol üretimi yapan tesislere sadece birkaç yeni makine ve teknolojileri eklenerek biyoetanol üretimi yapılabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda Türkiye'deki biyoetanol üretim kapasitelerinin arttırılması için buğday, mısır ve şeker pancarı gibi bitkilerin üretim miktarı arttırılmalıdır. Tüm bunlar göz önünde bulundurulduğunda, ülkemizde biyokütle temelli biyoetanolün petrole alternatif olarak ya da petrol ile daha yüksek oranda karıştırılarak kullanılması ülkemizin dışa bağımlılığını azaltacak, organik atıklar ve tarımsal arazilerinin daha iyi değerlendirilmesini sağlayacak, insanların enerjiye erişimi ucuzlayacak ve tarımsal kökenli farklı bir iş sahası ile istihdam sağlanmış olacaktır. Bu çalışmada mısırın biyoetanol olarak kullanımı ele alınmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mısır, yakıt, biyoetanol, üretim potansiyeli

Abstract

In the contemporary era, the depleting global petroleum reserves and the escalating issues of environmental pollution have engendered a growing interest in non-petroleum-based alternative renewable energy sources. Ethanol, obtained from biomass-derived waste materials and denoted as bioethanol, represents a noteworthy renewable energy resource. Ethanol, a crucial biofuel characterized by its high calorific value, boasts the advantage of being less environmentally polluting in comparison to the majority of energy sources currently in use.

Facilities engaged in alcohol production from crops such as corn, wheat, and sugar beet can readily transition to bioethanol production by incorporating a few new machines and technologies. In this context, the augmentation of bioethanol production capacities in Turkey necessitates an increase in the production quantities of crops like wheat, corn, and sugar beet.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the utilization of biomass-based bioethanol as a substitute for or in higher blends with petroleum in our country holds the potential to diminish our external dependency. It also promises improved utilization of organic waste and agricultural lands, affordability of energy for the populace, and the creation of employment opportunities in a distinct field rooted in agriculture. This study is specifically focused on the utilization of corn for bioethanol production.

Key Words: Corn, fuel, bioethanol, production potential

EVALUATION OF GAMMA RADIATION SHIELDING POTENTIAL OF GYPSUM AND KAOLIN COMMONLY USED IN NORTHWESTERN NIGERIA

N.N. Garba
A.S. Aliyu
N. Rabiu
U.M. Kankara
A.M. Vatsa
A. Ismaila
J. Musa
E. Onuh
Department of Physics, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.

Abstract

This study assessed the gamma-ray shielding potential of the gypsum and kaolin locally used as a building materials in Northwestern, Nigeria. The radiological status of the samples were first evaluated by determining the activity concentrations of ^{238}U, ^{232}Th and ^{40}K using NaI (Tl) detector after which elemental composition and mass density were determined which were then used to determine the shielding potentials of the materials using PY-MLBUF computer code. The activity concentrations were found to range from 51 to 59 $Bqkg^{-1}$ with a mean value 59 $Bqkg^{-1}$ for ^{238}U, 24 to 27 $Bqkg^{-1}$ with a mean value of 29 $Bqkg^{-1}$ for ^{232}Th, and 219 to 247 $Bqkg^{-1}$ with a mean value of 247 $Bqkg^{-1}$ for ^{40}K which were about within the world recommended values of 33, 45 and 420 $Bqkg^{-1}$ respectively. The elemental compositions of the samples were determined using Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) technique and the results show that Si, Al, K, Fe and Ca in the samples ranges between 0.34 - 65.52 %, 1.14 - 35.82 %, 0.00 - 12.12 %, 0.00 - 5.77 % and 0.00 - 96.46% respectively. The result showed that the samples have an average density of 2.63 gcm^{-3} and 2.66 gcm^{-3} for kaolin and gypsum respectively. It was observed that, as energy increases, the Linear Attenuation Coefficient (LAC) and Half Value Layer (HVL) approaches identical, resulting for all the samples in almost the same value as the photon energy increases from 0.1 to 0.8 MeV, and then rapidly increased to 5.0 MeV. Generally, the result show that gypsum has the best shielding potential than kaolin and this is attributed due to its highest density value.

Key words: Kaolin, Gypsum, Gamma ray, Shielding, Py-MLBUF.

OTONOM ARAÇLAR HAKKINDA BİLGİ SEVİYESİ DEĞİŞİMİNİN ONLİNE YORUMLARA YANSIMASI

REFLECTION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL CHANGES ABOUT AUTONOMOUS VEHICLES IN ONLINE COMMENTS

Dr. Nebi SEREN

Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi TURKIYE

Prof. Dr. Murat Hakan ALTINTAŞ

Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi TURKIYE

Özet

Otonom sürüş özelliğine sahip araçlardaki hızlı teknolojik gelişmeler, markaların tüketicilerin isteklerini ve bilgi seviyelerini gözden geçirerek, bu konuda çalışmalar yapmalarını gerektirecek boyutlara ulamış durumdadır. İnternet üzerinde bu teknolojiler hakkında yapılan yorumlar tüketicilerin bilgi seviyeleri hakkında markalara yol gösterebilecek seviyededir. Bu çalışmada otonom sürüş teknolojilerine sahip bir markanın YouTube kanalındaki izlenme ve yorumlanma oranları ile tüketicilerin artan bilgi düzeyleri arasında pozitif korelasyon tespit edilmeye çalışılmaktadır.

Çalışma sekiz yıllık bir süreci kapsayacak şekilde ve sadece bir markaya ait YouTube kanalı üzerindeki verilerden kurgulanmıştır. Çalışmada aynı YouTube kanalı üzerindeki verilerin kullanılması ile eşit hedef kitleler üzerinde farklı dönemlerdeki tepkileri ölçebilmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Elde edilen bu veriler bilgi çıkarımı yöntemi ile sınıflandırılmıştır. Sınıflandırılmış veriler Python programının hazır kütüphaneleri kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir.

Yapılan çalışmada, incelenen videolar içerisinde en eski olan (5 Haziran 2015) videonun 29.500 kez izlenmiş ve sadece 15 kez yorumlanmış olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Yine aynı şekilde eski tarihli video olarak kabul edilebilecek olan (12 Ocak 2016) bir diğer videoda ise izlenme sayısı 21.103 ve yorumlanma sayısı 23 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Bu verilerde dikkat çeken nokta izlenme sayılarının kanalın genel izlenme sayılarına yakın olmasına rağmen yorum miktarının kısmen düşük kabul edilebilecek seviyede olmasıdır. Bu verilere karşın, daha yeni döneme ait (11 Nisan 2021) olan bir diğer videoda ise, izlenme sayısı 47.981 olarak gözlemlenirken yapılan yorum sayısında ciddi bir artış gözlemlenerek sayının 115' e çıktığı tespit edilmiştir. Yine diğerlerine göre yeni tarihli bir başka videoda ise (21 Şubat 2022) izlenme ve yorum sayıları eski tarihli videolarla kıyaslandığında yüksek kabul edilebilecek değerlerdedir (izlenme 61.110, yorum 110). Veri setinden çıkarılan bu bilgiler, kısaca tüketicilerin otonom araçlar konusunda bilinçlendiği ya da merak sevilerinin arttığı yorumunu yapmaya yetecek kadar net bir sonuç ortaya koymaktadır.

Çalışmanın sonunda, markaya ait YouTube kanalında kullanıcıların otonom araç kelimesi ile paylaşılmış videoları sadece daha fazla izlemediği, izlenme oranı geçmişe kıyasla az olan videolarda bile daha fazla yorum yazdıkları gözlemlenmiştir. Bu noktada tüketicilerin artık otonom araçlar konusunda daha fazla bilgiye sahip oldukları, bilgilerini ve hatta deneyimlerini diğer tüketicilerle paylaşmak istediği sonucuna varılabilir. Markaların tüketicilerdeki bu değişimi dikkate alarak hedeflerini, ürün özelliklerini ve aslında en öncelikli olarak pazarlama faaliyetlerini bu bilgi ışığında güncellemeleri gerektiği açıkça gözlemlenebilmektedir. Çalışma otonom araçlar hakkında tüketicilerin bilgilenme seviyesi ile konu ile ilgili tartışmalara katılımı arasında pozitif korelasyon açık şekilde gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Otonom araçlar, Bilgi seviyesi, Sosyal medya yorumları, Pazarlama

Abstract

Rapid technological advancements in autonomous driving features have reached dimensions that necessitate brands to reassess consumers' desires and knowledge levels. Online comments and discussions about these technologies can provide valuable insights into consumers' awareness and information levels. This study aims to identify a positive correlation between the viewership and engagement rates of a brand's YouTube channel that features autonomous driving technologies and consumers' increasing knowledge levels.

The research spans an eight-year period and is based on data from a specific brand's YouTube channel. By using data from the same YouTube channel, the study aims to measure responses from similar target audiences at different time intervals. The collected data were classified using data inference techniques and analyzed using Python's pre-existing libraries.

The study revealed that the oldest video in the sample, dated June 5, 2015, was viewed 29,500 times but had only 15 comments. Similarly, another video dated January 12, 2016, had 21,103 views and 23 comments. Notably, while the view counts on these videos were close to the channel's overall view counts, the comment counts were relatively low. In contrast, a more recent video dated April 11, 2021, garnered 47,981 views and a significant increase in comments, with a total of 115. Another relatively recent video, dated February 21, 2022, also had high view and comment counts compared to the older videos (61,110 views and 110 comments). These findings suggest that consumers have become more informed or interested in autonomous vehicles.

In conclusion, it was observed that users on the brand's YouTube channel not only watched videos shared with the keyword "autonomous vehicles" more but also left more comments, even on videos with lower view rates compared to the past. This indicates that consumers now have more knowledge about autonomous vehicles and are eager to share their knowledge and experiences with others. Brands should consider this shift in consumers' behavior and update their goals, product features, and marketing activities accordingly. The study clearly demonstrates a positive correlation between consumers' knowledge levels and their engagement in discussions about autonomous vehicles.

Keywords: Autonomous vehicles, Knowledge level, Social media comments, Marketing

TÜKETİCİLERİN BATIL İNANÇLARINA YÖNELİK PİLOT BİR ÇALIŞMA

A PILOT STUDY ON CONSUMERS' SUPERSITION BELIEFS

Dr. Nebi SEREN
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi TURKIYE

Prof. Dr. Murat Hakan ALTINTAŞ
Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi TURKIYE

Özet

Tüketicilerin karar sistemleri ve satın alma süreçlerinde davranışlarını etkileyen kişisel, çevresel, toplumsal ve ekonomik anlamda birçok değişken söz konusudur. Ancak kişinin zihinsel ve duygusal anlamda gömük olarak yer alan batıl inanışların etkili bir alan kazandığı görülmektedir. Tüketiciler bu inanışların bazen bilinçli bazen bilinçsiz olarak satın alma veya tercih etme mekanizmalarında kullanmaktadır. Tüketicilerin batıl inanışları reddetme veya onları önceliklendirme bağlamında karar verdiği düşünülebilir. Doğru ve rasyonel karar vermemenin polaritesi olan batıl inançlar bazen ürünlere yönelik, bazen alışveriş sürecine yönelik, bazen de tüketici yaşam tarzına yönelik ortaya çıkmaktadır. Yanılgılara veya ispat edilemeyene inanma ve buna yer verme belki de tüketicinin bir kaçışıdır. Bu tür inanışlar tüketici tarafından ürünlere, markalar vb. yönlendirebilir ve karar sürecinde etkin bir yer tutabilir.

Bu çalışmada batıl inanç bağlamlı olarak tüketim algoritması içerisinde yer aldığı düşünülen belirli düşüncelerin ağırlıklarını görmek adına 260 kişi üzerinde anket çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 28.0 ile işlenmiştir. Çalışmaya katılanların %61'i Erkek, %39'u kadındır. Yaş dağılımı ise %27'si 18-30, %27'si 31-40, %32'si ise 45-50, %14'ü ise 51 yaş üzerindedir. Eğitim düzeyi %65 olarak ağırlıklı üniversite ve lisansüstü şeklindedir. Çalışmada altı temel soru 5'li Likert ölçek ile değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular neticesinde batıl inançların yoğunluğu (4 ve 5 yanıtı verenlerin oranı) şu şekilde tespit edilmiştir. Bazı ürünlerin veya markaların şans getirmesi (%13), hisse senedi alırken astrolojik yorumlara bakma(%13), yolculuklarda belirli koltuk numaralarını arama(%17), yıldız kayarken hep maddi şeylere ulaşmayı dileme(%27), satın aldığım ürüne nazar değmesinden korkma(%48), markaların psikolojik güç vermesi (%51). Nazar değmesi kültürel aktarımın varlığını, psikolojik güç vermesi ise materyalist anlamda objelere yüklenen anlama atıf yapmaktadır. Yıldız kayarken maddi dilek tutma ise orta düzeydedir. Bu durumda tüketici davranışlarındaki sahip olma dürtüsüne yakın bir anlam ifade etmektedir.

Çalışmanın sonunda tüketicilerin kendi inanış sistematiğinde doğru olarak kabul ettiklerini meşrulaştırarak ürünlere ve markalara, karar süreçlerine aktarmakta ve bu inanışların devam edeceğine ve etkili olacağına inanmaktadır. Duygular ve zihinsel etkileşimin kendi iç dünyasında teyit ettiği kararlar diğer kararlara üstün gelmekte ve zaman içerisinde birer kısayol olarak kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle bu çalışmada yöneltilen "satın aldığım ürüne nazar değmesinden korkma" ve "markaların psikolojik güç vermesidir" sorularında ciddi bir

oransal artış göze çarpmaktadır. Çalışmanın aynı sorular ile farklı kültürlerdeki benzer gruplar üzerinde denenmesinin katkısı olabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Batıl İnançlar, Tüketici, Tutum

Summary

There are numerous variables that influence consumers' decision systems and behaviors in their purchasing processes, both personally and in terms of the environment, society, and economics. However, it is evident that superstitions, which are deeply rooted in an individual's mental and emotional aspects, have gained significant influence. Consumers sometimes utilize these beliefs consciously or unconsciously in their mechanisms of purchasing and preference. It can be assumed that consumers make decisions in the context of either rejecting or prioritizing these superstitions. Superstitions, which represent the polar opposite of making correct and rational decisions, occasionally manifest in relation to products, shopping processes, or even consumer lifestyles. Believing in misconceptions or the unproven may serve as an escape for the consumer. Such beliefs can guide consumers towards products, brands, and play a significant role in the decision-making process.

In this study, a survey was conducted on 260 individuals to determine the weights of specific thoughts believed to be integrated into the consumption algorithm in the context of superstitions. The data obtained were processed using SPSS 28.0. Of the participants, 61% were male, and 39% were female. The age distribution showed that 27% were aged 18-30, 27% were aged 31-40, 32% were aged 45-50, and 14% were 51 years and older. Regarding education, 65% were predominantly university and postgraduate graduates. In the study, six fundamental questions were evaluated using a 5-point Likert scale. Based on the findings, the intensity of superstitions (the proportion of those giving responses of 4 and 5) was determined as follows: believing that some products or brands bring good luck (13%), checking astrological interpretations when buying stocks (13%), looking for specific seat numbers during journeys (17%), making wishes for material gains when seeing a shooting star (27%), fearing the evil eye on purchased items (48%), and believing that brands provide psychological strength (51%). Belief in the evil eye represents the existence of cultural transmission, while the belief in brands providing psychological strength is associated with the materialistic meaning attributed to objects. Making wishes for material gains when seeing a shooting star is of intermediate level, signifying a desire for ownership in consumer behaviors.

At the end of the study, it is concluded that consumers legitimize what they consider as correct in their belief system and transfer it to products, brands, and decision processes. Beliefs are perceived to persist and remain effective. Decisions that are affirmed by emotions and mental interaction within their inner world take precedence over other decisions and are gradually used as shortcuts. In particular, a significant increase in the proportional responses to the questions "fearing the evil eye on purchased items" and "believing that brands provide psychological strength" is noticeable in this study. Testing the same questions on similar groups in different cultures may have a valuable contribution.

Keywords: Superstitious beliefs, Consumer, Attitude

ROBOTIC TROLLEY FOR MATERIAL HANDLING

Engr. Rehman Khan

Lecture in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Hasnain Saleem

Mechanical engineering Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Usama Haider Khan

Mechanical engineering Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

ABSTRACT

This project introduces / propose experimental study on Robotic Trolley for Material Handling. Material taking care of (MH) utilizes the robot's basic ability to move objects. By fitting the robot with a proper finish of arm instrument (for example gripper), the robot can effectively and precisely move item starting with one area then onto the next. Streetcars are mechanical gadget use to convey and ship the heap at different areas. Material taking care of is the main errand of assembling and disseminating tasks on the grounds that without it, an end result can't be transformed into benefit. The immediate expense of material taking care of can't be estimated, the principal factor crediting to material dealing with costs are sat around. An inactive machine administrator is basically being paid while not delivering anything. This isn't the administrator's shortcoming; in any case, an organization ought to address ways of diminishing this inactive time.The subsequent primary expense related with material taking care of is work costs. The transportation of the materials is fundamental, yet it doesn't straightforwardly add to the completed item. Furthermore, expanding work and representative remuneration costs make material dealing with choices significantly more attractive. Wheel cart is a little hand-driven vehicle with handles and tire wheels, intended to be moved and directed by a solitary individual either physically or battery-worked techniques. Material-move applications require the robot to move materials or work parts starting with one area then onto the next. Large numbers of these undertakings are moderately straightforward, expecting robots to get parts from one transport and put them on another. Robots in assembling. Today most robots are utilized in assembling tasks; the applications can be separated into three classes: (1) material taking care of, (2) handling activities, and (3) get together and assessment. Material-taking care of utilizations incorporate material exchange and machine stacking and dumping.

Keywords: Material Handling, Material Taking Care, Handling Activities.

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AN AUTO-TILTING CAR

Engr. Rehman Khan

Lecture in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Hasnain Saleem

Mechanical engineering Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Usama Haider Khan

Mechanical engineering Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Abstract

This project introduces / propose experimental study on Design and Fabrication Of an Auto-Tilting Car. An auto-tilting instrument has been planned and manufactured for a tight track vehicle. It limits the moving inclination of the vehicle particularly on the bends and gives banking to the vehicle on unbanked bends to run at rapid than the current restricted track vehicles The tight track vehicles have an expanded moving inclination. In this way, there is a need to grow such as instrument which can expand the vehicle strength and traveler solace. The principal objective is to give banking to the vehicle on unbanked bends to run at high speed. The focal front suspension has been utilized to give vehicle security. The plan has been made and created to limit moving propensity of the thin track vehicles by presenting the auto-shifting component. It works on the treatment of the vehicle and thus gives more solace to the travelers by limiting rolling inclination and giving banking to the vehicle/car. This shifting system if fruitful would emphatically speed up in bends. This would likewise give the upsides of expanded traveler solace and taking care of.

An auto-tilting system has been planned and manufactured for a limited track vehicle. It limits the rolling inclination of the vehicle particularly on the bends and gives banking to the vehicle on unbanked bends to run at high velocity than the current restricted track vehicles. It additionally expands the traveler solace by expanding the solidness of the vehicle. It likewise further develops taking care of as the focal guiding framework has been presented and the focal suspension framework expands the auto-shifting capacity of the vehicle.

Keywords: Tight track vehicle; moving inclination; vehicle strength; banking to the car, auto-shifting instrument

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF FULLY AUTOMATED SOLAR GRASS CUTTER

Engr. Rehman Khan

Lecture in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Hasnain Saleem

Mechanical engineering Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Usama Haider Khan

Mechanical engineering Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Abstract

This project introduces / propose experimental study on Design and Fabrication of Fully Automated Solar Grass Cutter.The completely robotized sunlight based grass shaper is a completely computerized grass cutting mechanical vehicle controlled by sun powered energy that likewise dodges deterrents and is able to do completely mechanized grass cutting without the need of any human collaboration. So we utilize engine driver which takes 5v as information and gives the 12v for engines. The L293D engine driver drives just two engines which can move in the two bearings. The slicing sharp edge is utilized to slice the grass to cut any sort grass we want high rpm engine, so we utilized 1400 rpm engine for cutting edge. Programmed sun based grass shaper requires low support and less human point of interaction when contrasted with traditional grass shaper. As of late we are dealing with issues like air contamination, commotion contamination, power cut issues, and so on. The solar grass cutter is a fully automated grass cutting vehicle powered by solar energy. It cuts the grass at a very high RPM. The solar grass cutting machine is a fully automated machine power-driven by solar energy. It also detects the obstacles in the path based on that changes the movement direction. A lawn mower is a machine that uses cutting blades or strings which is used to cut the grass in gardens or yards at an even length. The working principle of the lawn mower is to provide a high speed rotation to the blades, which aids in cutting the grass through generated kinetic energy. Our task entitled sun oriented based grass shaper is effectively finished. It will be more straightforward for individuals who will involve project for additional change. This grass shaper consume less space and light in weight and as it utilizes nonconventional wellspring of energy subsequently running expense is zero.

Keywords: Volt, Revolutions per minute, L293D is a 4-channel motor driver integrated by chip with high voltage and high current

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AUTOMATIC GUIDED VEHICLES

Engr. Rehman Khan
Lecture in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Hasnain Saleem
Mechanical engineering
Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Usama Haider Khan
Mechanical engineering
Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Abstract

This project introduces / propose experimental study on Design and Fabrication of Automatic Guided Vehicles. Sometimes called self-guided vehicles or autonomous guided vehicles, automated guided vehicles (AGVs) are material handling systems or load carriers that travel autonomously throughout a warehouse, distribution center, or manufacturing facility, without an onboard operator or driver. Three kinds of AGVs are towing, fork trucks, and weighty burden transporters. In this paper, we concentrate on the plan and creation of mechanized directed vehicle (AGV) frameworks. Expanding efficiency is regularly the fundamental hold back nothing upper hands. Robotization lessens human mistakes and works on the nature of result.

Programmed Directed Vehicle (AGV) is an item that was fabricated utilizing a low spending plan materials furthermore, process. Notwithstanding, this portable robot itself is insight enough to get information from sensors utilized (IR line sensor and ultrasonic sensor) to the result which is the DC engine. It is constrained by the program introduced in the Arduino UNO with various circumstances with various engine speed had been set up for the sensors in managing the development of the AGV to follow the line pathways. For this task, it has not completely yet met the goals and extent of concentrate as a heap test can't yet finished because of certain conditions that happened during the testing stage.. This upgraded the robot with knowledge to stay away from impediment by stop. The robot is additionally ready to

make different in light of PWM signal created by microcontroller. Generally speaking, the work performed has produces an item that is valuable in its current structure and offers a decent strong reason for future work in endeavoring to understand the fantasy of complete and high level portable robot.

Keywords: Pulse Width Modulation, Unless Noted Otherwise, automated guided vehicles, infrared, direct current motor

DESIGN & FABRICATION OF MECHANICAL FOOTSTEP POWER GENERATOR

Engr. Rehman Khan
Lecture in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Hasnain Saleem
Mechanical engineering
Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Usama Haider Khan
Mechanical engineering
Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

ABSTRACT

This project introduces / propose experimental study on Design & Fabrication of Mechanical Footstep Power Generator. The plan and manufacture of a stride power generator framework. Aside from sun oriented and wind energy frameworks which depend on outside factors like downpour and sun, stride power generator depends on no such factors and is a wellspring of sustainable power liberated from cost and created through human movement. This framework can demonstrate extremely successful in packed public spots like railroad stations as a source to create sustainable power liberated from cost. Different stride power generators at such places can be utilized to build the yield of force created. Our proposed framework utilizes rack and pinion plan alongside cog wheels and spring based course of action to create power from strides. The framework takes into account an effective power generator medium. We utilize a rack to move power from human strides to a stuff joined to a shaft, the power is then moved to one more stuff through a stuff based game plan. Presently we join a generator engine/dynamo to one more stuff to run the dynamo and create power. We currently utilize a multimeter to quantify the voltage created. Creating the electric power through the manufacture of stride plan by a model involves a line, spout, unidirectional valve, water supply, turbine, and DC engine. At the point when tension is applied on the supply, water courses through the spout into the turbine and creates electrical energy. This innovation makes benefit of the waste energy created by people while strolling. Strides give a consistent and inexhaustible inventory of energy. Therefore, it will be presumed that this strategy can demonstrate to be a solid technique for delivering power from human strides.

Keywords: Turbine, Direct Current, Electrical Energy, Stride Power Generators

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF AIR DRIVEN ENGINE

Engr. Rehman Khan
Lecture in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Hasnain Saleem
Mechanical engineering
Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Usama Haider Khan
Mechanical engineering
Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

ABSTRACT

This project introduces / propose experimental study on Design and Fabrication of Air Driven Engine. Air Controlled Motor is an elective innovation which utilizations packed air to run the motor and consequently takes out the utilization of petroleum derivatives. These motors are normally found in air devices, for example, the air-controlled influence drivers utilized in car fix shops. They are ordinarily connected with rapid and low force, and would should be 'outfitted down' extensively to be valuable in our application. The Air Driven Motor is a low-discharge motor that sudden spikes in demand for compacted air. In Air Driven Motor, the extension of compacted air drives the cylinders of a motor. An Air Driven Motor is a pneumatic actuator that extends compacted air to deliver helpful work. Since there is no burning, there is no blending of fuel and air.

Compacted Air Innovation is utilized in the activity of an Air Driven Motor.. The air driven vehicle is planned and created which runs with the assistance of packed air as the fuel. The pneumatic three wheeler diminishes the natural contamination and is gainful for impeded individuals and advanced age individuals for simple transportation. The air controlled vehicle is an acknowledgment of most recent innovation in car field. The air vehicles are perfect, simple to drive, light in weight and great execution vehicles. It takes out the utilization of non-inexhaustible fills and in this manner forestalling contamination and move toward a better climate. Compacted air for vehicle impetus is as of now being investigated and presently air controlled vehicles are being created as a more eco-friendly method for transportation. Some car organizations are further investigating packed air mixtures and compacted a liquids to store energy for vehicles which could point the way for the improvement of a financially savvy air.

Keywords: Air driven Engine, Piston, pneumatic engine, compressed air

DESIGN AND FABRICATION OF MECHANICAL BRAKING SYSTEM

Engr. Rehman Khan

Lecture in Mechanical Engineering Department, Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Hasnain Saleem

Mechanical engineering

Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

Engr. Usama Haider Khan

Mechanical engineering

Swedish college of Engineering and Technology Wah Cantt, Punjab Pakistan

ABSTRACT

This project introduces / propose experimental study on mechanical braking system. The mechanical slowing mechanism drives the hand brake or crisis brake. It is the kind of slowing mechanism wherein the brake force applied on the brake pedal is conveyed to the last brake drum or circle rotor by the different mechanical linkages like tube shaped poles, supports, springs. In these brakes, the brake force is applied precisely utilized where we wanted little power to slowing down. The slowing down proficiency is the capacity of the brake to diminish the vehicle accelerate to a potential stop, to keep a specific speed of the plummeting vehicle on a slant, or to keep the vehicle on a slant. Mechanical Stopping mechanism is one of the sorts of slowing mechanism in auto, where the slowing down force applied to the brake pedal and the power is moved to the last brake drum or plate rotor to stop the vehicle through different mechanical associations. The last model effectively shows the shift of mechanical power to pressure driven force to mechanical power, which makes grating between the calipers' and the brake rotor to halt the pivoting wheel.The mechanical slowing mechanism controls the hand brake or crisis brake. It is the sort of slowing mechanism where the brake force applied on the brake pedal is conveyed to the last brake drum or circle rotor by the different mechanical linkages like tube shaped poles, supports, springs and so on. The liquids utilized in this framework can shift as per its application in light of the fact that the weighty vehicles require more exertion or strain to push the brakes and stop the rotational wheel. Not many of its applications should be visible in mopeds these days.

Keywords: Mechanical Associations, Brake Rotor, Crisis Brake

NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF CONNECTION ANGLE ON PRESSURE DROP IN CONNECTION ELEMENTS

Ahmet Sefa ÇELİK

Tamsan Bağlantı Elemanları A.Ş, Kocaeli, Türkiye

Pınar GÖKLÜBERK

Tamsan Bağlantı Elemanları A.Ş, Kocaeli, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Ali KİBAR

Kocaeli University, Kocaeli, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Connecting components are frequently used in hydraulic systems. The flow in these components is often non-uniform, experiencing changes in direction and velocity, as well as expansion and contraction, leading to increased pressure losses. The increase in pressure loss requires additional power from the pump to maintain the desired fluid flow rate. Since pressure losses represent a loss of useful energy, it is important to improve the design of the connecting elements to minimize such losses in the piping system. In this study, a numerical analysis is conducted using computational fluid dynamics to identify regions where pressure losses occur and aimed to reduce these losses.

The study utilized numerical calculations performed using software based on the finite element method. Two elbows, one at 90° and the other at 45°, were employed to determine the pressure losses within them. The flow within both elbows was examined numerically in detail. Analyses were conducted at five different flow rates: 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 liters per minute for each elbow. Mass flow input was defined at the inlet of the computational domain for the elbows, and pressure outlet was defined at the outlet.

The pressure drops between 45° and 90° elbows shows a difference of approximately 2.3 times. The analyses conducted indicate that as the flow rate increases, the difference in pressure losses between the 45° and 90° connecting pieces increases exponentially. The numerical study facilitated a detailed examination of the factors contributing to the pressure drop.

Keywords: Hydraulic, Pressure Drop, Numerical Analysis, Quick Connection Element, Connection Angle

NUMERICAL STUDY OF LAMINAR BURNING VELOCITY FOR HYDROGEN-PROPANE FLAMES AT HIGH TEMPERATURES

PhD (c). Hernando A. Yepes

Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander Ocaña – ATENA group Ocaña, Colombia

MSc. Arley Cardona Vargas

Institución Universitaria ITM – MATYER group Medellín, Colombia

PhD. Carlos Ernesto Arrieta

Universidad de Medellín – GRINEN group Medellín, Colombia

ABSTRACT

Hydrogen is one of the most important fuels in the energy transition. Its use in combustion systems does not produce carbon dioxide and due to the higher reactivity, can improve the oxidation of the other conventional fuels. However, it is necessary for an adequate characterization of the principal combustion properties at different thermodynamic conditions that allow safe use in thermal devices. Laminar burning velocity (S_L) is a highly relevant fuel property due to the kinetic and heat release rate information that can be estimated through this. Although many numerical and experimental studies have been performed in hydrogen S_L studies and mixtures, most of them are focused on ambient temperatures. On the other hand, in some works where the temperature is high, the hydrogen amount is lower than 50 % in vol. In this sense, the objective of the present work is to study numerically the S_L behavior for propane/hydrogen mixtures at high temperatures. Simulations of adiabatic, one-dimensional planar flame varying the hydrogen content from 0 to 100% in volume were performed. The temperature range covered was 750 to 1100 K from lean to rich conditions at atmospheric pressure. An adaptive method to obtain a fine mesh with more than 1000 grid points was applied, allowing the achievement of GRID and CURV values lower than 0.01 to ensure the convergence solution. A linear trend for S_L was observed for hydrogen additions until 50% in volume. For higher hydrogen amounts, the behavior was a nonlinear S_L growth for lean, stochiometric and rich mixtures. The S_L increase can be up to six times the propane S_L and the effect is stronger at off-stoichiometric conditions. The addition of hydrogen to propane can improve the reactive conditions considerately at high temperatures, whereby the use of these mixtures in conventional thermal devices should be considered carefully to avoid undesired phenomena such as flashback.

Keywords: Laminar Burning Velocity, Hydrogen, Alternative Fuels, High Temperature

THE MECHANISM OF KISSPEPTIN IN FAMILIAL PRECOCIOUS PUBERTY

Nurdan Çağlıköse

Erciyes University Genome and Cell Stem İnstitute Turkey

Müge Gülcihan Önal

Erciyes University Medical Faculty Department of Medical Biology,Turkey

Armağan AKKUŞ

Erciyes University Medical Faculty Department of Biophysics,Turkey

Abstract

The etiology includes organic lesions in the brain; however, in the case of idiopathic diseases, environmental and/or genetic factors are involved in the development of CPP. The most important of these genetic factors is the kisspeptin (KISS1) gene, which has been at the top of the endocrine system in recent years. In humans, pulsatile secretion of GnRH is observed during the fetal and neonatal periods.

In childhood, pulsatile secretion of GnRH is suppressed; but, with age, pulsatile secretion of GnRH resumes, leading to the onset of puberty. Kisspeptin is a 54 amino acid peptide that is cleaved from a 145 amino acid prepropeptide in humans and stimulates gonadotropin secretion through GnRH. In KNDy neurons, neurokinin B functions as an autocrine stimulatory signal, whereas dynorphin A acts as an inhibitory signal .This synchronization produces pulsatile kisspeptin release, leading to pulsatile GnRH release. Kisspeptin is released from the KNDy neurons and stimulates GnRH release from GnRH neurons. The signals generated as a result of kisspeptin binding to GPR54 receptors on GnRH neurons in the hypothalamus ensure the release of GnRH from the median eminences into the portal hypophyseal circulation. GnRH binds to GnRH receptors in the pituitary and releases gonadotropins (FSH, LH) from the pituitary. These hormones, released from the anterior pituitary, ensure the development, functioning and maturation of the gonads. Genetic variations in KISS1 have been reported in cases of idiopathic and/or familial CPP, in which activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal system occurs earlier than normal. Additionally, a gain-of-function variant of KISS1 leading to increased GnRH secretion was identified in a female patient with idiopathic CPP. In our study, supported by the BAP unit of Erciyes University with the code TYL-2023-12892, DNA isolation will be performed using the column method in accordance with the protocol of the commercially purchased DNA isolation kit from blood samples taken from individuals with CPP and healthy individuals for the control group. Quality and quantity controls of these samples will be carried out on a spectrophotometer. Sequencing will be performed on the DNA obtained.

The relationships of the variants we find with age, gender and hormones will be evaluated.

Key words: Central precocious puberty,Kisspeptin,GnRH

OBEZİTE SINIFLARI VE OBEZİTE SINIFLARI İLE KONTROLLER ARASINDA İŞTAH HORMONLARI GHRELİN, PYY VE GLP-1 SEVİYELERİNDEKİ FARKLILIKLAR

DIFFERENCES IN APPETITE HORMONES GHRELIN, PYY AND GLP-1 LEVELS BETWEEN OBESITY CLASSES AND OBESITY CLASSES AND CONTROLS

Öğr.Gör. Dr. Gülşah ALYAR

Atatürk Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Fatma Zuhal UMUDUM

Atatürk Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Bu çalışma obezite sınıfları ve obezite sınıfları ile kontrollerin gastrointestinal iştah modülatörleri ghrelin, peptid tirozin tirozin (PYY) ve glukagon benzeri peptidin (GLP-1) bazal seviyelerini karşılaştırmak için tasarlandı.

Çalışmaya vücut kitle indeksi (VKİ) 18.5-29.9 kg/m² arasında olan 49 sağlıklı kontrol ve VKİ ≥30 kg/m² olan 62 obez birey dahil edildi. Numunelerin bazal ghrelin, PYY ve GLP-1 konsantrasyonları ELISA yöntem ve ticari kit (SunRed Human) ile analiz edildi.

Kontrol grubu ile karşılaştırıldığında, obez grupta ghrelin, PYY ve GLP-1 düzeyleri anlamlı olarak düşüktü ($p<0.05$). PYY konsantrasyonu obez gruplar arasında anlamlı derecede farklıydı ($p<0.05$). PYY ve GLP-1 düzeyleri obezite sınıfı I ve obezite sınıfı III arasında anlamlı derecede farklıydı. Ayrıca ghrelin düzeyleri obezite sınıfı II ile obezite sınıfı III arasında anlamlı derecede farklıydı. Korelasyon analizinde VKİ ile serum ghrelin, GLP-1 ve PYY konsantrasyonları arasında negatif korelasyon belirlendi.

Obez grupta vücut kitle indeksinin artmasına karşın azalan grelin seviyelerinin bozulan enerji dengesini kompanse etmek için koruyucu bir mekanizma olarak oluştuğu varsayılmıştır. Ayrıca kontrol grubuna kıyasla obez grupta GLP-1 ve PYY düzeylerinin anlamlı farklılaşması bu popülasyonda iştah regülasyonun bozulduğunu göstermektedir. Obez gruplarında PYY seviyelerinin anlamlı farklı oluşu obezite derecesinin artması ile ilişkilendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: GLP-1, grelin, iştah regülasyonu, PYY, vücut kitle indeksi

ABSTRACT

This study was designed to compare baseline levels of the gastrointestinal appetite modulators ghrelin, peptide tyrosine tyrosine (PYY) and glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1) in obesity classes and obesity classes and controls.

The study included 49 healthy controls with body mass index (BMI) between 18.5-29.9 kg/m² and 62 obese individuals with BMI ≥30 kg/m². Basal ghrelin, PYY and GLP-1 concentrations of the samples were analyzed by ELISA method and commercial kit (SunRed Human).

Compared to the control group, ghrelin, PYY and GLP-1 levels were significantly lower in the obese group ($p<0.05$). PYY concentration was significantly different between obese groups ($p<0.05$). PYY and GLP-1 levels were significantly different between obesity class I and obesity class III. In addition ghrelin levels were significantly different between obesity class II and obesity class III. Correlation analysis revealed a negative correlation between BMI and serum ghrelin, GLP-1 and PYY concentrations.

It is hypothesized that decreased ghrelin levels in the obese group, despite the increase in body mass index, occur as a protective mechanism to compensate for the impaired energy balance. In addition the significant difference in GLP-1 and PYY levels in the obese group compared to the control group indicates that appetite regulation is impaired in this population. The significant difference in PYY levels in obese groups was associated with an increase in the degree of obesity.

Keywords: GLP-1, ghrelin, appetite regulation, PYY, body mass index

OPTIMIZING DATA COLLECTION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS THROUGH ADAPTIVE SPEED CONTROL FOR MOBILE DATA COLLECTORS

Satish K. Maurya
Ganpat University, Gujarat

Dr. Vijay Saw
Sarla Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi

Om Prakash Pal
Ganpat University, Gujarat

Manish Kumar
Ganpat University, Gujarat

Abstract:

This research paper presents an advanced system model for Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) aimed at improving the efficiency of data collection in remote and challenging environments. The proposed system focuses on enhancing the performance of Mobile Data Collectors (MDCs) through intelligent and adaptive motion control. In this system, static sensor nodes are organized into non-overlapping clusters, with each cluster governed by a Cluster Head (CH). The MDC's mission is to visit CHs individually, collect data, and minimize traversal time. To achieve this, the adaptive speed control mechanism adjusts the MDC's speed in real-time, considering critical parameters like sojourn distance, data volume to be collected from each CH, the relationship between MDC speed and data collection rate, and link quality. Simulation results demonstrate the significant performance improvement achieved by the adaptive speed control approach, particularly in large and sparse sensor networks. This research offers a valuable contribution to enhancing data collection efficiency in challenging WSN scenarios, addressing data rates, latency constraints, and network lifetime concerns, with potential applications in remote environmental monitoring and data collection.

APPLICATION OF AN ECO-FRIENDLY COMPOSITE ARGININE-POLYANILINE@G-C_3N_4 TO PURIFY WATER FROM ORANGE G DYE.

Hamid Zouggari
Laboratory of Materials and Environment, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.

Mahir Fatima-Zahra
Laboratory of Materials and Environment, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.
Organic Chemistry and Physical Chemistry Laboratory, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.

Imgharn Abdelaziz
Laboratory of Materials and Environment, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.

Hsini Abdelghani
National Higher School of Chemistry (NHSC), University Ibn Tofail, BP. 133-14000, Kenitra, Morocco.
Laboratory of Advanced Materials and Process Engineering (LAMPE), Faculty of Science, Ibn Tofail University, BP 133, 14000, Kenitra, Morocco.

Nouh Aarab
Laboratory of Materials and Environment, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.

Mohamed Laabd
Laboratory of Materials and Environment, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.

Albourine Abdallah
Laboratory of Materials and Environment, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco.

ABSTRACT

The global concern regarding the detrimental impact of organic dyes has escalated significantly. In this context, we present our research on the development of an arginine-polyaniline-g-C_3N_4 composite for the purpose of removing Orange G dye from water. The as-synthesized composite was characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction (XRD), Xray energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS), porosity and point of zero charge (PZC).The adsorption capability of as-synthesized composite towards Orange G (OG) dye has been evaluated under several experimental conditions, such as the adsorbent dosage, initial dye concentration, contact time under agitation, pH of dye solution and temperature. The calculated thermodynamic

parameters Gibb's free energy (ΔG◦), enthalpy (ΔH◦) and entropy (ΔS◦) suggested that the adsorption was spontaneous and endothermic in nature. The kinetics data revealed that the adsorption of OG dye onto Arg-PANI@g-C_3N_4 follows the pseudo-second order kinetics model. Besides, the Arg-PANI@g-C_3N_4 surface displayed a Langmuir-like adsorption isotherm, in contrast to a Freundlich isotherm, owing to its homogeneous active site distribution. We further evaluated that Arg-functionalized PANI@g-C_3N_4 could be easily regenerated with NaOH solution and successfully reused for the removal of Orange G dye from aqueous solution. Taken together these results, we may assert that the Arg-PANI@g-C_3N_4 composite has a potential application prospect as an efficient adsorbent for OG dye adsorption.

keywords: Water purification, Polyaniline, Composite, OG dye elimination, Adsorption.

OPTIMIZATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION USING BOX BEHNKEN DESIGN

R. Devi

Associate Professor, Faculty of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai.

Abstract:

Box-Behnken design is a statistical experimental design technique used to optimize pharmaceutical formulations or processes by systematically varying multiple factors while minimizing the number of experiments. It is a response surface methodology that helps in finding the optimal combination of variables with fewer experimental runs. Here's how you can optimize a pharmaceutical formulation using Box-Behnken design: Define the Objectives: Clearly define the objectives of your optimization, such as improving the stability, bioavailability, or release profile of the pharmaceutical formulation. Select the Variables: Identify the critical factors or variables that can affect the formulation, such as the concentration of active pharmaceutical ingredients, excipients, pH, temperature, and mixing time. Determine the Range of Variables: Specify the lower and upper limits for each variable. These limits should encompass the expected practical range for each factor. Choose the Number of Levels: The Box-Behnken design typically uses three levels (-1, 0, +1) for each variable. You can also use more levels for factors with non-linear effects. Create the Design Matrix: Use software or statistical tools to generate a Box-Behnken design matrix. The matrix will specify the combinations of factors (variables) to be tested. The design matrix should ensure that all possible interactions are explored. Conduct Experiments: Prepare and test the pharmaceutical formulations according to the combinations specified in the design matrix. Record the responses (e.g., drug release, particle size, dissolution rate) for each experiment. Analyze the Data: Perform regression analysis to build response surface models that relate the responses to the variables. You can use software like Design-Expert, JMP, or R for this purpose. Optimization: Use the response surface models to find the optimal formulation by identifying the combination of variables that maximizes or minimizes the desired response while staying within practical constraints. Perform Confirmatory Runs: Validate the predicted optimal formulation by conducting a few additional experiments. This will ensure that the predicted optimum is reliable. Evaluate the Robustness: Perform sensitivity analysis to assess the robustness of the optimized formulation to small variations in factors. You can use techniques like Monte Carlo simulations to assess this. Document the Results: Properly document the results, including the optimized formulation, the response surface models, and any recommendations for manufacturing. Scale-Up: If the formulation is intended for commercial production, carry out scale-up studies to ensure that the optimized formulation

can be manufactured consistently at a larger scale. Regulatory Considerations: If the pharmaceutical product is regulated, ensure that you meet all regulatory requirements and document the optimization process for submission to regulatory authorities. Remember that Box-Behnken design is a powerful tool for optimization, but it should be used in conjunction with a good understanding of the underlying science and chemistry involved in pharmaceutical formulation. Proper documentation, compliance with regulations, and rigorous validation are essential in the pharmaceutical industry.

Keywords: statistical experimental design, powerful tool, particle size, Variables

EVALUATION OF THE BLACK SEA OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL: THE CASE OF ORDU-GİRESUN OFFSHORE

KARADENİZ DENİZ ÜSTÜ RÜZGÂR ENERJİSİ POTANSİYELİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: ORDU-GİRESUN AÇIKLARI ÖRNEĞİ

Assoc. Prof. Murat MAKARACI

Kocaeli University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kocaeli, Türkiye

Emirhan BOYA

Kocaeli University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kocaeli, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The rapidly increasing energy demand is emerging as one of the foremost challenges for both Turkey and the world. Furthermore, it is scientifically proven that the use of fossil fuels leads to increasing carbon emissions. Therefore, renewable energy sources play a crucial role in meeting energy needs and reducing environmental harm. Wind energy is a significant component of renewable energy. Particularly, countries such as Denmark, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, and China utilize offshore wind turbines for energy production. As of 2022, Türkiye has achieved an installed capacity of 11,400 MW in onshore wind energy production. However, there are currently no offshore wind energy plants in Türkiye. The offshore wind potential in Türkiye is estimated at 18 GW for fixed-base turbines and 57 GW for floating platform turbines.

This study defines criteria for determining feasible wind energy farms in the Ordu-Giresun region. These criteria encompass the distribution of wind speeds and sea depths, distances to ports, proximity to electrical grid connections, proximity to fault lines, distances to airports, maritime transportation routes, proximity to existing submarine cables and natural gas/oil pipelines, proximity to military training areas, and proximity to natural protected areas.

In this research, the distribution of wind speeds and sea depths is analyzed to identify suitable turbine foundation types in the Ordu-Giresun region. The feasibility of a wind farm is evaluated by calculating industrial and residential electricity consumption in the area. Maritime transportation routes, submarine cables, and pipeline locations are determined. The positions of ports and electrical grid connections are identified. Fault lines and airport locations are taken into account. Finally, maps are created illustrating Class 1, 2, and 3 turbine capacity factor distributions according to IEC standards to indicate average wind power density, determining the suitable turbine class for the region based on these standards.

Keywords: Blacksea, Ordu, Girsun, Offshore Wind Farm, Renewable Energy, Feasibility, Region Selection Criteria, IEC Standard

ÖZET

Enerji ihtiyacının hızla artması, hem Türkiye'nin hem de dünyanın önde gelen sorunlarından biri olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca, fosil yakıtların kullanımının artan karbon emisyonlarına yol açtığı bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmış bir gerçektir. Bu nedenle, yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, enerji ihtiyacını karşılamak ve çevreye verilen zararı azaltmak için önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Rüzgar enerjisi, yenilenebilir enerjinin önemli bir bileşenidir. Özellikle Danimarka, İngiltere, Almanya, Hollanda ve Çin gibi ülkeler, deniz üstü rüzgar türbinleri kullanarak enerji üretmektedir. 2022 yılı itibariyle Türkiye, karasal rüzgar enerjisi üretiminde 11.400 MW'lık bir kurulu kapasiteye ulaşmıştır. Ancak, deniz üstü rüzgar enerjisi santralleri henüz bulunmamaktadır. Türkiye'nin deniz üstü rüzgar potansiyeli, sabit temelli türbinler için 18 GW ve yüzen platformlu türbinler için 57 GW olarak tahmin edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Ordu-Giresun bölgesinde uygulanabilir rüzgar enerjisi çiftliklerinin belirlenmesi için kriterler tanımlanmaktadır. Bu kriterler arasında rüzgar hızlarının ve deniz derinliklerinin dağılımı, limanlara olan mesafeler, elektrik şebeke bağlantısı uzaklığı, fay hatlarına yakınlık, havaalanlarına uzaklık, deniz taşımacılığı rotaları, denizaltı kabloları ve doğalgaz/petrol borularına uzaklık, askeri eğitim alanlarına yakınlık ve doğal koruma alanlarına yakınlık bulunmaktadır.

Bildirimizde, Ordu-Giresın bölgesi için rüzgar hızlarının ve deniz derinliklerinin dağılımı incelenerek hangi türbin temeli tiplerinin hangi bölgede uygun olduğu belirlenmektedir. Ordu-Giresun bölgesinde sanayi ve konut tipi elektrik tüketimi hesaplanarak rüzgar çiftliğinin fizibilitesi değerlendirilmektedir. Deniz taşımacılığı rotaları ile denizaltı boru ve kablo hatları belirlenmektedir. Limanların ve elektrik şebeke bağlantılarının konumları tespit edilmektedir. Fay hatları ve havaalanlarının konumları ele alınmaktadır. Son olarak, IEC standartlarına göre sınıflandırılan türbin kapasite faktörleri, bölgelerin ortalama rüzgar gücü yoğunluğunu gösteren haritalarla sunulmuş ve hangi türbin sınıfının bu bölgede uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Keywords: Karadeniz, Ordu, Giresun, Denizüstü Rüzgar Çiftliği, Yenilenebilir Enerji, Fizibilite, Bölge Belirleme Kriterleri, IEC Standartı

OUTLINE OF THE CEDAW REPORT BY SERVICE OF COMMON LIBERTIES A SURVEY BY DR FAISAL

MUHAMMAD FAISAL
Allama Iqbal Open University
ORCID: 0000-0002-5797-766X

ABSTRACT

Dr This 2020 Elective Report covers ladies' basic worries corresponding to their freedoms as revered in the Pakistan Constitution. Other than answering the CEDAW Board's 2013 and 2019 Perceptions, this Report causes to notice main points of interest arising since the accommodation of Pakistan's Fifth Occasional Report (October 2018). That Report refers to obsolete insights, e.g., Articles 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 (2012-2017 information). Key data overlooked, incorporates the 2017 Populace Enumeration and a few 2018 Reports' information: Yearly Status of Training Report, Workforce Study, Workforce Cooperation Rate and Pakistan Segment and Wellbeing Overview. The Public authority's reactions in the Fifth Report give the feeling that it has agreed completely with CEDAW Articles in letter and soul. Ground real factors misrepresent these tall cases. We value some advancement, for example order of ladies' amicable regulations at government and commonplace levels, remembering positive alterations for appointive regulations. A large part of the credit goes to common society, basic liberties activists' backing and proactive drives, ladies' lawmakers, Status of Ladies Commissions. However, there exist numerous irritating issues inside the severe reality that ladies and young ladies' risk being victimized, embarrassed, assaulted, and "shame"- killed, on any guise that outrages male centric and misanthrope mentalities. There are indications of relapse rather than movement in a few regards. The Public Hardware for ladies' headway isn't completely utilitarian or successful; unlawful 'jirgas' and 'panchayats' keep on unleashing ruin with ladies' lives. Authorization of positive pro women regulation isn't sought after truly. State Party Report weaknesses additionally include: inability to answer enough to the Panel's COs and Proposals; lopsided portrayal or oversight of commonplace drives; utilization of obsolete, as well as questioned information rather than sound free public and worldwide informational indexes on fluctuated components of orientation disparity; furthermore, inability to specify linkages to the SDGs. It doesn't distinguish, measure, investigate meaningful change or improvement coming about because of new regulations and strategies, according to ampleness of execution, inclusion, admittance to, or viability of administrations. This Elective Report perceives the strength, mental fortitude and drives of ladies and young ladies in private and open arenas, administrators, minorities, people with handicap and transsexual people, making a move to recover their privileges. Dr Faisal has been reedify and highlighted the requirement by NGOs and UN mission for the article 1, 2, 7, 9 and 11. We trust that bureaucratic and common legislatures will recognize the brutal real factors confronting around 50% of the populace and embrace substantial activities in consistence with the State's responsibilities under CEDAW. in Article 11 Pakistan's Fifth Report contains ambiguous unreferenced/unsourced cases of expanded Female Workforce Cooperation Rate in "numerous male-ruled circles". Various types of savagery endure in Pakistan, challenging to measure without dependable information. The accessible figures show high GBV rates at 24.8% per annum (PDHS 2017-18); additionally, in Friendly Strategy and Improvement Center 2019 report (high pervasiveness of IPV). The PDHS gathered restricted DV information according to WHO rules. Out of 14 modules, DV was only one bunch of inquiries, hence there is negligible information. No other instrument exists for

standard GBV information assortment. The GMIS/information assortment on GBV by the Punjab Commission on the Situation with Ladies can be duplicated for customary information/data assortment, for example Orientation Equality Report (separate VAW segment). Center around regulation as the great answer for disposing of VAW/GBV is ineffectual. Evidence based research exhibits that zeroing in on regulation without extra supporting drives brings about absence of genuine, manageable change. Emergency focuses and support referenced in Pakistan's Fifth Report just serve transitory quick necessities and are mathematically lacking; no drawn-out help administrations or choices are accessible. Orientation Based Courts are being set up the nation over in every territory in view of existing pilot model GBV courts, bringing about particular orientation preparing for decided at the Punjab Legal Foundation. These courts have had some outcome in laying out components and steady methodologies for VAWG/GBV survivors. Nonetheless, there is worry that this is compartmentalization, removing the concentration from mainstreaming reactions, and sharpening the overall population on VAWG/GBV.

Keywords: revered, Perceptions, commonplace, viability, pervasiveness.

YETİŞKİN BİREYLERİN ÖĞÜN SIKLIĞI VE BEDEN KÜTLE İNDEKSİ İLİŞKİSİ

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEAL FREQUENCY AND BODY MASS INDEX OF ADULT INDIVIDUALS

Uzm. Dr. Kemal Ozan LÜLE

Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, İç Hastalıkları, Gaziantep, TÜRKİYE

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nezihe OTAY LÜLE

Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, Gaziantep, TÜRKİYE

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı yetişkin bireylerin öğün sıklıkları ile Beden Kütle İndeksi (BKİ) ilişkisinin incelenmesidir.

Yöntem: Kesitsel tipte yürütülen araştırmaya 18-85 yaş arası 768 yetişkin birey dahil edildi. Bireylerin yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu gibi sosyodemografik verileri, boy uzunluğu ve vücut ağırlığı, ana öğün atlama durumu, ara öğün yapma durumu ve günde toplam kaç öğün yemek yedikleri kaydedildi.

Bulgular: Bireylerin ortalama yaşı 27.84 olup ortalama %55.3'ü kadındı. %82.4'ü lise ve üzeri eğitim düzeyinde idi. BKİ sınıflamasına göre %8.5'i zayıf, %60.7'si normal, %19.1'i hafif şişman ve %11.7'si obezdi. Bireylerin %72.9'u ana öğün atladığını ve %77.7'si en az bir ara öğün yaptığını belirtti. Bireylerin günlük toplam öğün sayısı ortalaması 3.68±1.12 idi. Kadın ve erkekler arasında ana öğün atlama ve ara öğün yapma açısından farklılık yoktu ($p>0.05$). Lise ve üzeri eğitim düzeyinde olan bireylerde ana öğün atlama ve ara öğün yapma oranı anlamlı olarak daha yüksekti ($p<0.001$). BKİ sınıflamasına göre zayıf-normal olan bireylerde ana öğün atlama ve ara öğün yapma oranı anlamlı ölçüde yüksekti ($p<0.001$). Bireylerin günlük toplam öğün ayısı ile BKİ ortalaması arasında görülen negatif yönlü ilişki istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı değildi ($p=0.092$, $r=-0.061$).

Sonuç: Öğün atlama durumu ya da günlük toplam öğün sayısının beden kütle indeksi üzerine etkisine yönelik çalışmaların sonuçları öğün sıklığı, günlük öğün sayısı, ana öğün, ara öğün gibi kavramların tanımlarındaki karmaşa sebebiyle tutarsızlık göstermektedir. Öğünlerle ilgili ortak terminoloji ve araştırma yöntemleri geliştirilmesi ve yaş, cinsiyet, vücut kompozisyonu açısından farklı popülasyonlar üzerinde daha geniş kapsamlı ileri çalışmalar yapılmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Öğün sıklığı, öğün atlama, ana öğün, ara öğün, obezite

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between meal frequency and body mass index (BMI) in adult individuals.

Method: 768 adult individuals between the ages of 18-85 were included in the cross-sectional study. Sociodemographic data of the individuals such as age, gender, education level, height and body weight, skipping main meals, snacking and the total number of meals they ate per day were recorded.

Results: The average age of the individuals was 27.84 and an average of 55.3% were women. 82.4% had an education level of high school or above. According to BMI classification, 8.5% were underweight, 60.7% were normal, 19.1% were slightly overweight and 11.7% were obese. 72.9% of individuals stated that they skipped the main meal and 77.7% stated that they had at least one snack. The average number of daily total meals of individuals was 3.68±1.12. There was no difference between men and women in terms of skipping main meals and having snacks ($p>0.05$). The rate of skipping main meals and snacking was significantly higher in individuals with high school education or higher ($p<0.001$). The rate of skipping main meals and snacking was significantly higher in individuals who were underweight or normal according to BMI classification ($p<0.001$). The negative relationship between individuals' total daily meals and BMI average was not statistically significant ($p=0.092$, $r=-0.061$).

Conclusion: The results of studies on the effects of meal skipping or total number of daily meals on body mass index are inconsistent because definitions of terms such as meal frequency, number of meals per day, main meal, and snack are not clear. Consistent terminology and research methods related to meals should be developed, and further comprehensive studies should be conducted in different populations related to age, sex, and body composition.

Keywords: Meal frequency, meal skipping, main meal, snack, obesity

SOME CONCEPTS IN THE QURAN THAT WARNING AGAINST WRONG THOUGHTS

Doç. Dr. Coşkun Baba

İzmir Kâtip Çelebi Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between human thinking ability and logic from the perspective of the Holy Quran. In our paper, in addition to emphasizing people's thinking and logical thinking skills, we will focus on the importance of using reason in the Quran. Logic helps us avoid mistakes by organizing thought processes. Through some concepts in the Holy Quran (falsehood, error, suspicion, makr, arrogance, cheating, polytheism, ignorance, etc.), Almighty Allah guides people to find the right path and protects them against wrong thoughts and plays a stimulating role. Wrong thinking includes people's ways of thinking that are contrary to reality and logic.

In our study, we found that logic provides correct and consistent thinking; The Holy Quran draws attention to people's ability to think logically; The Holy Quran attaches importance to the mind; We are trying to explain that the Holy Quran is an important factor that plays a warning role against wrong thoughts.

The Holy Quran, which is accepted as the guide of humanity and the guide to the right life, aims to shape people's thinking structure, make them think correctly and consistently, and draw them in a positive direction. The concepts discussed in this study are important examples that reflect the teachings of the Holy Quran on logical thinking and using reason. Developing people's ability to think, analyze and reach conclusions using their minds supports acting in accordance with the teachings of the Quran. The Holy Quran aims to help people understand the facts better and make the right decisions by creating a logical mindset. The sample concepts discussed in the study show that the Holy Quran is against wrong thought. These and similar concepts thus help people avoid wrong thinking.

Keywords: Logic, Holy Quran, Wrong Thought, Reason, Falsehood, Deceive, Error, Suspicion,

COMPARISON OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' SCIENCE LECTURE ACHIEVEMENT WITH NESTED VARIANCE ANALYSIS: SIVAS PROVINCE SAMPLE

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSİ BAŞARILARININ İÇ-İÇE VARYANS ANALİZİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: SİVAS İLİ ÖRNEĞİ *

Hümeyra ŞAHİN

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi İşletme Bölümü

Prof. Dr. Hüdaverdi BİRCAN

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi İşletme Bölümü

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of the school on the achievement differences of scondary school students in Science course by using two-way nested analysis of variance method. For this purpose, the average Science course scores of the students in eight schools in Sivas center were taken and examined. The course scores of the students were considered as the dependent variable and the schools and branches affecting these scores were considered as factors.

The achievement status between schools was analyzed with Nested Analysis of Variance and Tukey Multiple Comparison tests. With two-way nested classification, it was found that the effect between schools and within/between schools was significant. Science course grade point averages of fifth grade students were analyzed and it was observed that the highest grade point average belonged to the seventh school and the lowest grade point average belonged to the third school. When the course grade point averages of sixth, seventh and eighth grade students were analyzed, the highest grade point average belonged to the fifth school and the lowest grade point average belonged to the first school.

Keywords: Anova, Nested Variance Analysis, Two Factor Nested Classification

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Ortaokul öğrencilerinin Fen Bilimleri dersindeki başarı farklılıklarında okulun etkisini iki yönlü iç içe varyans analizi yöntemi ile belirlemektir. Bu amaçla, Sivas merkezindeki sekiz okuldaki öğrencilerin Fen Bilimleri ders puan ortalamaları alınarak incelenmiştir. Öğrencilerin, aldığı ders puanları bağımlı değişken ve bu aldıkları puanları etkileyen okul ve şubeler faktörler olarak ele alınmıştır.

Okullar arasındaki başarı durumu İç İçe Varyans Analizi ve Tukey Çoklu Karşılaştırma testleri ile incelenmiştir. İki yönlü iç içe sınıflandırma ile eğitim veren okullar arası ve okullar içi/şubeler arası etkinin önemli olduğuna ulaşılmıştır. Beşinci sınıftaki öğrencilerin Fen Bilimleri ders not ortalamaları incelenmiş, en yüksek not ortalamasının yedinci okula ve en düşük not ortalamasının ise üçüncü okula ait olduğu görülmüştür. Altıncı, yedinci ve sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin ders not ortalamaları incelendiğinde ise en yüksek not ortalaması beşinci okulda; en düşük not ortalaması ise birinci okula aittir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anova, İç İçe Varyans Analizi, İki Faktörlü İç İçe Sınıflama

OECD ÜLKELERİNİN İYİLEŞTİRİCİ, UZUN SÜRELİ VE ÖNLEYİCİ BAKIM KAMU HARCAMALARINA GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF OECD COUNTRIES' EXPENDITURES ON CURATIVE, LONG-TERM, AND PREVENTIVE CARE

Dilara TUNÇER
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet Bahadır ŞİMŞEK
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı OECD ülkelerinin iyileştirici ve rehabilite edici bakım, uzun süreli bakım ve önleyici bakım kamu harcamalarına göre değerlendirilmesidir. Bir sağlık sisteminde iyileştirici ve rehabilite edici bakım, hastaların iyileşmesine yardımcı olurken, uzun süreli bakım yaşlı veya engelli bireylere uzun vadeli bakım sağlar ve önleyici bakım hastalıkları önlemeye odaklanır. Bu çalışma, sağlık sistemlerinin daha iyi anlaşılmasına, politika yapıcılarına rehberlik etmeye ve toplumların sağlığını geliştirmeye katkıda bulunmayı hedeflemektedir.

Çalışmada çok kriterli karar verme tekniklerinden olan Topsis yöntemi kullanılmıştır. 38 OECD ülkesi içerisinden verisi tam olan 31 ülkenin 2020 yılına ait verileri kullanılmıştır. Kriterler iyileştirici ve rehabilite edici bakım, uzun süreli bakım ve önleyici bakım olmak üzere GSMH ve sağlığa yapılan cari harcamaların payı ile ölçüm yapılmıştır. Kriterler ölçüm yöntemlerine göre gruplandırılarak Spearman korelasyon analizi yapılmıştır. Veriler OECD STAT veri tabanından elde edilmiştir. Analiz bulgularına göre genel sıralamada ABD, Hollanda ve Kanada ilk üç, Yunanistan, Şili ve Slovak Cumhuriyeti ise son üç sırada yer almaktadır. Üst sıralardaki ülkeler, sağlık harcamalarına yeterli kaynak ayırmayı ve bu kaynakları etkili bir şekilde kullanmayı tercih ederken, alt sıralardaki ülkeler bu konuda eksik kalmaktadırlar.

Spearman korelasyon sonucuna göre kriterler arasında düşük korelasyon görülmüştür. Kriterler ölçüme göre kendi arasında gruplandırıldığı zaman ABD iyileştirici ve rehabilite edici bakımda ve önleyici bakımda ilk sırada yer alırken uzun süreli bakımda 19.sırada yer almaktadır. İyileştirici bakımda son sırada Letonya yer alırken uzun süreli bakımda Şili yer alır ve önleyici bakımda Slovak Cumhuriyeti yer almaktadır. Analiz sonucunda Beveridge Modeli uygulayan ülkelerin ilk sırada, Bismarck Modelini uygulayan ülkelerin ise son sırada yer aldığını görmekteyiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sağlık, Harcama, Politika

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to evaluate OECD countries' public expenditures on curative and rehabilitative care, long-term care, and preventive care. In a healthcare system, curative and rehabilitative care assists patients in their recovery, long-term care provides extended care for the elderly or disabled individuals, and preventive care focuses on disease prevention. This study aims to contribute to a better understanding of healthcare systems, guide policymakers, and enhance the health of communities.

The TOPSIS method, a multi-criteria decision-making technique, is employed in this study. Data from 31 countries out of 38 OECD countries with complete data for the year 2020 are used. The criteria include curative and rehabilitative care, long-term care, and preventive care, and measurements are made based on the share of GDP and current healthcare expenditures. Criteria are grouped according to measurement methods, and Spearman correlation analysis is conducted. The data is obtained from the OECD STAT database. According to the analysis findings, the overall rankings place the United States, the Netherlands, and Canada in the top three, while Greece, Chile, and the Slovak Republic are in the bottom three. Countries at the top prioritize allocating sufficient resources to healthcare expenditures and effectively utilizing these resources, whereas countries at the bottom lag behind in this regard.

According to the Spearman correlation result, low correlations are observed among the criteria. When the criteria are grouped according to measurement, the United States ranks first in curative and rehabilitative care and preventive care, while it ranks 19th in long-term care. Latvia is at the bottom in curative care, Chile in long-term care, and the Slovak Republic in preventive care. The analysis results indicate that countries implementing the Beveridge Model rank at the top, while countries implementing the Bismarck Model rank at the bottom.

Keywords: Health, Expenditure, Policy

ENGELLI ÇOCUĞU OLAN EBEVEYNLERDE TEKNOLOJI BAĞIMLILIĞI

TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION IN PARENTS WITH DISABLED CHILDREN

Hatice Ceranoğlu
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üye. Hatice Dönmez
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Ebeveynler sağlıklı bir çocuk yetiştirmede anahtar görevi görmektedirler. Engellilik yaş ya da cinsiyet ayrımı olmaksızın, çocuk yaşamının herhangi bir döneminde ortaya çıkarak hayatı boyunca devam etmektedir. Engelli çocuğun tıpkı kronik hastalığa sahip çocuğun yaşamını düzenlediği gibi fonksiyonlarını düzenlemek ve en üst düzeyde devam etmek için yaşamını destekleyen girişimlere ihtiyacı olabilmektedir.

Engelli çocuğu olan ebeveynler gelecek ile ilgili yüklerinin artmasına ilişkin kaygı duyarlar. Engelli çocuğa sahip olmakta birlikte ailenin yaşamında bazı kısıtlılıklar meydana gelmektedir. Engelli çocukların anneleri sağlıklı çocuğa sahip annelere kıyasla psiko-sosyal yönden daha fazla güçlük yaşadığı belirtilmektedir. Engelli çocuğu olan annelerde öfke, depresyon, paranoid düşünce, düşmanlık gibi belirtiler gösterdiği ve annede bunun dışında bazı psikolojik semptomlar gösterdiği bilinmektedir. Annenin çalışıyor olması, yardımcı varlığı, orta yaşlı olma, hanenin toplam geliri ve eğitim durumu ile ailenin stres kaynakları ile başa çıkma arasında anlamlı bir ilişki olduğu bildirilmektedir. Sosyal ortamda ise ailelerin yaşadığı toplumda sıklıkla toplum tarafından izole edilme ve dışlanma maruz kalmaktadırlar. Ebeveynlerde sosyal destek eksikliği, kaygı ve stres ile başa çıkma çabası zamanla diğer aile üyeleri ile olan iletişimlerini de azalttığı görülmektedir. Sosyal dışlanmışlık ve iletişimsizlik yaşayan ebeveynlerin bu durumdan uzaklaşmak ve başa çıkabilmek için internet kullanmayı tercih ettikleri görülmektedir. Bu tercihlerin başında teknoloji bağımlılığı gelmektedir. Teknoloji bağımlılığı bireyin günlük sorumluluklarını aksatacak düzeyde telefon, tablet ve bilgisayar karşısında zaman geçirmesi ve internet yoksunluğunda öfke ve saldırganlık gibi yoksunlukların ortaya çıkmasıdır.

Engelli çocuklar gibi bakım gereksinimleri yaşam boyu devam eden çocuklar bakım gereksinimlerin aksatılması ya da karşılanmaması durumunda ihmal edilmiş olmaktadırlar. Savunmasız olan bu çocukların evde bakımda güvenliklerinin sağlanması adına ebeveynlerinin sosyal açıdan desteklenmeleri ve teknolojiye bağımlılıklarının belirlenmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler:Engelli, Çocuk, Ebeveyn, Teknoloji bağımlılığı, Bakım

ABSTRACT

Parents are the key to raising a healthy child. Disability can occur at any stage of a child's life, regardless of age or gender, and persists throughout life. Children with disabilities may need life-supporting interventions to regulate and maximize their functioning, just as children with chronic illnesses do.

Parents with children with disabilities are concerned about their increased burden for the future. Having a child with a disability leads to some limitations in the family's life. It is reported that mothers of children with disabilities experience more psycho-social difficulties than mothers of healthy children. It is known that mothers with disabled children show symptoms such as anger, depression, paranoid thoughts, hostility and some other psychological symptoms. It is reported that there is a significant relationship between mother's employment, presence of helpers, being middle-aged, total household income and educational status and coping with family stressors. In the social environment, they are often subjected to social isolation and exclusion in the communities where families live. Lack of social support in parents, and their efforts to cope with anxiety and stress, also reduce their communication with other family members over time. It is seen that parents who experience social exclusion and miscommunication prefer to use the internet to get away from this situation and cope with it. One of these choices is technology addiction. Technology addiction is the individual's spending time in front of phones, tablets and computers to the extent that it disrupts daily responsibilities, and deprivations such as anger and aggression emerge due to internet deprivation.

Children with lifelong care needs, such as disabled children, are neglected if their care needs are disrupted or not met. In order to ensure the safety of these vulnerable children in home care, their parents need to be socially supported and their dependence on technology should be determined.

Key Words: Disabled, Child, Parent, Technology addiction, Care

DÖVÜŞ SPORCUSU OLMAK COMT GENİNİN rs4680 POLİMORFİZMİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ MİDİR? BİR META-ANALİTİK İNCELEME

IS BEING A COMBAT ATHLETE ASSOCIATED WITH THE COMT GENE rs4680 POLYMORPHISM? A META-ANALYTICAL REVIEW

Doç. Dr. Gökhan İpekoğlu

Ordu Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye

Arş. Gör. Necdet Apaydın

Ordu Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye

ÖZET

Katekol-o-metiltransferaz (COMT) geni ile ilgili literatür incelendiğinde saldırganlık dürtüsüne sahip şizofreni hastaları üzerinde birçok araştırma yapıldığı ve gen ile hastalık arasında bir ilişki olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Son yıllarda ise COMT geninin dövüş sporcusu olma durumu ile ilişkilendirilmeye başlandığı görülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı dövüş sporcusu olma durumunun COMT geninin rs4680 polimorfizmi ile ilişkili olup olmadığını meta-analitik açıdan incelemektir.

Meta-analize dahil edilecek olan çalışmaları belirlemek için PubMed ve Web of Science veritabanlarında sistematik bir arama gerçekleştirildi. Meta-analizde yalnızca vaka-kontrol çalışmalarına yer verildi ve toplamda 3 makalenin bu meta-analize dahil edilebileceğine karar verildi. Bu 3 çalışmada 671 dövüş sporcusu ve 624 kontrol katılımcısı analiz edildi. Araştırmada değerlendirilen genotip (G/A) verileri Random Effect ya da Fixed Effect modelleri kullanılarak analiz edildi.

Araştırmada elde edilen bulgular incelendiğinde dominant modelde (GG vs GA/AA) grupların istatistiksel olarak farklılaşmadığı görülmüştür [0.15 (-0.11; 0.41), p=0.24]. Resesif (çekinik) model (AA vs GG/GA) analizine bakıldığında ise gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılaşma olduğu tespit edilmiştir [-0.31 (-0.60; -0.03), p=0.032].

Meta-analizde elde edilen sonuçlara bakılarak, COMT rs4680 polimorfizminin AA genotipinin görülme sıklığının dövüş sporlarına yatkınlıkla ilişkili olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Yine de bu genin dövüş sporları ile olabilecek ilişkisini daha anlaşılır hale getirmek için yeni çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dövüş Sporları, Gen, Polimorfizm, COMT

ABSTRACT

When the literature related to the Catechol-O-Methyltransferase (COMT) gene is examined, it is observed that many studies have been conducted on schizophrenic patients with aggressive tendencies, and it is thought that there may be a relationship between the gene and the disease. In recent years, the COMT gene has also been associated with the condition of being a combat athlete. The aim of this study is to investigate whether the condition of being a combat athlete is associated with the rs4680 polymorphism of the COMT gene from a meta-analytical perspective.

A systematic search was conducted in the PubMed and Web of Science databases to determine the studies to be included in the meta-analysis. Only case-control studies were included in the meta-analysis, and it was decided that a total of 3 articles could be included in this meta-analysis. In these 3 studies, 671 combat athletes and 624 control participants were analyzed. The genotype (G/A) data evaluated in the study were analyzed using either Random Effect or Fixed Effect models.

When examining the findings obtained in the study, it was observed that in the dominant model (GG vs GA/AA), the groups did not statistically differ [0.15 (-0.11; 0.41), p=0.24]. However, when looking at the recessive model (AA vs GG/GA) analysis, a statistically significant difference was found between the groups [-0.31 (-0.60; -0.03), p=0.032].

Looking at the results obtained in the meta-analysis, it is thought that the occurrence frequency of the COMT rs4680 polymorphism's AA genotype may be associated with a predisposition to combat sports. However, further studies are needed to make the relationship between this gene and combat sports more comprehensible.

Keywords: Combat Sports, Gene, Polymorphism, COMT

ANALYSING SOME DATA OF MOLASSES PRODUCED FROM KITILNEFS, ONE OF THE GRAPE VARIETIES OF ŞIRNAK REGION

Dr. Öğr. Üy. Mehmet Settar Ünal

The University of Şırnak, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in 2021 and for this purpose, Kıtılnefs grape, which is widely grown in the vineyards of the central village (Balveren) of Şırnak province, and molasses samples produced from these grapes were used. Molasses, which has been widely produced in our country since ancient times, is a form of product evaluation unique to our country. Owing to its high sugar content, it is a very good source of carbohydrates and energy and is one of the most valuable traditional foods obtained in Anatolia. In particular, molasses compensates for a large part of the daily requirement of calcium, iron, potassium and magnesium. Due to the high amount of inorganic substances and high absorption rate, it is recommended to be included in the diet of pregnant and lactating women and those in the recovery phase. Throughout history, our people have obtained molasses from everything that contains sugar. However, the common practice is to produce molasses from grapes. Molasses, which is a foodstuff prepared as a concentrate from one or more fruit juices and has a long shelf life, is obtained by boiling without adding sugar or other food. Mineral substances are among the essential ingredients of foods and the mineral substance contents of molasses samples vary according to the type of mineral substance. In the study, water soluble dry matter (%) 63.15, acidity (%) 2.15, pH 6.67, total phenolics (g GAE kg^{-1}) 1162, total flavonoids (g QE kg^{-1}) 448, antioxidant activity DPPH (mmol TE kg^{-1}) 95.2, FRAP (mmol TE kg^{-1}) 173.2 and anthocyanin (mg cyn 3-gluc kg-1) 107.3 were determined. These values may vary from variety to variety and may vary according to many factors such as the different techniques used in molasses production, the physical and chemical properties of the vineyard soil and differences in maintenance procedures. The aim of this study is to have information about some molasses properties of Kıtılnefs, a local grape variety of Şırnak region.

Keywords: Viticulture, Şırnak, Molasses, Grape

THE IMPORTANCE OF LEAVES IN AMPELOGRAPHY IN VITICULTURE

Dr. Öğr. Üy. Mehmet Settar Ünal

The University of Şırnak, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The study was carried out in 2023 and for this purpose, the leaves of the cultivars in the vineyards of Idil/Şırnak region were examined at certain periods in the field or by taking samples under laboratory conditions. Ampelography means the science of varieties and is the equivalent of pomology in fruit growing. For this purpose, the characteristics that are important for the organs of the vine such as shoot tip, tendril, shoot, cane, leaf, cluster, fruit and seed are analysed. The examinations are based on observation characteristics such as colour, shape, hairiness, arrangement of tendrils in the field or in the laboratory; characteristics based on measurement and weighing such as size, weight, width, length, must yield are determined in the field and mostly in the laboratory; characteristics based on measurement such as water soluble dry matter (%), acidity (%), pH are determined in laboratory conditions. Phenological observations such as bud burst, flowering, fruit set, veraison, maturity and dormancy are determined by observation in the field at certain intervals throughout the year. However, the most used organ in ampelography is the young and mature leaf, which is also the centre of photosynthesis in the plant; characteristics such as colour, hairiness, shape, fineness, number of slices, leaf size, tooth shape and length, petiolar sinus shape and characteristics, petiole length are examined. In addition to observation, measurement and weighing in ampelography, methods based on DNA and enzyme analyses, which we call biochemical methods, which can determine the characteristics of plant species and varieties more precisely, have also been used in recent years. The fact that they are not affected by environmental conditions, can be used in many organs and tissues and can be studied at different times of the year can be stated as another superiority of these techniques. However, experts also state that it would be more accurate to use these techniques in conjunction with ampelography for variety identification. The aim of this study is to minimise potential confusion by means of grapevine variety identification which can be easily performed by anyone based on observation, measurement, weighing and simple laboratory analyses such as dry matter, acidity, pH.

Keywords: Viticulture, Vine, Ampelography, Leaf

TÜRKİYE'DE EŞLERİN EĞİTİM DÜZEYLERİNİN BOŞANMALARA ETKİSİ VE İLLERE GÖRE DEĞİŞİMLER

CEREALS PRODUCTION IN TURKEY IN TERMS OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND FOREIGN DEPENDENCY

Arş. Gör. Zeynep YİLMAZ

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölümü, Erzurum, Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cemal SEVİNDİ

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölümü, Erzurum, Türkiye

ÖZET

Evli çiftlerin, yeni bir evlenme yapacak şekilde hukuki bir kararla evliliklerini tamamen sona erdirmelerine boşanma denir. Türkiye'de boşanmalar şiddetli geçimsizlik başlığı altında toplanan genel sebeplerin dışında, zaman içerisinde çeşitliliği artan özel sebeplere dayalı olarak gerçekleşmektedir. 2001-2022 yılları arasındaki dönemde Türkiye'deki boşanmalar %96.7 oranında artış gösterirken, ortalama yıllık artış %4.4 oranındadır. 2022 yılı itibarıyla Türkiye'de gerçekleşen 180.954 boşanmadan %96.8'sı geçimsizliğe, %3.2'si hayata kast, kötü veya onur kırıcı davranış, zina, suç işleme ve haysiyetsiz hayat sürme, terk, akıl hastalıkları gibi nedenlere dayandırılmıştır. Günümüz de aşırı borçlanma, cinsel şiddet, eski ilişkiler, sürekli alkol kullanımı, aşırı kıskançlık, üvey çocuğa ilgisizlik gibi evlilik birliğini temelden sarsabilen faktörler de boşanma sebebi sayılabilmektedir. Boşanma olayını nedenlerine, evli kalma süresine, yaş gruplarına, gelir düzeylerine veya çiftlerin eğitim düzeylerine göre ayrı veya bir arada analiz etmek mümkündür. Bu çalışma kapsamında boşanmış çiftlerin eğitim düzeyleri üzerinden değerlendirmeler yapılarak, illere göre muhtemel farklılıklar belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu (TÜİK) boşanma istatistiklerinde, boşanmış çiftlere ilişkin eğitim durumlarının detaylı olarak sunulması, bu değişken üzerinden doğrudan sonuçlara ulaşılmasına imkân tanımaktadır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre boşanmış çiftler, eğitim durumlarına göre 60 farklı eşleşme göstermekte olup, 2022 yılı itibarıyla boşanmış çiftlerin %29,92'si sadece iki grupta toplanmaktadır. Bunlardan her iki bireyin de yükseköğrenim gördüğü grup %16,39'luk paya sahipken, lise eğitim almış çiftlerin oranı %13,53'dür. Boşanma ile eşler arası eğitim düzeyi ilişkisinin illere göre gösterdiği değişimler incelendiğinde, idari birimlerin hemen hemen tamamında benzer dağılımlar belirlenmiştir. Genel bir değerlendirme yapılacak olursa, Türkiye'de eğitim düzeyi azaldıkça boşanma oranları belirgin bir düşüş göstermekte olup yöresel farklılık izlenmemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Boşanma, Türkiye'de boşanmalar, boşanma-eğitim düzeyi ilişkisi, illere göre boşanmalar.

Cereals is the name given to the products and their seeds generally harvested from the wheat family (Poaceae). Cereals became a part of human nutrition with the emergence of agriculture approximately 10,000 years ago; For the last 3000-4000 years, it has been the main food source for the majority of the world's population. Because it contains vitamins, minerals, carbohydrates and other nutrients, cereal production and cultivation areas increase every year in proportion to the increasing population. However, due to wars, political instability, economic crises or natural disasters, the production or distribution chain may be disrupted and problems may occur in accessing cereal products. Especially in such periods, it becomes important for countries to be able to meet their basic food needs with their existing resources. As a matter of fact, self-sufficiency gained importance with the 2007-2008 food price crisis and became a high priority political agenda for governments. Food self-sufficiency or food self-sufficiency is defined as the ability of a household or region to meet its own food needs and can be measured at different levels. Within the scope of this study, the self-sufficiency level of Turkey's cereal production was examined on a product basis and the import dependency ratio was tried to be determined. According to the findings, while Turkey's sufficiency rate in the cereal product group was at 110.2% in 2015, this rate decreased to 80.3% in 2021. When Turkey's proficiency rates on the basis of grain types are examined, it is determined that Wheat is 87.3%, Maize is 76.6%, Barley is 66.8%, Rye is 84.3%, Oats is 96.3% and other cereals types are 99.3%. Self-sufficiency rates tend to decrease over the years, both in general grain production and on a product basis.

Key Words: Cereal production, self-sufficiency, food security, Turkish cereal production

FARS EDEBİYATINDA LEYLA VE MECNUN HİKAYELERİ ÜZERİNE

ON LEYLA AND MAJNUN STORIES IN PERSIAN LITERATURE

Doç. Dr. Mehmet ÜNAL
Uşak Üniversitesi, İslami İlimler Fakültesi, Türk-İslam Edebiyatı
ORCID. 0000-0002-8467-1113

ÖZET

Leylâ ve Mecnûn mesnevileri, Türk ve Fars edebiyatında Yûsuf u Züleyhâ'dan sonra en fazla işlenen konulardan biridir. Kaynağını Arap kültür ve yaşayışından alan bu efsane, ilk defa Fars edebiyatında Nizâmî tarafından plânlı ve müstakil bir hikâye şekline getirilmiştir. Nizâmî'nin konuyu işlemedeki başarısı ve hikâyenin mecazî aşktan ilâhî aşka geçişi anlatmaya son derece müsait yapısından dolayı, pek çok Fars ve Türk şairi tarafından yazılmıştır. Sadece Türk edebiyatında otuz Leylâ ve Mecnûn mesnevîsi yazılmış olması, konunun çok fazla beğenildiğinin açık bir göstergesidir. Türk ve Fars edebiyatında farklı devirlerde veya aynı yüzyıl içinde, değişik edebî şahsiyetlerce işlenen bu konu, birçok şair tarafından eserlerine yeni boyutlar ilave edilerek günümüze kadar ulaşmıştır.

Leylâ ve Mecnûn hikâyesi; Arap, Fars ve Türk edebiyatlarında ortak olarak görülen ve tema olarak birbirine çok yakın meşhur aşk hikâyesidir. Gerçekte yaşadığı kesin olarak bilinmeyen Leylâ ile Mecnûn, hikâyenin başkahramanlarıdır. Olaylar da bu kişiler etrafında gelişerek, değişik figürlerin eklenmesiyle her şair tarafından farklı yönleri işlenerek meydana gelmiş aşk hikâyeleridir.

Fars şairlerinin eserlerinde çeşitli vesilelerle Leyla ve Mecnûn adları zikredilmiş ve şiirlere konu olmuştur. Bu isimlere ilk defa Menüçihr'i (ö.432/1041) ve Baba Kühl-i Şiraz'i'nin (ö. 442/1050) divanlarında rastlanmaktadır. Bu şairler, Leyla ve Mecnûn adlarını halk arasındaki sözlü rivayetlerden veya anonim bir Leyla vü Mecnûn hikâyesinden almış olmaları muhtemeldir. Leyla vü Mecnûn adlarına Enverî ve Hakanî-i Şirvanî'nin divanlarında da rastlanır.

Leyla vü Mecnûn hikâyesini İran edebiyatında ilk kez mesnevî nazım şekliyle kaleme alan kişi Selçuklular devrinde eserlerini Farsça yazan ve dönemin en büyük şairi sayılan Nizamî-i Gencevî'dir. Nizâmî, 1188'de Şirvanşahlar'dan Ahistan bin Minuçihr adına yazdığı bu eserde, Mecnûn'un aşkına tasavvufî bir içerik kazandırmış ve bu hikâyeye şiirler ilave ederek romantik bir macera haline gelmesini sağlamıştır. Nizâmî'yi izleyen İran şairlerinden Emir Hüsrev Dihlevî, hikâyeyi daha içli bir hale getirmiş, Câmî ise, Arap hayatına daha ayrıntılı yer vermiş, Mektebi, Nizami'nin çizdiği çerçeve içinde özlü bir anlatımla konuyu daha derli toplu işlemiş, Hâtıfî ise, hikâyeye daha mantıklı bir akış vererek, bazı eklemeler ve değiştirmelerle

aynı konuyu tekrarlamıştır. Bu çalışmada, Fars edebiyatında yazılmış Leyla ve Mecnun hikâyeleri üzerine kısaca durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mesnevî, Leylâ ve Mecnûn, Fars Edebiyatı, Hikâye

ABSTRACT

Leylâ and Mecnun masnavis are one of the most frequently discussed topics in Turkish and Persian literature after Yûsuf u Züleyha. This legend, which takes its source from Arab culture and life, was transformed into a planned and independent story by Nizâmî for the first time in Persian literature. It was written by many Persian and Turkish poets due to Nizâmî's success in handling the subject and the structure of the story that is extremely suitable for telling the transition from metaphorical love to divine love. The fact that thirty Leyla and Mecnun mesnevi have been written in Turkish literature alone is a clear indication that the subject is highly appreciated. This subject, which has been handled by different literary figures in Turkish and Persian literature in different periods or within the same century, has survived until today by adding new dimensions to their works by many poets.

The story of Leyla and Mecnun; It is a famous love story that is common in Arabic, Persian and Turkish literature and is very similar in theme. Leyla and Mecnun, whose real life is unknown, are the protagonists of the story. The events are love stories that develop around these people, with different aspects being handled by each poet with the addition of different figures.

The names Leyla and Mecnun were mentioned on various occasions in the works of Persian poets and became the subject of poems. These names are first encountered in the divans of Menüçihr (d. 432/1041) and Baba Kühl-i Şiraz'i (d. 442/1050). It is possible that these poets took the names Leyla and Mecnun from oral rumors among the public or from an anonymous story of Leyla and Mecnun. The names Leyla vü Mecnun are also encountered in the divans of Enverî and Hakanî-i Şirvanî.

The first person to write the story of Leyla vü Mecnun in the form of masnavi verse in Iranian literature is Nizamî-i Gencevî, who wrote his works in Persian during the Seljuk period and is considered the greatest poet of the period. In this work, which he wrote in 1188 on behalf of Ahistan bin Minuchihr, one of the Shirvanshahs, Nizâmî gave Mecnun's love a mystical content and added poems to this story, making it a romantic adventure. Emir Hüsrev Dihlevi, one of the Iranian poets who followed Nizami, made the story more intimate, Câmî included Arab life in more detail, Mektebi covered the subject more tidily with a concise narrative within the framework drawn by Nizami, and Hâtıfî explained the story more logically. It repeats the same subject with some additions and changes, giving a flow. In this study, we will briefly focus on the stories of Leyla and Mecnun written in Persian literature.

Keywords: Masnawi, Leyla and Mecnun, Persian Literature, Story

MODERN ÇAĞDA BİR DİVAN ŞAİRİ: ŞAHİN UÇAR ŞİİRİNİN DÜŞÜNCE ZEMİNİ

A DIVAN POET IN THE MODERN AGE: THE GROUND OF THOUGHT OF ŞAHİN UÇAR'S POEM

Doç. Dr. Nuretin ÇALIŞKAN

Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Türk-İslam Edebiyatı

ORCID. 0000-0002-6255-0871

ÖZET

Sanat, devlet denilen müesses yapının hayatiyetini sağlayan unsurların en önemli yapı taşlarındandır. Şiir ise iç sesin yani insanın içinden akan bir nehrin söz denizine akması olarak görülebilir. Bu ırmağın maddesi olan sözün saflık derecesinde yalnızca şairin muhayyilesinin, fikrinin, hissinin derinliği ve devinimi değil, devrinin sosyal şartları da etkili olur. Avam yahut havas her sınıftan kaleme aşina herkesin şiirle iştigal ve mümkünse divan tertip etmesinin bir gelenek olduğu Osmanlı Devleti'nde, 14. yüzyıldan 20. yüzyılın ortasına kadar muhtevası ve mahiyeti çok az değişen şiir deryasına binlerce şairin manzumesi katılmıştır. Saf şiir kalitesini yakalamadaki derecesi farklı olmakla birlikte, her şair nazım vüs'ati ve kudreti nispetinde o denizde mutlak bir iz bırakmıştır. Şiir vadisinde kayda geçmiş söz varlıkları ile şairlerin sesleri ummandaki dalgalar gibi bize hala ulaşmakta, ehl-i dil kendi ruh halini, cemiyetin ahvalini, âlemin seyr ü seferini ve devrânın yapıp eylediğini anlamak ve tasvir etmek için divan şiirine müracaat etmektedir. Bu minvalde kadim şiir deryasına şiirini akıtan günümüz şairlerinden birisi de Şahin Uçar'dır.

Uçar, modern ve klasik şiirden behresini esas ilmi çalışma alanı olan tarih ve bilhassa tarih felsefesi ile zenginleştirmiş, mantık ve dil felsefesi bakımından şiire yaklaşımını hem yerli hem de yabancı kaynaklara derinlikli biçimde nüfuz ederek şekillendirmiştir. Kendisi şiirini mâlihulyâ diye nitelendirmekte ve Modern Türk ve Batı şiirine olan nüfuzu ile divan şiirinde farklı bir ses yakalamaktadır. Bu tebliğ ile Divan'ının yaslandığı metafizik şuur çerçevesinde tahlil edilmesi ve klasik biçimdeki şiirlerinin zeminindeki düşüncenin anlaşılmasına katkı yapılması **amaçlanmaktadır.**

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şiir, Dil Felsefesi, Mazmun, Klasik Türk Şiiri, tahlil.

ABSTRACT

Art is one of the most important building blocks of the elements that ensure the vitality of the institutional structure called the state. Poetry, on the other hand, can be seen as the inner voice, that is, a river flowing through a person, flowing into the sea of words. Not only the depth and movement of the poet's imagination, idea and feeling, but also the social conditions of the period are effective in the purity of the word, which is the substance of this river. In the Ottoman Empire, where it was a tradition for everyone familiar with the pen from every class, whether common or elite, to engage in poetry and, if possible, organize a divan, the poems of thousands of poets were added to the ocean of poetry, whose content and nature changed little from the 14th century to the middle of the 20th century. Although their degree of achieving the quality of pure poetry is different, each poet has left a mark on that sea in proportion to his verse size and power. The words of the poets recorded in the valley of poetry and the voices of the poets still reach us like waves in the ocean, and the people of the language resort to divan poetry to understand and describe their own mood, the conditions of the society, the journey of the world and the actions of the period. In this sense, one of the contemporary poets who pours his poetry into the ancient poetry ocean is Şahin Uçar.

Uçar enriched his knowledge of modern and classical poetry with his main scientific field of study, history and especially the philosophy of history, and shaped his approach to poetry in terms of logic and philosophy of language by deeply penetrating both domestic and foreign sources. He describes his poetry as mâlihulyâ and captures a different voice in divan poetry with his influence on Modern Turkish and Western poetry. With this paper, it is aimed to analyze his Divan within the framework of the metaphysical consciousness on which he relies and to contribute to the understanding of the thought behind his classical poems.

Keywords: Poetry, Philosophy of Language, Mazmun, Classical Turkish Poetry, analysis.

COĞRAFİ İŞARETLER VE TÜRKİYE'DE GÜNCEL DURUMUNUN ANALİZİ

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY

Ertuğrul ÖZTABAK

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Gastronomi ve Mutfak Sanatları ABD, Sivas, Türkiye.

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2967-2575

Doç.Dr. İbrahim Tuğkan ŞEKER

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Turizm Fakültesi, Gastronomi ve Mutfak Sanatları Bölümü,Sivas, Türkiye.

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3695-9750

Özet

Coğrafi işaretler, bir ürünün belirli bir coğrafi bölgeyle özdeşleşmesine dayanan bir işaretleme sistemidir. Bu sistem, ürünün o bölgeye ait olduğunu ve belirli kalite, üretim yöntemleri veya geleneksel özelliklere sahip olduğunu gösterir. Türkiye, bu konuda büyük bir çeşitliliğe ve zenginliğe sahiptir. Ülkenin dört bir yanı, kendine özgü ve özgün ürünlerle doludur. Bu ürünler, coğrafi işaretlerle korunur ve tanımlanır. Türkiye'nin AB ile uyum sürecinde coğrafi işaretlerin önemi giderek artmaktadır. AB normlarına uyum sağlama çabaları, ülkenin geleneksel ürünlerini ve kültürel değerlerini koruma ve tanıtma fırsatı sunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, coğrafi işaretlerin Türkiye'nin doğal ve kültürel dokusunu ön plana çıkarmada önemli bir rol oynayabileceği açıktır. Bu çalışma, Türkiye'deki coğrafi işaret sisteminin temel kavramlarını, işleyişini ve coğrafi işarete sahip ürünlerin mevcut durumunu yıllara göre dağılımı bölgelerdeki son durumunu incelemektedir. Bu inceleme ile, Türkiye'nin coğrafi işaretlerin korunması, tanıtılması ve yönetilmesi konularındaki çabalarını anlamamıza katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Çalışma bu kapsamda önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelime: Coğrafi İşaret, Tescil, Mahreç , Menşe

Abstract

Geographical indications are a marking system based on the identification of a product with a specific geographical region. This system indicates that the product belongs to that region and has certain quality, production methods or traditional characteristics. Turkey has a great diversity and richness in this regard. Every corner of the country is full of unique and original products. These products are protected and identified by geographical indications. The importance of geographical indications is increasing in Turkey's harmonization process with the EU. Efforts to comply with EU norms offer the opportunity to protect and promote the country's traditional products and cultural values. In this context, it is clear that geographical indications can play an important role in highlighting Turkey's natural and cultural texture. This study examines the basic concepts of the geographical indication system in Turkey, its functioning and the current situation of products with geographical indications by years and regions. It is thought that this review will contribute to our understanding of Turkey's efforts in the protection, promotion and management of geographical indications. The study is important in this context.

Keywords: Geographical Indication, Registration, Origin, Source

SOME CONCEPTS IN THE QURAN THAT ARE WARNING AGAINST CORRECT THOUGHT

Doç. Dr. Coşkun Baba

İzmir Kâtip Çelebi Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the human ability to think and its relationship with logic from the perspective of the Holy Quran. The fact that humans have the ability to think and speak is one of the main features that distinguish them from other living creatures. Using these features, people try to reach logical, consistent and accurate results. The paper will try to emphasize that logic is a tool for correct thinking and that thoughts should be expressed through language.

The Holy Quran attaches importance to people's ability to use reason and encourages them to think, reason and understand. The Quran emphasizes the importance of reaching a true and deep faith by questioning beliefs and trying to understand them. God appoints human beings as His representatives on earth and gives them intelligence so that they can express their thoughts. While the Quran emphasizes people's ability to use reason, it points out that logic plays a central role in guiding correct and consistent thinking processes.

Logic is described as a critical tool that guides thought processes and helps the mind avoid errors. The Holy Quran is a sacred text that is accepted as the guide of humanity and the right way of living. Many of the concepts and teachings it contains aim to shape people's mindset and pull them in a positive direction. While the Holy Quran emphasizes people's ability to use reason, it points out that logic plays a central role in enabling people to think accurately and consistently. In this text, it is stated that the Quran helps people to reach the right thought through some concepts it contains (contemplation, reflection, recollection, prudence, etc.). In addition to guiding people to find the right path, these concepts also play a warning and protective role against wrong thoughts. These concepts form the cornerstones of the Holy Quran's warning messages against right thinking and thus help people embrace right thought and act with wisdom and understanding.

Keywords: Logic, Holy Quran, Right Thought, Reason, Contemplation, Meditation, Contemplation

ST. JOHN'S WORT (HYPERICUM PERFORATUM L.) FROM PAST TO PRESENT

Melek KAYACI CÖMERT
Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Tarla Bitkileri Anabilim Dalı, Bilecik

Doç. Dr. Özge Doğanay ERBAŞ KÖSE
Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, Ziraat ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Bilecik

ABSTRACT

H. perforatum species, known as St. John's Wort, has been used for medicinal purposes for more than 2000 years. It grows naturally in Anatolia, Europe, North Africa, Western Asia and America around the world. It is cultivated in Germany, some European countries, Australia, China, and North and South America. Researchers is reported that the genus Hypericum is represented by approximately 100 taxa in 19 sections in Turkey, and 45 taxa among them are endemic. Türkiye is the gene center of many Hypericum species and 43 of the 89 existing species are endemic. Hypericum perforatum is known by different names in Turkey as eczema herb, wound herb, sword herb, püren, St. John's wort and a thousand and one holes herb. In our country, it is widespread in the Marmara, Black Sea, Aegean, Central and Eastern Anatolia, Mediterranean and Southeastern Anatolia regions. The H. perforatum plant contains many different and complex chemical compounds that have significant pharmacological effects. This herb is used against cancer, diabetes, depression, chronic rheumatism, stomach ulcers, gastrointestinal diseases, diuretic, sedative and liver-biliary disorders, jaundice, bronchitis, diarrhea, dysentery, as well as throat infections, colds, deworming, antiseptic, wound healing. It is used in the treatment of many diseases such as healing. This study is a general review of the information and recent developments about the plant.

Keywords: St. John's wort, hypericin, health, oil, Hypericum perforatum

EMİR UYGULAMALARININ BAZI YEM BEZELYESİ ÇEŞİTLERİNİN ÇİMLENME ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF IRON APPLICATIONS ON GERMINATION CHARACTERISTICS OF SOME FORAGE PEA CULTIVARS

Doç. Dr. Ömer Süha USLU

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Osman GEDİK

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye

Zir. Müh. Zehra DEMİR

Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye

ÖZET

Bitki gelişiminde birçok makro ve mikro besin elementi görev almaktadır. Bu elementeler çok farklı yollardan havaya ve suya karışmaktadır. Bunlar arasında yer alan mikro besin elementleri (bakır, çinko, demir vb) ve toprağa işleyen ağır metaller (kobalt, kurşun, kadmiyum vb.) belirli konsantrasyonların üzerinde fitotoksik etki meydana getirirler. Bu besin elementlerinin noksanlığı da ciddi sorunlara sebep olur. Demir önemli bir mikro besin elementidir. Ana materyale bağlı olarak toprakların toplam Fe içeriği % 0.02-10 arasında değişir. Kritik toksiklik düzeyi 500 mg kg^{-1}'dır. Bu çalışmada önemli bir kaba yem kaynağı olan farklı yem bezelyesi çeşitlerinde (Pisum arvense L.) farklı konsantrasyonlardaki (0, 0.2, 0.4 ve 0.8 ve 1.6 g/l) demir ($FeSO_4$) uygulamalarının çimlenme ve fide gelişimi üzerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Demir uygulaması düşük konsantrasyonlarda çimlenmeyi teşvik ederken yüksek konsantrasyonlarda özellikle kök ve gövde gelişiminde inhibisyona sebep olmuştur. Gövde inhibisyonunun köke göre daha duyarlı olduğu belirlenmiştir. Fide kütlesinde kontrole kıyasla önemli bir değişiklik gözlemlenmemiştir. Çeşitler arasında farklar istatistiki olarak önemsiz, dozlar arasındaki farklar ise istatistiki olarak önemli bulunmuştur. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre çimlenme oranı % 90-100, anormal fide oranı % 0-10, çimlenme indeksi 49.1-61.1, çimlenme oranı katsayısı 9.0-10.0, Radikula uzunluğu 1.79-3.28 cm, Plumula uzunluğu 0.225-1.395 cm, fide uzunluğu 2.23-4.17 cm ve Vigor indeks 207.5-407.2 arasında değişim göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ağır metal, çimlenme, canlılık indeksi, toksisite, demir.

ABSTRACT

Many macro and micronutrients are involved in plant growth. These elements enter the air and water in many different ways. Among them, micronutrients (copper, zinc, iron, etc.) and heavy metals (cobalt, lead, cadmium, etc.) that penetrate the soil have a phytotoxic effect above certain concentrations. Deficiency of these nutrients also causes serious problems. Iron is an important micronutrient. Depending on the main material, the total Fe content of soils varies between 0.02-10%. The critical toxicity level is 500 mg kg^{-1}. In this study, the effect of different concentrations (0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.8 and 1.6 g l^{-1}) of iron (Fe SO_4) on germination and seedling development of different fodder pea varieties (Pisum arvense L.), which is an important source of roughage, was investigated. While iron application promoted germination at low concentrations, it caused inhibition especially in root and shoot development at high concentrations. Shoot inhibition was found to be more sensitive than root inhibition. No significant change was observed in seedling mass compared to the control. Differences between varieties were statistically insignificant, while differences between doses were statistically significant. According to the results of the research, germination ratio varied between 90-100%, abnormal seedling rate 0-10%, germination index 49.1-61.1, germination ratio coefficient 9.0-10.0, radicle length 1.79-3.28 cm, plumula length 0.225-1.395 cm, seedling length 2.23-4.17 cm and vigor index 207.5-407.2.

Key words: Heavy metal, germination, vigor index, toxicity, iron.

DOĞAL AFETLERDE ÇOCUK OLMAK ve YAŞANILAN GÖÇLERDE FIZIKSEL VE PSIKOSOSYAL SAĞLIK

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOSOCIAL HEALTH DURING NATURAL DISASTERS AND CHILDREN DURING MIGRATIONS

Dr. Öğr. Üye. Hatice Dönmez

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Her yıl dünyada ve ülkemizde pek çok çocuk ve adölesan gerek doğal gerek ise insan kaynaklı afete maruz kalmaktır. Yaşanılan doğal afetler çocuklar ve adolesanlar üzerinde fiziksel, sosyal, davranışsal ve psikolojik olumsuz etki bırakmaktadır. Çocuklar için afet sonrası aile rollerinde değişiklikler, aile içi şiddet, travma sonrası stres bozukluğu, korku ve regresyon gibi psikososyal sorunların görülmesi beklenmektedir. Ayrıca, dil engelleri ve kültürel farklılıklar, güven eksikliğine neden olmaktadır. Çocuklar sağlık ve beslenme imkanlarının yetersizliği, kültürel uyumsuzluk, yetersiz barınma imkanları, eğitim ve sosyal dışlanma problemleri ile karşılaşabilmektedirler.

Afetlerin çocuğun fiziksel ve zihinsel sağlığına etkilerini araştıran çalışmalar her ikisinin birlikte etkilendiğini bildirmektedir. Çocuklar için yaş ve gelişim dönemlerine ilişkin karşılaşılabilecek olası risklerin tanımı ve koruyucu önlemlere ilişkin araştırmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Yaşanılan doğal afetler çocuk koruma sistemlerini zayıflatması nedeniyle toplumda görülen çocuğun kötü muamele görme oranını artırmaktadır. Özellikle barınma ve beslenme açısından sorun yaşayan aileler riskli grup olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Yaşanılan doğal afetlere bağlı gelişen göçler, çocuk sağlığını psikososyal ve kültürel açıdan etkilemektedir. Göç çocukların yaşamını olumsuz yönde etkilemekte ve kalıcı sağlık sorunlarının ortaya çıkışına neden olabilmektedir. Bu süreçte dezavantajlı bir gurupta bulunan çocuklar ise en çok etkilenenlerdir. Dezavantajlı gurup olarak ifade edilen; okul öncesi çocuklar, etnik açıdan farklı gruplar, engelli olanlar ve sosyal dezavantajlı olanlar için yeterli kanıt bulunmamaktadır. 2010 yılında Haiti adasında meydana gelen depremde çocuk ve adolesanların yaşadığı posttravmatik semptomlara ilişkin yeterli veri bulunmamaktadır. Bu durum afet yönetme programları için bir eksiklik olduğu bildirilmektedir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında depremde çocuk sağlığı ve ilişkili değişkenlerin belirlenmesi adına kanıta dayalı çalışmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğal Afet, Çocuk, Göç, Fiziksel Sağlık, Psikososyal Sağlık, Bakım

ABSTRACT

Every year, many children and adolescents in the world and in our country are exposed to both natural and human-made disasters. Natural disasters have negative physical, social, behavioral and psychological effects on children and adolescents. It is expected that children will experience psychosocial problems such as changes in family roles, domestic violence, post-traumatic stress disorder, fear and regression after the disaster. Additionally, language barriers and cultural differences cause a lack of trust. Children may face problems such as inadequate health and nutrition opportunities, cultural incompatibility, inadequate housing opportunities, education and social exclusion.

Studies investigating the effects of disasters on children's physical and mental health report that both are affected together. There is a need for research on the definition of possible risks and protective measures for children depending on their age and developmental periods. Natural disasters increase the rate of child maltreatment in society because they weaken child protection systems. Especially families who have problems in terms of housing and nutrition are defined as a risk group. Migrations due to natural disasters affect children's health in psychosocial and cultural aspects. Migration negatively affects children's lives and can cause permanent health problems. In this process, children in a disadvantaged group are the ones most affected. Expressed as the disadvantaged group; There is insufficient evidence for preschool children, ethnically diverse groups, those with disabilities and those who are socially disadvantaged. There is not enough data regarding the post-traumatic symptoms experienced by children and adolescents during the earthquake that occurred on the island of Haiti in 2010. This situation is reported to be a deficiency in disaster management programs. From this perspective, evidence-based studies are needed to determine child health and related variables during earthquakes.

Key Words: Natural Disaster, Child, Migration, Physical Health, Psychosocial Health, Care

OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEMDE MÜZİK EĞİTİMİNİN ÖNEMİ VE OKUL ÖNCESİ MÜZİK ÖĞRETİM YÖNTEMLERİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC EDUCATION IN PRESCHOOL PERIOD AND PRESCHOOL MUSIC TEAHCHING METHODS

Sibel ÇİLOĞLU
(Orcid ID: 0000-0002-2265-5935)
Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Müzik Eğitimi

Prof. Dr. Deniz Beste ÇEVİK KILIÇ
(Orcid ID: 0000-0001-6529-2604)
Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Müzik Eğitimi

ÖZET

Müziği fark etme ve hissetme süreci bebeğin anne karnındaki döneminden başlayarak hayat boyu devam etmektedir. Çocukların müziğe olan ilgilerini fark etme süreci ise, okul yaşantısıyla başlar. Ülkemizde bireylerin eğitim süreci okul öncesi dönemle başlamaktadır. Bu dönemde müzikal beceriler yavaş yavaş çocuklara kazandırılmaktadır. Çocukların eğitim süreçleri içerisinde müzikal deneyimlerini gerçekleştirirken aynı zamanda müziği sevdirebilmek ve yaratıcılıklarını geliştirebilmek önem arz etmektedir. Dolayısı ile çocukların müzik eğitimi sürecinde Dalcroze, Kodaly, Orff ve Suziki gibi pek çok farklı müzik öğretim yöntemleri kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemler, genellikle çocukların müziği yaşayıp hissederek öğrenmelerini amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, bu çalışmada, okul öncesi müzik eğitiminin önemi ve okul öncesi müzik öğretim yöntemlerinin incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Müzik, müzik eğitimi, okul öncesi müzik eğitimi.

ABSTRACT

The ability to hear and feel Music develops from the time a baby is in the womb and lasts for the rest of their lives. Realizing a child's passion in music starts with their school experience. In our nation, pre-school is where people start their educational journey. Children gradually pick up musical abilities throughout this time. While having musical ex periences during their educational process, it is crucial to instill a passion of music in youngsters and foster their creativity. As a result, a variety of music education techniques, in cluding Dalcroze, Kodaly, Orff and Suzuki are used to teach music to children. These approaches often try to teach kids music through hands-on activities and sensory in put. This study intends to investigate the significance of preschool music education and preschool music teaching techniques in this setting**.**

Keywords: Music, music education, pre-school music education.

EXAMINATION OF SUBGRADE REACTION MODULUS DETERMINATION METHODS USED IN THE RAFT FOUNDATION DESIGN ON A CASE STUDY

RADYE TEMEL TASARIMINDA KULLANILAN YATAK KATSAYI BELİRLEME YÖNTEMLERİNİN ÖRNEK BİR VAKA ÜZERİNDE İNCELENMESİ

Civil Eng. Abdullah Adnan KAHVECİ

EPP A.Ş, İstanbul

Prof. Dr. Mustafa ÖZER

Gazi University, Ankara

ABSTRACT

Buildings transfer their loads to the ground through foundations. In building type structures, single foundation, raft foundation or strip foundation system can be applied. Since it has some problems such as differential settlement, the use of single foundations is almost abandoned today, and raft foundations are generally preferred in buildings. In cases where a strong layer of soil is deep, pile foundations can be used with raft foundations.

Since foundations are a structural element between the superstructure and the ground, it is necessary for structural engineers and geotechnical engineers to work together collaboratively, or at least coordinate, in the design process. This is because variables such as depth, dimensions, bearing capacity and consolidation settlement of the foundation are determined as a result of geotechnical design calculations, while the thickness, shear strength, and reinforcement of the foundation are determined as a result of structural analysis calculations. When performing design calculations, raft foundations are considered relatively flexible compared to single foundations because the dimensions of raft foundations are larger, and they are assumed to undergo some deformation under load. The extent of deformation of foundations depends on the soil on which they settle. The extent to which the foundations will deform under the influence of foundation loads is represented by a parameter known as the "subgrade reaction modulus". The term subgrade reaction modulus was first introduced in 1868 by Winkler and is defined as the ratio of the load to deformation ($k_s = q/\delta$). The subgrade reaction modulus allows soils to be represented as springs in foundation design. The subgrade reaction modulus is used to find the moments affecting the foundation in raft foundation design and therefore to calculate the reinforcement to be placed on the foundation.

Due to the relatively high effective depth of raft foundations and the potential for horizontal and vertical variations in soil properties over short distances in foundation design, a direct method for determining the subgrade reaction modulus to be used in raft foundation design has not been developed based on field or laboratory tests. Therefore, from 1937 to the present,

many studies have been conducted to indirectly determine the subgrade reaction modulus using correlations and relationships for raft foundation design.

In this study, the subgrade reaction modulus relationships and methods found in geotechnical literature that are used in raft foundation design was compared. The soil parameters required for methods or relationships were obtained from field and laboratory tests conducted as part of a soil investigation in the Söğütözü region of Yenimahalle district in Ankara/Turkey. The analyses and calculations conducted in this study show that the subgrade reaction modulus values obtained with different methods and relationships for the same soil profile can vary within a wide range, such as from 300 to 20,000 kN/m³.

Keywords: Subgrade Reaction Modulus, Raft Foundation, Modulus of Elasticity, Geotechnical Foundation Design

ÖZET

Binalar yüklerini temeller vasıtası ile zemine aktarmaktadırlar. Bina türü yapılarda tekil temel, radye temel veya şerit temel sistemi uygulanabilmektedir. Farklı oturma gibi bazı sorunlar nedeniyle günümüzde tekil temel uygulaması neredeyse terk edilmiş olup bina türü yapılarda genellikle radye temel uygulaması tercih edilmektedir. Sağlam zemin tabakasının derinde olduğu durumlarda ise radye temel ile birlikte kazıklı temel uygulaması da yapılabilmektedir.

Temeller yapı ile zemin arasında bulunan bir yapı elemanı olduğu için üst yapı mühendisi ile geoteknik mühendisinin birlikte ortaklaşa veya en azından koordineli çalışması ile tasarlanması gerekmektedir. Zira temelin derinliği, boyutları, taşıma gücü ve konsolidasyon oturması gibi değişkenler geoteknik tasarım hesaplarının sonucunda, temelin kalınlığı, kesme dayanımı ve donatılandırması ise yapısal analiz hesaplarının sonucunda belirlenmektedir. Tasarım hesapları yapılırken radye temellerin ebatları tekil temellere kıyasla büyük olduğundan nispeten esnek temel olarak değerlendirilmekte ve yük altında bir miktar deformasyon yapacakları kabul edilmektedir. Temellerin ne kadar deformasyon yapacakları ise oturdukları zemine bağlıdır. Zeminlerin temel yüklerinin etkisinde ne kadar deformasyon yapacakları ise "yatak katsayısı" adı verilen bir parametre ile temsil edilmektedir. Temel tasarımında kullanılan yatak katsayısı terimi ilk kez 1868 yılında Winkler tarafından ortaya atılmış olup, yükün deformasyona oranı ($ks = q/\delta$) olarak tarif edilmiştir. Yatak katsayısı sayesinde zemin adeta yaylarla temsil edilmektedir. Yatak katsayısı, radye temel tasarımında temele etki eden momentlerin bulunmasında ve dolayısıyla temele yerleştirilecek donatıların hesaplanmasında kullanılmaktadır.

Radye temellerin etki derinliğinin yüksek olması ve zemin özelliklerinin yatay ve düşey doğrultuda kısa mesafelerde değişiklik gösterebilmesi gibi nedenlerle radye temel tasarımında kullanılacak yatak katsayının doğrudan bulunmasına yönelik arazi veya laboratuvar deneyi geliştirilememiştir. Bu nedenle 1937'den günümüze değin yatak katsayısının korelasyonlarla dolaylı olarak bulunmasına yönelik çok sayıda çalışma yapılmış ve bağıntı geliştirilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada geoteknik literatüründe bulunan ve radye temel tasarımında kullanılan yatak katsayısı bağıntıları ve yöntemleri karşılaştırılmıştır. Yöntemler veya bağıntılar için gerekli olan zemin parametreleri Ankara'nın Yenimahalle ilçesi Söğütözü mevkiinde gerçekleştirilen bir zemin etüt kapsamında yapılan arazi ve laboratuvar deneylerinden elde edilmiştir. Yapılan analizler ve hesaplamalar sonucunda aynı zemin profili üzerinde farklı yöntemlerle ve bağıntılarla bulunan yatak katsayısı değerlerinin 300 ile 20000 kN/m^3 gibi oldukça geniş bir aralıkta değişkenlik gösterebileceği ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yatak Katsayısı, Radye Temel, Elastisite Modülü, Geoteknik Temel Tasarımı

KOZAN KIRAÇ KOŞULLARINDA İSKENDERİYE ÜÇGÜLÜ (Trifolium alexandrinum L.) + ARPA (Hordeum vulgare L.) KARIŞIMININ OT VERİMİ VE OT KALİTESİ ÜZERİNE KARIŞIM ORANLARININ ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF MIXTURE RATE ON THE HAY YİELD AND HAY QUALITY OF THE MIXTURE OF BERSEEM CLOVER (Trifolium alexandrinum L.) + BARLEY (Hordeum vulgare L.) UNDER DRY LAND CONDITIONS OF KOZAN

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Hasan Beytullah DÖNMEZ

Çukurova Üniversitesi, Adana/Türkiye

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Adana ili Kozan ilçesi kıraç koşullarında İskenderiye üçgülü+ Arpa karışımının ot verimi ve ot kalitesi üzerine türlerin tohum karışım oranlarının etkisinin saptanması amacıyla yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada materyal olarak İskenderiye üçgülünün Derya, arpanın Ay çeşidi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma ile ilgili tarla denemesi, 2021-2022 yetiştirme mevsiminde, Çukurova Üniversitesi Kozan Meslek Yüksekokulu Yerleşkesinin kıraç koşullardaki arazisinde, tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre 3 tekerrürlü olarak yürütülmüştür. Araştırmada, İskenderiye üçgülü (İ.Ü.) ve arpanın yalın ekimleri ile birlikte %80 İ.Ü.+%20 Arpa, %60 İ.Ü.+%40 Arpa, %40 İ.Ü.+%60 Arpa, %20 İ.Ü.+%80 Arpa karışım uygulamalarında, türlerin bitki boyu, kuru otta İskenderiye üçgülü oranı, yeşil ot ve kuru ot verimi, kuru maddede ADF, NDF ve ham protein oranı ve nisbi yem değeri incelenmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre; İskenderiye üçgülü ve arpanın yalın ekimleri ile farklı karışım uygulamalarında arpa bitki boyu 104.8-111.7 cm, İskenderiye üçgülü bitki boyu 82.5-87.5 cm, kuru otta İskenderiye üçgülü oranı %5.7-%42.4, yeşil ot verimi 1381.5-3013.0 kg/da, kuru ot verimi 287.6-921.1 kg/da, kuru maddede ADF oranı %35.8-%40.1, kuru maddede NDF oranı %52.2-%63.9, kuru maddede ham protein oranı %14.2-%20.8 ve nisbi yem değeri 82.4-108.9 arasında değişmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İskenderiye üçgülü, arpa, ot verimi, ot kalitesi, karışık ekim

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out to determine the effect of seed mixture ratios of mixture species on the herbage yield and herbage quality of Berseem clover + Barley mixture under dry land conditions of Kozan district of Adana province. The materials used in the study were the Derya cultivar of berseem clover and the Ay cultivar of barley. The field experiment related to the research was conducted at the Kozan Vocational School Campus of Çukurova University under dry land conditions during the growing season of 2021-2022. The experiment was arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replications. In the research, pure stands of Berseem clover (BC) and barley and their seed mixtures such as 80% BC + 20% Barley, 60% BC + 40% Barley, 40% BC + 60% Barley, 20% BC + 80% Barley were studied. Plant height, fresh forage and hay yield, ADF, NDF and crude protein ratio in dry matter, relative feed value of pure stands and the mixtures and the percentage of Berseem clover in the hay yield were determined. According to the results of the research; plant height of barley varied between 104.8-111.7 cm, plant height of berseem clover between 82.5-87.5 cm, ratio of berseem clover in hay yield between 5.7%-42.4%, green forage yield between 1381.5-3013.0 kg/ha, hay yield between 287.6-921.1 kg/ha, ADF ratio between 35.8%-40.1%, NDF ratio between 52.2%-63.9%, crude protein ratio between 14.2%-20.8% and relative feed value between 82.4-108.9%.

Keywords: Berseem clover, barley, herbage yield, herbage quality, mixture cropping

AHUDUDU (Rubus sp.)'NUN DOKU KÜLTÜRÜ İLE ÇOĞALTIMI

PROPAGATION OF RASPBERRY (Rubus sp.) BY TISSUE CULTURE

Öğr. Gör. Selcan Özyalın
Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü Türkiye
https:/orcid.org/0000-0003-4831-8600

ÖZET

Asya, Avrupa ve Amerika kıtalarının ılıman iklim bölgelerinde doğal olarak bulunan ve günümüzde de ticari önemi giderek artan ahududunun yetiştiriciliği, ülkemizde istenen düzeye ulaşamamıştır. Bunun önemli bir nedeni, üreticilerin yeterli kalitede ve sayıda fidana ulaşamamasıdır. Ticari olarak fidan üretiminin sadece kök sürgünleri ve kök çelikleriyle yapılması, ahududunun diğer üretim yöntemleriyle çoğaltılmasının zor ve maliyetli olması gibi nedenler, fidan üretimini sınırlandırmaktadır.

Doku kültürü ile çoğaltım, klon anaçların, bazı meyve türlerinin ve ekonomik değeri yüksek çeşitli bitkilerin çoğaltılmasında, ayrıca hastalık ve zararlılardan ari bitki üretilmesinde ve hızlı çoğaltım yapılarak tek tip yüksek kaliteli bitkilerin elde edilmesinde tüm dünyada ve özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerde ticari anlamda yoğun olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Ahududunun fidan eldesinde karşılaşılan, sağlıklı, kaliteli ve yeterli sayıda fidan üretimi sorunları göz önüne alındığında, insan sağlığı açısından kıymetli ve ticari değeri olan ahududunun çoğaltılmasında doku kültürü tekniğinin, önemli bir çözüm yolu olabileceği görülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, bazı ahududu çeşitlerinin doku kültürü ile çoğaltılmasında kullanılan farklı eksplant kaynaklarının, besin ortamlarının, bitki büyüme düzenleyicilerinin, bitkinin sürgün gelişimi ve köklenmesi üzerine etkileri ile aklimatizasyon aşamalarının hayatta kalma oranlarına etkilerinin belirlenmesi için literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak ahududunun doku kültürü ile çoğaltımı için uygun olan gelişim ortamları belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahududu, Doku Kültürü, Mikroçoğaltım, Rubus sp., Üzümsü Meyveler

ABSTRACT

The cultivation of raspberries, which is naturally found in the temperate climate regions of Asia, Europe and the Americas and whose commercial importance is increasing today, has not reached the desired level in our country. An important reason for this is that producers cannot access saplings of sufficient quality and number. Reasons such as commercial sapling production being done only with root shoots and root cuttings and the difficulty and cost of propagating raspberries with other production methods limit the production of saplings.

Propagation by tissue culture is widely used commercially all over the world, and especially in developed countries, for the propagation of clone rootstocks, some fruit species and various plants with high economic value, as well as for the production of plants free from diseases and pests, and for obtaining uniform high-quality plants by rapid propagation.

Considering the problems encountered in obtaining raspberry saplings and producing healthy, high-quality and sufficient numbers of saplings, it seems that the tissue culture technique can be an important solution in the propagation of raspberries, which are valuable for human health and have commercial value.

In this study, a literature review was conducted to determine the effects of different explant sources, nutrient media, plant growth regulators used in tissue culture propagation of some raspberry varieties on the shoot development and rooting of the plant, and the effects of acclimatization stages on survival rates. As a result, it was tried to determine the development environments suitable for the propagation of raspberry by tissue culture.

Keywords: Raspberry, Tissue Culture, Micropropagation, Rubus sp., Berries

INSECTICIDAL EFFECT OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS AGAINST Sitophilus oryzae L. (COL.: CURCULIONIDAE)

Doç. Dr. Pervin Erdoğan

Sivas University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT

The most prevalent pest is Sitophilus oryzae L. (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), which costs businesses money by destroying valuable crops in grains that have been stored. Pesticides made of chemicals are frequently employed to eradicate S. oryzae. Recently, research has concentrated on pesticides without chemicals. In this study, the insecticidal effects of Prunus laurocerasus L. (Rosaceae), Tanacetum vulgare L. (Asteraceae) and Brassica nigra L. (Brassicae) extracts against S. oryzae were investigated. In this context 20 g of wheat was treated with each concentration. For this experiment, adult of S. oryzae (one day old) were employed. Jars were used to keep the wheat applied extract. The trials used a randomized design and four replicates, including control. Control was exercised using pure water. The experiment was conducted under laboratory conditions (24±1 °C and 60% ±65 humidity). According to results, there was no contact impact from any of the extracts. The effect of plant extracts on S. oryzae F1 offspring increased depend on concentration increasing. The highest effect (81.58%) was at the highest concentration of B. nigra. This value followed by the high concentrations of extracts T. vulgare (79.42%) and P. laurocerasus (62.06%) respectively. The lowest suppression rate was determined at the lowest concentration of extract P. laurocerasus (17.98%). It is found that the extracts of B. nigra. and T. vulgare plant had high insecticidal effect on Rice weevil. It is thought that the extracts found effective in this study can be used in good agricultural practices, IPM and organic agriculture in the future.

Keywords: Rice weevil, plants extract, effect

INSECTICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF SOME PLANT EXTRACTS AGAINST Myzus persicae SULZER (HEM.: APHIDIDAE)

Doç. Dr. Pervin Erdoğan

Sivas University of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT

Myzus persicae Sulzer (Hemiptera: Aphididae**)** is a common pest that causes significant damage to fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants. Wide effective insecticides are used against the pest. Since it shows resistance to insecticides in a short time, it is very difficult to control the pest. The use of plant extracts in the control of pests has been seen as an alternative to chemical pesticides and studies on this subject have recently intensified. In this study, the insecticidal effect of Aleo vera L. (Liliaceae), Melaleuca alternifolia (Maiden&Betce) (Myrtaceae), Brassica nigra L. (Brassicae) extract on M. persicae was investigated. For this purpose, leaf dipping method was used. Four different concentrations of the extracts were used against both adults and nymphs. Neem Azal T/S, a commercial preparation, was used as a positive control. The trials used a randomized design and four replicates, including control. Control was exercised using pure water. The experiment was conducted under laboratory conditions (24±1 °C and 60% ±65 humidity). According to the results obtained, the highest effect was obtained in the commercial preparation Neem Azal T/S effect on both adult (93.45%) and nymph (94.67%). This data was followed by extracts B. nigra respectively (nymph, 89.34%; adult, %86.23). Alao, extract M. alternifolia showed similar results to B. nigra extract in both adult (85.56%) and nymph (87.34%) stages. The lowest effect was determined in a plant extract in both larval and adult stages. Cconclusion, it was revealed that the extracts M. alternifolia and B. nigra were effective against M. persicae. It was concluded that M. alternifolia and B. nigra extracts could be used in the control of M. persicae at the end of more detailed studies.

Key words: plants extract, green peach aphid, insecticidal effect

ANTITOXIC IMMUNITY AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN DURING THE PANDEMIC OF COVID-19

Dr. Olha Panchenko

I.Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University, Ukraine

Prof. Halyna Pavlyshyn

I.Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University, Ukraine

Prof. Kateryna Kozak

I.Horbachevsky Ternopil National Medical University, Ukraine

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVUS. To assess the level of humoral immunity against diphtheria toxin in school-aged children with infectious diseases (except dyphtheria) during the COVID-19 pandemic as a possible marker of disease severity.

METHODS. 122 children aged 6 to 18 years were examined: 60 patients with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection, 30 patients with other infectious diseases and negative laboratory tests for COVID-19, and 32 children without signs of the disease (control group). All children were tested for the level of immunoglobulin G (Ig G) against diphtheria toxin. Some laboratory indicators (C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), procalcitonin, cortisol, 25(OH)vitaminD, duration of hyperthermia and treatment were evaluated.

RESULTS. The antitoxic Ig G was 2.68 times higher in children of the control group compared to patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection (p=0,006). 4.2% of children in the control group needed booster vaccination, 37.2% − in the COVID-19 group, 19,1% − in the group of other infectious diseases (p=0,011, x^2=9,07). A moderate negative correlation was observed between the level of Ig G against diphtheria toxin and ESR (r=-0.37, p=0.002), CRP (r=-0.33, p=0.012), D-dimer (r =-0.33, p=0.012), cortisol (r=-0,38), duration of hyperthermia (r=-0.52, p<0.001), duration of treatment (r=-0.33, p=0.020) and a moderate positive correlation between the level of Ig G against diphtheria toxin and 25(OH)D (r=0.41, p<0.001).

CONCLUSIONS. Children with SARS-Co-2 infection had significantly lower levels of Ig G against diphtheria toxin compared to the control group. Lower levels of humoral immunity against diphtheria were accompanied with increase in proinflammatory markers and cortisol and decrease in 25(OH)D level.

Keywords: children, infection, severity, immunoglobulins G, diphtheria, COVID-19.

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TRANSITION METALS DOPING ON THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF POLYANILINE

Dr. Ahmet GÜNGÖR
The University of Sabancı at İstanbul TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Emre ERDEM
The University of Sabancı at İstanbul TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Energy storage systems are a vital technology that enables electrical energy to be stored and used effectively when required. These systems find various applications, such as adapting to the variable nature of renewable energy sources and providing back-up power for emergencies. The storage techniques include diverse technologies such as lithium-ion batteries, supercapacitors, and thermal energy storage. Energy storage enhances sustainability and efficiency in the energy sector and fosters secure and stable electricity supply.

Conducting polymers, including poly(pyrrole)s (PPY), and polyaniline (PANI), have garnered considerable interest in the field of energy storage devices due to their high conductivity and capacitance. PANI is considered to be a highly versatile candidate as an electrode material because of its excellent stability, fast oxidation-reduction rate, superior electro conductivity, low price. Nevertheless, the material's insufficient durability restricts the application of PANI. By combining PANI with different functional groups like carbon and carbon-doped compounds, transition metal complex, this limitation of PANI can be overcome.

Herein, composites of polyaniline doped with silver and copper (PANI/Ag and PANI/Cu, respectively) were synthesized using rapid-mixing chemical oxidative polymerization of aniline in the presence of transition metal salts. The effect of adding silver and copper on the morphology, electrical conductivity, and BET surface area of the resulting composites was examined. Impedance analysis was also carried out to investigate the usability of the synthesized composite materials as electrode materials in supercapacitor designs. The findings reveal that the properties of the material were significantly altered by the introduction of transition metals used.

Keywords: Polianiline, Transition-metal, Energy-storage system, Supercapacitor

FAULT-TOLERANT CONTROL OF A WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM USING A MATRIX CONVERTER

Aboubaker Essaddiq MAZOUZ

Said HASSAINE

Hamid BOUMEDIENE

Department of Electrical Engineering L2GEGI Laboratory, Faculty of applied science, University of Tiaret, Algeria

Abstract

As wind energy continues to play a pivotal role in the transition towards sustainable power generation, ensuring the reliability and efficiency of wind energy conversion systems (WECS) becomes paramount. This paper introduces a novel approach to enhance the fault tolerance of WECS through the implementation of a matrix converter-based control system. The inherent variability of wind conditions can pose challenges to the stable operation of WECS. Unpredictable faults and disturbances may further exacerbate these challenges. In response, this research presents a comprehensive fault-tolerant control strategy that leverages the capabilities of a matrix converter. By utilizing the matrix converter's ability to establish direct connections between input and output voltages, the system gains enhanced flexibility and resilience in the face of faults. The study outlines the design and implementation of the fault-tolerant control scheme, including fault detection and isolation strategies. Simulations and experimental results demonstrate the system's ability to continue operating efficiently even in the presence of component failures or grid disturbances. Furthermore, the proposed approach offers improved fault tolerance without compromising overall system performance. This research contributes to the advancement of sustainable energy generation by addressing the critical issue of reliability in wind energy conversion systems. The findings not only enhance the robustness of these systems but also facilitate their integration into the broader energy grid, thus promoting the adoption of renewable energy sources on a larger scale.

Keywords: Wind Energy Conversion System (WECS), Fault-Tolerant Control, matrix converter, Fault Detection, DFIG, Wind Turbine

TƏLİM METODLARININ ALİ MƏKTƏB TƏLƏBƏLƏRİNDƏ KREATİVLİYİN İNKİŞAF ETDİRİLMƏ YOLLARI
WAYS TO DEVELOP CREATIVITY IN TEACHING METHODS HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universitetinin

Biologiya və onun tədrisi texnologiyası kafedrasının

dosenti Gafarova Parvin Muhamad

Azərbaycan, Bakı

ORCID ID 0009-0002-9696-3540

Xülasə

Məqalədə ali təhsil müəssisələrində tələbələrin kreativliyinin formalaşdırılması yolları nəzərdən keçirilir. Bu istiqamətdə fənlərin yaranma tarixi araşdırılır. Kreativ təhsil vermə təcrübəsinə malik ali təhsil müəssisələrində yaradıcılığın inkişafına zəmin yaradan təhsil proqramları haqqında məlumat verilir. Ali məktəb tələbələrində kreativliyin formalaşdırılmasına təsir göstərən amillər sadalanır. Bir çox nüfuzlu universitetlərin hazırda alternativ təlim mühiti olan virtual texnologiyalardan istifadə təcrübəsi şərh edilir, təlimin virtual təşkilinin üstünlükləri haqqında məlumat verilir. Təlim prosesinin informasiya texnologiyalarına əsaslanmaqla təşkilinin tələbələrdə tənqidi və kreativ təfəkkürün inkişafına təsiri, onları gələcək peşə fəaliyyətinə istiqamətləndirməsi, kreativliyi stimullaşdırması məsələləri öyrənilir. Maraqlananlar üçün kreativliyin inkişafını təmin edən proqramların hazırlanmasında məzmuna deyil, daha çox prosesə əhəmiyyət verilməsi, fasilitasiya qaydalarına əsaslanma, kollaborativ tələbəyönümlü öyrətmə metodlarından istifadənin və öyrənmənin dəstəklənməsinin əhəmiyyəti qeyd olunur.

Bu gün ali məktəblərin problem əsaslı təlim metodlarına üstünlük verməsi tələbələrə özəl şirkətlərdə, hökumət və qeyri-hökumət təşkilatlarında qarşılaşa biləcəkləri real vəziyyət və problemlər üzərində çalışmağa, onların həlli istiqamətində təkliflər hazırlamağa münbit şərait yaradır. Tələbələr mürəkkəb, daim dəyişən, qeyri-müəyyənliklərlə dolu iş dünyasında bilik, bacarıq və praktiki vərdişlərlə yanaşı, araşdırmaq, təhlil etmək bacarıqlarına, irəliləmək istəyinə, təxəyyül və təcrübi kreativliyə malik olmalıdırlar. Bu məqamlar nəzərə alınaraq təlim prosesinin təşkil edilməsi cəmiyyətin inkişafına əvəzsiz töhfələr verə bilər. Tədqiqatçılar universitetlərin şirkət və müəssisələrlə əlaqəsini, əməkdaşlığını yüksək dəyərləndirir, tələbələrin internship proqram larında iştirakının zəruriliyini vurğulayırlar.

Tələbələrdə kreativliyin inkişafına istiqamətlənən, yeni və gözlənilməz, qeyri-adi vəziyyətlərdə təlim prosesinin təşkilini dəstəkləyən təlim proqramlarının müxtəlif formaları – problemyönümlü, tədqiqatyönümlü, təcrübəyönümlü, məzmunyönümlü, rollu oyun, kollaborativ təlim və simulyasiyalar mövcuddur. Yekun olaraq bildirməliyik ki, yuxarıda sadalanan proqram növlərinin hər birinin müsbət cəhətlərindən bəhrələnərək, müasir dövrün dinamik tələblərinə cavab

verən həyatla əlaqəli proqramların hazırlanması labüddür, bu, təhsilin ən mühim vəzifəsi kimi qəbul edilməlidir.

Açar sözlər: ali məktəblər, təhsil, tələbə, metod, tədqiqat

Abstract

The article examines the ways of forming the creativity of students in higher education institutions. In this direction, the history of the creation of subjects is investigated. Information is provided about educational programs that create a foundation for the development of creativity in higher education institutions with experience in providing creative education. Factors affecting the formation of creativity in high school students are listed. The experience of using virtual technologies, which are currently an alternative learning environment, of many prestigious universities is commented, and information is provided about the advantages of virtual organization of training. The influence of organizing the training process based on information technologies on the development of critical and creative thinking in students, directing them to future professional activities, and stimulating creativity is studied. For those who are interested, the importance of giving more importance to the process than to the content, based on the rules of facilitation, the use of collaborative student-oriented teaching methods and the importance of supporting learning is noted in the development of programs that ensure the development of creativity.

Today, higher schools' preference for problem-based learning methods creates fertile conditions for students to work on real situations and problems they may encounter in private companies, government and non-government organizations, and prepare proposals for their solution. Students must have the knowledge, skills and practical skills, as well as research and analysis skills, a willingness to move forward, imagination and experiential creativity in the complex, ever-changing and uncertain world of work. Taking into account these points, the organization of the training process can make invaluable contributions to the development of society. Researchers highly value the connection and cooperation of universities with companies and enterprises, and emphasize the necessity of students' participation in internship programs.

There are various forms of training programs aimed at the development of creativity in students, supporting the organization of the learning process in new and unexpected, unusual situations - problem-oriented, research-oriented, experience-oriented, content-oriented, role-playing, collaborative training and simulations. In conclusion, we must state that, taking advantage of the positive aspects of each of the types of programs listed above, it is necessary to develop life-related programs that meet the dynamic requirements of the modern era, and this should be considered as the most important task of education.

Key words: higher schools, education, student, method, research

INVARIANT SOLUTION OF BOUSSINESQ EQUATION USING LIE POINT SYMMETRY

Mr. Haroon Ur Rasheed

Kohat University Of Science and Technology

ABSTRACT

Partial differential equations (PDEs) are a rich area of research in mathematics. Almost all natural problems are non-linear and can be modeled as nonlinear Ordinary differential equations (ODEs) or PDEs. Many researchers used different methods to solve these non-linear ODEs or PDEs analytically. Symmetry method is a powerful method which deals with all type of dynamical equation analytically. We will find all Lie-symmetries of the Boussinesq equation (BE). The invariant corresponding to each Lie symmetry will be used for the invariant solutions of the Boussinesq equation. We will obtained several invariant solutions of the said equation.

Keywords: ODEs and PDEs analytic solution, Invariant Solution, Boussinesq Equation, Lie Symmetry.

SYNTHESIS OF TEMPERATURE-SENSITIVE POLY (METHYL VINYL ETHER)-PMVE HYDROGELS AND OPTIMIZATION OF SYNTHESIS PARAMETERS

Dr. Ahmet GÜNGÖR

The University of Sabancı at İstanbul TURKEY

Prof. Dr. Tonguç ÖZDEMİR

The University of Mersin at Mersin TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Temperature-responsive polymer systems are pivotal in various domains including drug release, biomedical applications and materials science due to their capability to sensitively respond to environmental stimuli that enable controlled release of drugs or other bioactive constituents under specific conditions. Polymers that react to variations in temperature are highly promising for drug targeting and mitigation of side effects, particularly in fields like cancer therapy and chronic disease treatment.

Poly methyl vinyl ether (PMVE) is a temperature sensitive polymer that plays a crucial role in drug release applications. Through increasing its solubility in water as the temperature rises, PMVE facilitates the controlled release of drugs. This polymer serves as a drug carrier and can regulate drug release in response to changes in temperature. Such exceptional properties provide a significant advantage in biomedical applications by enabling precise and controlled delivery of drugs. Additionally, PMVE is biocompatible, making it an attractive option as a safe and effective drug carrier.

The study aimed to synthesize temperature-sensitive PMVE for drug release and optimized the amount of crosslinker, surfactant, and accelerator used in the synthesis based on the swelling rate of the hydrogel. Swelling tests indicated a significant effect of the optimized parameters on the swelling behavior. The high swelling ratio indicates the high crosslink density and high molecular weight of the material. The PMVE hydrogel, which was synthesized under optimal conditions, underwent characterization through FTIR, XRD, SEM, and DSC analyses.

Keywords: Responsive polymer, Optimization, Swelling ratio, PMVE.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY: ENHANCING ELECTRICAL GRIDS WITH RENEWABLE ENERGY

Ghada Baouni

National Higher School of Technology and Engineering – Annaba

Dr. Karima Smili

Laboratory of technologies energetics systems, ENSTI-Annaba, Algeria

Dr. Tarek Messikh

Laboratory of technologies energetics systems, ENSTI-Annaba, Algeria

ABSTRACT:

The improvement of the quality of electrical energy and its more efficient and sustainable use have become crucial concerns. This comparative study highlights the contribution of renewable energies in enhancing the quality of energy in electrical grids compared to conventional networks reliant on fossil fuels. The experimental setup has proven that these sources diversify electricity production, thereby reducing network vulnerability and decreasing reliance on singular energy sources. Furthermore, they promote decentralized energy distribution, limiting losses and strengthening network resilience in case of outages. They also demonstrate flexibility as these sources adapt to fluctuations in demand and production, ensuring a balance between electricity supply and demand. Additionally, their integration contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, facilitating the transition to more sustainable and environmentally friendly networks. This shift paves the way for energy storage solutions such as batteries, thereby enhancing overall management of electrical grids.

Keywords: Electrical Energy Quality, Renewable Energies, Energy Transition, Grid Management.

OPTIMIZATION OF THE COMPANY'S MARKETING STRATEGY IN THE DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT USING MACHINE LEARNING

Assoc. Prof. Ihor Ponomarenko

State University of Trade and Economics Ukraine

PhD Stud. Dmytro Ponomarenko

International University of Business and Law Ukraine

ABSTRACT

Modern companies are focused on the Internet, which serves as an environment for meeting the various needs of users. Thanks to various digital resources, consumers get the opportunity to perform work duties, buy various goods and services, spend free time on entertainment resources and social media, study, and more. In the digital environment, companies identify their target audience and establish long-term communications in order to stimulate sales of their own products.

The study is devoted to a comprehensive analysis of modern digital marketing tools, the use of which is based on the integration of machine learning algorithms. The use of modern mathematical algorithms for comprehensive analysis of big data allows companies to identify directions for optimizing marketing strategies in the digital environment. Scientific approaches to the use of analysis methods and models increase the probability of achieving an economically reasonable level of conversion of the company's products in the long term.

Machine learning algorithms allow to determine the company's target audience and effective digital marketing tools for a defined group of consumers. Thanks to classification models, it is possible to identify specific groups of customers who are characterized by certain differences and require special models of interaction with the brand. Machine learning algorithms allow for the implementation of personalized approaches, which contributes to increasing the level of user loyalty to companies and their products.

Therefore, there is an active development of digital marketing tools in the conditions of digitization and globalization. The integration of machine learning algorithms allows to achieve qualitative transformations in the communication system between companies and users. The introduction of artificial intelligence makes it possible to select and generate thematic content in accordance with the needs of different groups of users.

Keywords: Digital Marketing, Machine Learning, Optimization, Target Audience

NECESSITY OF CORRECTING MISTAKES IN CHOOSING APPROPREATE ETHNIC NAMES//NATIONALITY NOWADAYS DUE TO THE INFLUX OF RUSSIAN SPEAKING PERSONS INTO TBILISI AND BATUMI

By Dr. Natela Borisovna POPKHADZE

Head of Scholarly Information at Phassis Academy in Tbilisi

ORCID.ORG: 0000-0003-1552-7860

ABSTRACT

My abstract is about importance of defining ethnic names/ethnicity in modern times. I shall mention the third president of Sakartvelo///Georgia Republic Mr. Mikheil Saakashvili that had an oral presentation in Kartuli /Georgian language in October 2023 on the main//Mtavari TV Channel in Tbilisi where he stressed the necessity of using law to enable ethnic Kartveli/Georgian persons to acquire flats and houses on a SPECIAL rate from persons that arrived from Russia recently. He talked from jail, but he has followers in our republic and also abroad that make great efforts to free him from jail and to reelect him as the next president of Sakartvelo// Georgia Republic in elections in 2024.

I shall remind the public that Victor Kakhniashvili that is a law specialist wrote and published his book on the wrongs of privatization that was performed after the end of the USSR in its former areas. It was called prikhvatization.The term was coined from the Russian word prikhvatit meaning to forcefully and unlawfully become the owner of property. It is mostly those unlawful owners of property that buy property where they live and even abroad.

The wrongs are caused by bad laws. Example of this was published several years ago under the title “The Lord of the Glen”. It was about an elderly man living near Dublin in Ireland . A young woman living n the New York city in the USA bought a small piece of land in his area and sold it in parts to various persons in small parts. About misfortunes caused by selling flats and/or homes to foreigners was a publication in Italy on the example of Genova city. near Dublin in Ireland .

The method used here is the analysis of published materials available to me in several archives in Tbilisi and printed in newspapers, journals and/or books.

The result is the conclusion on correcting mistakes in the definition of an ethnicity of persons in Tbilisi and Batumi-at the first stage, followed by other areas in Sakartvelo/Georgia Republic

.Key words: ethnicity, mistakes, Sakartvelo/Georgia Republi

GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES USING MEDICINAL PLANTS EXTRACT

Ph.D. student Hania Hamrouni
Energy, Water, Environment and Process Laboratory, (LR18ES35), National Engineering School of Gabes, University of Gabes, 6072 Gabes, Tunisia. Research Unit Advanced Materials, Applied Mechanics, Innovative Processes and Environment, (UR22ES04), Higher Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology of Gabes (ISSATG), University of Gabes, 6072 Gabes, Tunisia.

Prof. Walid Elfalleh
Energy, Water, Environment and Process Laboratory, (LR18ES35), National Engineering School of Gabes, University of Gabes, 6072 Gabes, Tunisia. Research Unit Advanced Materials, Applied Mechanics, Innovative Processes and Environment, (UR22ES04), Higher Institute of Applied Sciences and Technology of Gabes (ISSATG), University of Gabes, 6072 Gabes, Tunisia.

ABSTRACT

This study highlights the global demand for novel, biocompatible, and eco-friendly resources to fight various diseases through the use of medicinal plants in nanotechnology applications, especially in biomedical applications. This work aims in this context to explain the synthesis of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) based on a simple and non-toxic method applying the green synthesis technique, using extremophile plant extract.

The biosynthesis of AgNPs was immediately confirmed by a color change from yellow to brown and by a surface plasmon resonance peak using UV-Vis spectroscopy at 420 nm. The presence of functional groups of phyto-constituents (polyphenols, flavonoids, phenolic acids...) may have acted as the reducing and capping agents in the synthesis process.

To further characterize the biosynthesized AgNPs (size, shape, etc), techniques such as UV-visible spectroscopy, front-face fluorescence spectroscopy, FTIR, and XRD analyses can be employed. Additionally, the biological potential of these AgNPs can be evaluated through tests for antioxidant activity, antidiabetic capacities, and antimicrobial and anticancer activities.

Such a study can encourage the use of these novel silver nanoparticles in the development of natural antimicrobial and antidiabetic agents.

Keywords: green synthesis, silver nanoparticles; medicinal plants; mechanisms of action; characterization; biological capacities.

PREDİYABET VE DİYABETLİ OBEZ BİREYLERiN İŞTAH HORMONU GHRELİN, PYY VE GLP-1 SEVİYELERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

A COMPARISON OF THE LEVELS OF THE HORMON GHRELIN, PYY AND GLP-1 IN OBESE INDIVIDUALS WITH PREDIABETES AND DIABETES

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Gülşah ALYAR
Atatürk Üniversitesi

Prof. Dr. Fatma Zuhal UMUDUM
Atatürk Üniversitesi

Arş. Gör. Neslihan YÜCE
Atatürk Üniversitesi

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nergis Akbaş
Yalova Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Tip 2 diyabet (T2D) obezite ile ortak risk faktörleri ve komorbiditeleri paylaşan yaygın görülen metabolik bozukluktur. T2D patogenezinde insülin sekresyonunun bozulması sonucunda insülin direnci ile başlayan metabolik disfonksiyon, hiperinsülinemi ve enerji metabolizmasının bozulması ile devam eder. Ghrelin, peptid tirozin tirozin (PYY) ve glukagon benzeri peptid (GLP-1) merkez aracılı iştah kontrolü, enerji homeostazının düzenlenmesi gibi bir dizi fizyolojik süreçte görev alan gastrointestinal peptitlerdir. Biriken kanıtlar iştah hormonlarındaki değişimin insülin direnci ve tip 2 diyabetin gelişiminde etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Calışmamızda prediyabet ve diyabeti olan obez bireylerin gastrointestinal iştah modülatörlerinden ghrelin, PYY ve GLP-1 düzeylerinin karşılaştırılması amaçlandı.

Araştırmaya prediyabet (22) ve diyabet (22) tanısı almış vücut kitle indeksi 30 ve üzeri olan bireyler dahil edildi. Numunelerin bazal ghrelin, PYY ve GLP-1 seviyeleri ELISA metodla ve ticari kit (SunRed) ile prosedürüne uygun olarak analiz edildi. Diğer biyokimyasal parametreler Beckman Coulter AU 5800 otoanalizörü tarafından belirlendi. İnsülin direnci HOMA-IR [açlık insülin (mU/L) × açlık glukoz (mmol/L)]/22.5 kullanılarak hesaplandı.

Prediyabet ve Tip 2 diyabetli obez bireylerin ghrelin, GLP-1 ve PYY seviyeleri arasında fark bulunamadı. Diyabeti olan obez bireylerde ghrelin ile glukoz, GLP-1 ile HbA1c arasında pozitif korelasyon belirlendi.

T2DM hastalarında azalan ghrelin ve GLP-1 seviyeleri yüksek glukoz seviyeleri ile ilişkilendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ghrelin, GLP-1, PYY, Tip 2 diyabet

ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes (T2D) is a common metabolic disorder that shares common risk factors and comorbidities with obesity. In the pathogenesis of T2D, metabolic dysfunction begins with insulin resistance as a result of impaired insulin secretion and continues with hyperinsulinemia and impaired energy metabolism. Ghrelin, peptide tyrosine tyrosine tyrosine (PYY) and glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1) are gastrointestinal peptides involved in a number of physiological processes such as centrally mediated appetite control and regulation of energy homeostasis. Accumulating evidence suggests that alterations in appetite hormones are involved in the development of insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes. In our study we aimed to compare the levels of gastrointestinal appetite modulators ghrelin, PYY and GLP-1 in obese individuals with prediabetes and diabetes.

Prediabetes (22) and diabetes (22) individuals with a body mass index of 30 and above were included in the study. Basal ghrelin, PYY and GLP-1 levels of the samples were analyzed by ELISA method and commercial kit (SunRed) according to the procedure. Other biochemical parameters were determined by Beckman Coulter AU 5800 autoanalyzer. Insulin resistance was calculated using HOMA-IR [fasting insulin (mU/L) × fasting glucose (mmol/L)]/22.5.

There was no difference between ghrelin, GLP-1 and PYY levels in obese individuals with prediabetes and type 2 diabetes. Positive correlations were determined between ghrelin and glucose, GLP-1 and HbA1c in obese individuals with diabetes.

Decreased ghrelin and GLP-1 levels were associated with elevated glucose levels in T2DM patients.

Keywords: Ghrelin, GLP-1, PYY, Type 2 diabetes

DÜNYA'DA VE TÜRKİYE'DE DİKENLİ İNCİR YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ

PRICKLY FIG CULTIVATION IN THE WORLD AND TURKEY

Dr. Öğr. Üy. Cenap Yılmaz

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Eskişhir

ÖZET

Dikenli incir kaktüsü (Opuntia fıcus-indica L.), Cactaceae familyasına ait Opuntia alt türüne giren çok yıllık bir bitkidir Gövde ve meyveler üzerinde farklı boyutlarda dikenler bulunmaktadır. Dikenli incir meyveleri beyaz, sarı, turuncu ve kırmızımsı-mor gibi farklı renklerde olabilmektedir. Dikenli incir çok yıllık bir kaktüs bitkisi olup meyveleri dikenli, tatlı ve bol çekirdeklidir. Kendine özgü bir aromaya sahip dikenli incir meyvelerinin et rengi kırmızdan turuncuya, sarıdan yeşile kadar değişmektedir.

Dikenli incirin ana vatanı Amerika kıtasıdır, Kuzey Afrika, Akdeniz ve Orta Doğu Ülkelerinde de yaygın bir şekilde bulunmaktadır. Çoğunlukla yabani olarak yetişen dikenli incirin; başta Meksika olmak üzere Şili, Brezilya, Arjantin, İtalya ve A.B.D. gibi birçok ülkede kültüre alınarak yetiştiriciliğinin yapıldığı görülmektedir. Kültüre alınmış olarak üretimin yapıldığı dünyanın en önemli dikenli incir üreticisi Meksika'dır. Meksika'yı İtalya, Güney Afrika ve Şili takip etmektedir. Dikenli incir yetiştiren diğer ülkeler ise Brezilya, Arjantin, ABD, Peru, Kolombiya, Ürdün, Mısır, Tunus, Cezayir, Fas, İsrail, Türkiye, İspanya ve Yunanistan'dır. Türkiye'de dikenli incir sadece Mersin, Adana, Osmaniye, Hatay, Antalya ile Güney Ege sahillerinde doğal olarak yetişmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Dikenli İncir, Opuntia, Üretim

ABSTRACT

Prickly pear cactus (Opuntia ficus-indica L.) is a perennial plant belonging to the Opuntia subspecies of the Cactaceae family. There are thorns of different sizes on the body and fruits. Prickly pear fruits can be in different colors such as white, yellow, orange and reddish-purple. Prickly pear is a perennial cactus plant and its fruits are spiny, sweet and have plenty of seeds. The flesh color of prickly pear fruits, which have a unique aroma, varies from red to orange, from yellow to green.

The homeland of the prickly fig is the American continent, and it is also widely found in North Africa, the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries. Prickly pear grows mostly wild; especially Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Argentina, Italy and the USA. It is seen that it is cultivated and cultivated in many countries such as. The world's most important prickly pear producer, where it is cultivated, is Mexico. Mexico is followed by Italy, South Africa and Chile. Other countries that grow prickly pears are Brazil, Argentina, USA, Peru, Colombia, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Israel, Turkey, Spain and Greece. In Turkey, prickly fig grows naturally only in Mersin, Adana, Osmaniye, Hatay, Antalya and the Southern Aegean coast.

Keywords: Prickly pear, Opuntia, Production

FABRICATION OF AGO AND ZNO NANOPARTICLES BY GREEN SYNTHESIS USING CHIA SEED EXTRACT AND THEIR BIOMEDICAL APPLICATIONS

Prof. Dr. Syed Ali Raza Naqvi
Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Aisha Rafique
Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Sadaf-Ul-Hassan
Department of Chemistry, COMSATS University Islamabad, Lahore Campus, Pakistan

Ameer Fawad Zahoor
Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Muhammad Usman
Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Muhammad Ramazan Saeed Ashraf Janjua
Department of Chemistry, Government College University Faisalabad, Pakistan

Abstract

Metallic nanocomposites have significant potential for biomedical applications due to their large surface-to-volume area and targeted drug delivery. Metallic oxide nanoparticles, e.g. AgO and ZnO, were synthesized using the chemical as well as the green synthesis approaches. AgO and ZnO NPs synthesized by using chia seed mucilage were characterized using SEM, XRD, UV-visible, and FTIR analysis. Finally, in vitro studies were conducted to determine the viability of materials (grown in capsulated form) for application. In reducing power assay, AgO@ZnO@ch.seed nanocomposites gave the highest % inhibition range of 57.3% while AgO@ch.seed has shown 40% and ZnO@ch.seed exhibited 35% inhibition range. In the DPPH assay, AgO@ZnO@ch.seed exhibited the highest radical scavenging activity of 86% while AgO@ch.seed and ZnO@ch.seed showed 69% and 54% activity. Anti-microbial features of silver and zinc tested on different strains of bacteria S.aureus, E.coli, and B.subtilis have shown excellent anti-bacterial activity. AgO@ZnO@ch.seed, AgO@ch.seed, and ZnO@ch.seed depicted the highest resistance against B. subtilis bacterial strains of 17 mm, 16 mm, and 25.3 mm. Particles inhibited bacterial growth are subdued by binding to the bacterial cell membrane or through penetration, which results in the death of bacterial cells. Anti-cancer activity of AgO@Ch.seed, ZnO@Ch.seed, and AgO@ZnO@Ch.seed towards MCF7 at concentrations of 100µg/mL were 42.56%, 64.47%, and 75.27%.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND EMPLOYMENT SATISFACTION OF BEGINNING INSTRUCTORS OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

John Noel S. Nisperos
Faculty of Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University
Philippines
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1397-5133

ABSTRACT

The study determined and assessed the professional development needs and employment satisfaction of beginning instructors of the College of Education. Specifically, the study determined the kind of assistance wanted most by beginning instructors; and determined any significant difference in the perceived needs of beginning instructors during the first three years of service along with personal support, task-related assistance, problem-related assistance, support for professional growth, and monitoring and evaluation in teaching; determined any significant difference in the perception of beginning instructors and their immediate supervisors regarding their identified professional needs; and determined the significant relationship between the instructors' professional needs and employment satisfaction.

The perceived needs of the beginning instructors are significantly different except for the Problem-Related Assistance and Support for Professional Growth and Support for Professional Growth and Monitoring and Evaluation in Teaching as not significant. This implies that if the need in Problem-Related Assistance is high then the Support for Professional Growth is also high and vice-versa. Likewise, in the Support for Professional Growth, and Monitoring and Evaluation in Teaching. There is a significant relationship between the instructors' professional needs and employment satisfaction.

Key Words: Professional Development Needs, Employment Satisfaction, Beginning Instructors, College of Education

PROMOTE SMART EDUCATION TO CREATE A SMART CITY IN THE MODERN DIGITAL ERA

Fr. Baiju Thomas

Research Scholar

Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute,

Faculty of Disability Management and Special Education,

Vidyalaya Campus, SRKV Post, Coimbatore – 20

Abstract

The present study promotes smart education to create a smart city in the modern digital era. More and more people believe that smart education leads to smart cities, with the former focusing on using innovative methods and resources to improve education generally. In recent years, the media has been quite interested in the concept of smart education, which is used to characterize traditional education in the digital age. Therefore, we are making progress in developing smart cities by utilizing smart education. The rise of digital technology is affecting public policy, as is globalization, demographic shifts, and the outcomes of climate change. The Height of Wit and Learning One of the most important factors in the evolution of a city's technology for smart cities is the creativity of its citizens. Smart education is one-way today's technology is being used to raise the intelligence level of the populace. Integrating fresh teaching methods can raise standards for smart city services across the board. The broad use of innovative e-learning and Blended Learning techniques may assist in easing congestion in large urban areas, as travelling to schools is the second most common form of communication. For the better part of the last two decades, the term smart cities have been thrown around as a possible answer to the issues that urban areas face. Smart cities, on the other hand, have been purposefully developed to provide their citizens with innovative yet cost-effective, green and technical facilities. In today's world, everyone is always looking for methods to better themselves. The comfort, reliability, and automation of modern living are universally admired. When housekeepers enter an empty room, they immediately turn off the lights. To free up time for more strategic work, employees would prefer to have routine activities handled by an automated system. Automation's usefulness may be seen in many fields. Smart cities thrive at the crossroads of society and technology.

Each type of city, whether it be a huge city or a tiny town, has something to teach us. Innovative company procedures have led to discussions of smart cities, focusing on the technology involved. It was initially outlined through supply-side and sector-driven methodologies how to use digital innovation to create new economic opportunities, enhance service delivery, and increase public participation in smart cities in the modern digital era.

Keywords: Promotion, Smart Education, Creates, Smart City, Modern, and Digital Era

PROMOTION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS EMPOWERS WOMEN INTO A SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE MODERN SOCIETY

Fr. Baiju Thomas

Research Scholar

Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute,

Faculty of Disability Management and Special Education,

Vidyalaya Campus, SRKV Post, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Abstract

Indian women had a tough time in the twentieth century due to the continued application of harmful traditions worldwide. Every year, far too many children die directly from honour crimes like sati and child marriage. The dowry system is associated with a high rate of female infanticide due to social disapproval of bearing a girl child. Because of the nature of human social existence, tensions between modernization and cultural preservation are inescapable. All things in nature are subject to change. However, social norms state that women should have more safety measures put in place for them. The participation of women is essential for the success of any social change. However, initiatives to expand the number of women in public office persisted. During the reign of terror, the new dictatorship adopted several laws that made it illegal for women to participate in politics, which led to the dissolution of all political groups for women. As a natural extension of that logic, women from all walks of life became the focus of a social movement. Women can contribute significantly to society and become fully realized individuals if given a chance. Women's empowerment can be achieved by collective effort, new social and economic policy measures, and altered cultural norms. Women's licenses cannot be acquired through men or male influence. Women are the significant drivers of change because they play a pivotal role in securing their independence.

Keywords: Promotion, Social Movement, Empowerment, Women, Social Change, and Modern Society

ASSESSING AUTOMOBILE FUEL QUALITY USING ULTRASOUND TECHNIQUE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Radouane Leghrib
Materials, Signal and Systems, and physical modeling, Faculty of Science, University Ibnou Zohr-Agadir

El Houssaine Ouacha
Metrology and information processing laboratory, Faculty of Science, University Ibnou Zohr-Agadir

Ahmed Zouida
Materials, Signal and Systems, and physical modeling, Faculty of Science, University Ibnou Zohr-Agadir

ABSTRACT

All over the world, fuel adulteration is stated as a common illegal practice associated with environmental pollution, engine performance degradation, and government tax loss, while remaining difficult to control. Hence, monitoring of fuel quality at the distribution point should the best solution for preventing adulteration. In accordance with this need, we tested a quick, reliable, simple and affordable method based on ultrasound technique in backscattering pulsed echo mode to evaluate fuel quality, thereby detecting its adulteration. The adulteration tests were carried out using Moroccan commercial gasoline which was mixed at different proportions with diesel and kerosene. The measured ultrasonic parameters were found reliable to detect the presence of adulterants in gasoline and to predict the adulteration level even at low concentrations.

Keywords : Gasoline ; Pollution emission; Fuel adulteration; Ultrasound technique

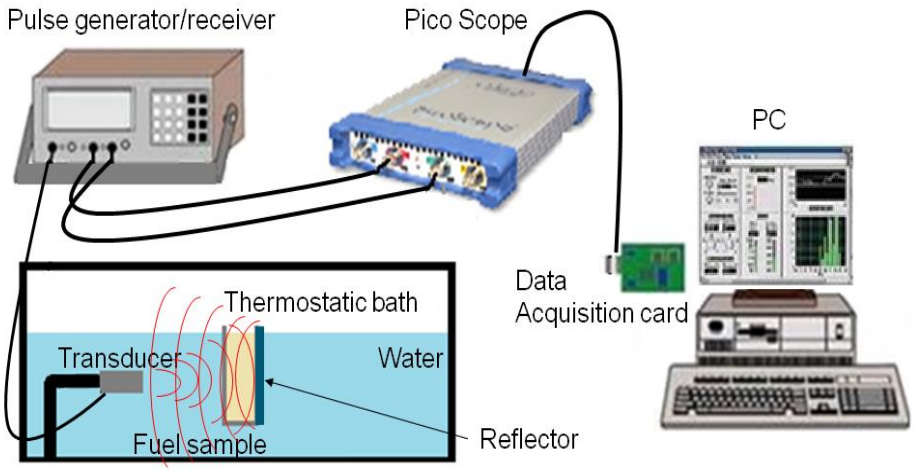


Figure 1. Ultrasonic experimental characterization system

QUANTUM CODES FROM SKEW CYCLIC CODES OVER F_qS_q

F_qS_q ÜZERİNDEKİ SKEW CYCLIC KODLARDAN KUANTUM KODLAR

Rabia DERTLİ

Ondokuz Mayıs University Faculty of Science Department of Mathematics

Şenol EREN

Ondokuz Mayıs University Faculty of Science Department of Mathematics

ABSTRACT

Classical error-correcting codes were originally developed for traditional computers and digital platforms with the purpose of detecting and correcting errors that may arise during data transmission. In recent times, the consideration of quantum computers as potential alternatives to classical computers has gained prominence, with the recognition that quantum computers can offer faster solutions to certain specific problems.

Quantum error-correcting codes (QECCs) are employed in the realms of quantum computation and quantum communication to detect and rectify errors that may occur during the transmission of quantum information. These quantum error-correcting codes were independently pioneered by researchers such as Shor and Steane. While the theoretical foundations of these codes differ from classical error-correcting codes, researchers like Calderbank and others have devised methods to generate quantum error-correcting codes from classical ones. Quantum error-correcting codes are constructed based on properties such as having cyclic codes over finite fields, containing their dual codes, or being self-orthogonal. Subsequently, these investigations have been extended to finite rings, leading to the development of quantum codes originating from various linear code types.

In this study, skew cyclic codes over a new alphabet F_qS_q were investigated and quantum codes were constructed, where F_q is a finite field and S_q is a finite, commutative ring with q^7 elements. Necessary and sufficient conditions for skew cyclic codes over F_qS_q to possess their duals were established. Finally, the parameters of quantum codes derived from skew cyclic codes over F_qS_q were obtained and some examples were given.

Keywords: Skew cyclic code, Quantum code, Mixed alphabet

ÖZET

Geleneksel bilgisayarlar ve dijital platformlar için tasarlanan klasik hata düzeltici kodlar, bilgi iletimi sırasında ortaya çıkan hataları tespit etmek ve düzeltmek amacıyla geliştirilmiştir. Son dönemlerde, kuantum bilgisayarlarının özellikle belirli problemlere daha hızlı çözümler sunabileceğinin anlaşılmasıyla birlikte kuantum bilgisayarların klasik bilgisayarlara potansiyel alternatif olarak değerlendirilmesi önem kazanmıştır.

Kuantum hesaplama ve kuantum iletişim alanlarında kullanılan kuantum hata düzeltici kodlar (QECC'ler), kuantum bilgilerinin iletilirken ortaya çıkabilecek hataları tespit etmek ve düzeltmek için kullanılır. Kuantum hata düzeltici kodlar, Shor ve Steane tarafından bağımsız olarak ilk kez geliştirilmiştir. Bu kodların teorisi, klasik hata düzeltici kodlardan farklılıklar gösterse de, Calderbank ve diğerleri, klasik hata düzeltici kodlardan kuantum hata düzeltici kodları üretmenin bir yolunu bulmuşlardır. Kuantum hata düzeltici kodlar, sonlu cisimler üzerinde devirli kodlardan dualini içerme veya self ortogonal olma özelliği kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Daha sonra, bu çalışmalar sonlu halkalar üzerinde genişletilmiş ve farklı lineer kod türlerinden kuantum kodları elde edilmiştir.

Bu çalışmada, F_q sonlu bir cisim, $S_q = F_q + w_1F_q + w_2F_q + w_3F_q + w_4F_q + w_5F_q + w_1w_2F_q$, q^7 elemanlı, sonlu, değişmeli bir halka olmak üzere F_qS_q yeni bir alfabe üzerinde skew cyclic kodlar çalışıldı ve kuantum kodlar oluşturuldu. F_qS_q üzerindeki skew cyclic kodların dualini içermesi için gerekli ve yeterli şart bulundu. Son olarak, F_qS_q üzerindeki skew cyclic kodlardan kuantum kodların parametreleri elde edildi ve bazı örnekler verildi.

Keywords: Skew cyclic kod, Kuantum kod, Mix alfabe

IONIC LIQUID MODIFIED GO@MOS_2 NANOCOMPOSITE FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL APPLICATIONS

Mohd. Jamshaiya Raza
Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, SGT University, Gurugram (Haryana)-122505

Ionic Liquids (ILs) are considered a superior class of compounds, which have gained a lot of attention in the fields of modern synthetic chemistry, materials science, chemical engineering, etc. ILs have been used as green solvents as they are thermally and chemically stable, have low vapour pressure, high density, etc [1]. Recently, ILs modified nanomaterials have been a subject of interest because they maintain the counterpart's properties, providing more advanced features that can benefit the researchers [2].

In this work, efforts have been made to synthesise IL-modified GO@MoS_2 nanocomposite using a green synthetic route. The synthesized nanocomposite has been characterized using NMR, FTIR, XRD, and scanning electron microscopic techniques. Further, the synthesized IL/GO@MoS_2 nanocomposite has been used to develop a conducting paper [3]. The IL/GO@MoS_2 nanocomposite-modified conducting paper shows remarkable electrochemical properties, which may be due to the synergistic interaction between ILs and GO@MoS_2 nanocomposite [4]. Further, these modified conducting paper will be used to develop biosensors for detecting phenolic compounds from wastewater.

References

1. X. Kang, X. Sun, and B. Han, Advanced Materials, **2016**, 28, 1011-1030.
2. Z. Liang, , C. Zhao, , W. Zhao, , Y.Zhang, , P.Srimuk, , V. Presser, G. Feng, Energy Environ. Mater, **2021**, 4, 631-637.
3. O. Jalil, , C.M. Pandey, and D. Kumar, Bioelectrochemistry **2021,** 138, 107733.
4. G. Paul, S. Verma, O. Jalil, D. Thakur, C.M. Pandey, D. Kumar, Polymers for Advanced Technologies **2021** 32, 1774-1782.

RECENT ADVANCES IN DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS

S.Showbharnikhaa

M.K Vijayalakshmi

Faculty of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Selaiyur, Tambaram, Chennai 600073

ABSTRACT:

The field of drug delivery systems has witnessed remarkable advancements in recent years, revolutionizing the way medications are administered and enhancing therapeutic outcomes. This comprehensive review article explores the latest developments and innovations in drug delivery systems, highlighting their potential to address long-standing challenges in pharmacy and healthcare. The first section of the review delves into nanotechnology-based drug delivery systems. Nanoparticles, liposomes, and micelles have emerged as promising vehicles for drug encapsulation and targeted delivery. These nano carriers offer the advantage of controlled release, improved bioavailability, and reduced side effects. The article discusses their applications in the treatment of various diseases, including cancer, infectious diseases, and neurodegenerative disorders. Transdermal drug delivery is another significant area of focus. Recent breakthroughs in transdermal patches, micro-needles, and skin permeation enhancers have made it possible to bypass the gastrointestinal route, enhancing drug absorption and patient compliance. Moreover, these innovations have opened doors to novel therapeutic possibilities. Furthermore, the article explores advances in personalized medicine through precision drug delivery. Tailoring drug administration to an individual's genetic makeup and specific needs is becoming increasingly feasible, leading to optimized treatments and reduced adverse effects. This section highlights the integration of pharmacogenomics and therapeutic drug monitoring to guide personalized drug delivery strategies. The review also addresses the role of smart drug delivery systems, such as implantable devices and responsive nano materials. These systems can actively release drugs in response to physiological cues, providing continuous and individualized therapy. Their potential in chronic disease management and long-term treatments is examined. Lastly, the challenges and regulatory aspects of these novel drug delivery systems are discussed, emphasizing the importance of safety, efficacy, and cost-effectiveness in their clinical implementation.

RECRUITMENT EXPECTATIONS OF GENERATION Z IN BLITAR CITY

Bambang Septiawan

Diajeng Irmaya

Edlin Nur Anisa

Balitar Islamic University, Faculty of Economics, Department of Management, Blitar, Indonesia.

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/ 0000-0003-0865-6293

Abstract

Generation Z, known as "Digital Natives" and value-oriented, increasingly want jobs that align with their goals and values. Research results in Blitar Regency show that Gen Z prefers transparent, efficient, and technology-based recruitment. They expect clear information about the jobs offered, fair selection procedures, and the use of digital platforms for application submission and communication with companies. In addition, the research highlights the importance of incorporating local cultural values in the recruitment process in Blitar Regency. Generation Z appreciates companies that understand and respect local values, including norms and ethics in doing business. Generation Z, which is value- and technology-oriented, wants to work for an organization that aligns with their values. They want a transparent, efficient and technology-based recruitment process, including the use of digital platforms. In today's recruitment process, organizations need to pay attention to the preferences and values of Generation Z to attract and retain talent from this group.

The method used in this research is a qualitative method. In the qualitative data analysis process, the data that appears in the form of words and not a series of numbers. Data are collected in a variety of ways (observation, interviews, document digests, tape recordings), which are usually processed before use, but qualitative analysis still uses words which are usually arranged in expanded text. Analysis in this view includes three streams of activities, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (B. Milles and Huberman, 2014).

This study took 20 (twenty) respondents, who are UNISBA Blitar students. Data collection methods using observation interview techniques. The interview technique was carried out in an unstructured manner using interview guidelines. The observation technique was carried out by two observers in an anecdotal manner. Research data analysis is descriptive

The results of this study found that technology-based recruitment systems are in high demand by Generation Z to find information about the jobs they want. This is evidenced by respondents who answered "strongly agree" to the question Using social media sites to make it easier to find a job.

Keywords: Generation Z, Recruitment, Technology Based Recruitment, Job Preference

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF THE IMPACT OF EFFECTIVE TREATMENT STRATEGY IN CONTROLLING RELAPSE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HBV INFECTION

Nwaokolo, M. A.

Okorie C.E.

Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Federal University, Wukari

Abstract

The impact of a treatment strategy in controlling relapse in patients with chronic HBV infection is analyzed. The reproduction number is computed from which threshold ratios for treatment with (and without) relapse is obtained. The sensitivity indices of R_φ reveal that, transmission rate and the proportion without immunization championed the disease outbreak and could be checked by way of occurrence of the infection or the number of infected person in the population. Numerical experiments were conducted using MATLAB program, the result reveals that patients adopting ineffective treatment strategies are prone to delay in quick response to treatment regimens, which consequently slows down the potential of recovery from the infection. The epidemiological consequence of the key findings is that controlling the disease with an ineffective treatment strategy (self-medication and blind prescription) should be avoided to curtail the consequences of drug resistance. On the contrary, individuals that have adopted effective treatment strategies have shown greater potentials for recovery from the infection. Also, new drugs with low resistance should be provided, that will help to minimize the risk of relapse / re-emergence of the infection due to drug resistance. Hence, long-term adherence to highly effective treatment options is needed to control relapse in patients with chronic HBV infection.

Key words: Treatment, relapse, chronic hepatitis B virus infection, reproduction number

“HUKUK DEVLETİ NEDİR?” FELSEFİ BİR ANALİZ

“WHAT IS THE STATE OF LAW?” A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

Doç. Dr. Celal Yeşilçayır
Gümüşhane Üniversitesi

ÖZET

“Hukuk devleti” ifadesinin ilk olarak XIX. yüzyılın başlarında Almanya’da (Rechtsstaat) kullanılmaya başlandığı bilinmektedir. Bununla birlikte ülkemizde özellikle 1982 Anayasası’ndan sonra “hukuk devleti” kavramının yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlandığı anlaşılmaktadır. Bu ifade yalnızca hukuk alanı ile sınırlı kalmayıp sosyal bilimlerin bütün alanları ve özellikle hukuk felsefesinin temel kavramları arasında yer almaktadır. Aynı zamanda eğitimden medyaya kadar geniş bir spektrumda kullanılan bir ifade olduğu görülmektedir. Felsefi bağlamda düşünüldüğünde kavramların içeriğinin ve neliğinin anlaşılması önem arz etmektedir. Bu bağlamda hukuk felsefesi kavramı ile ne ifade edildiği ve mahiyeti konusunda bazı anlaşmazlıkların olduğu dikkat çekmektedir.

Söz konusu sorunsala istinaden sunumu planlanan bildiride hukuk devleti kavramının tartışılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çerçevede öncelikle hukuk devleti sözünün yaygın kullanımından ne kast edildiği aydınlatılmaya çalışılacaktır. İkinci adımda ise hukuk devletinin niçin doğal hukuk bağlamında düşünüldüğünde farklı, pozitif hukuk bağlamında ele alındığında farklı anlamlar taşıdığı sorunsalı irdelenecektir. Aynı zamanda halk nazarında hukuk devleti ifadesi ile kast edilen anlamın adalet ya da hakkaniyet mi olduğu sorusu cevaplandırılmaya çalışılacaktır. Sonraki adımda ise hukuk devleti ile adalet ve insan hakları arasında nasıl bir ilişki ve uyuşmazlığın olduğu hususunda temellendirici fikirlere yer verilecektir.

Hukuk felsefesi alanında hazırlanan bu çalışmanın felsefe disiplininin yanında hukuk bilimine de katkı sağlaması hedeflenmektedir. Aynı zamanda bildiri sunumu ve tam metni, konu ile ilgilenen herkese akademik ve entelektüel anlamda bilgi kazandıracak mahiyette hazırlanmaktadır

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hukuk Devleti, Adalet, Doğal Hukuk, Pozitif Hukuk

ABSTRACT

The term "rule of law" was first used in the 19th century. It is known that it started to be used in Germany (Rechtsstaat) at the beginning of the century. However, it is understood that the concept of "rule of law" began to be widely used in our country, especially after the 1982 Constitution. This expression is not limited only to the field of law, but is among the basic concepts of all fields of social sciences and especially the philosophy of law. It also appears to be an expression used in a wide spectrum, from education to media. When considered in a philosophical context, it is important to understand the content and nature of the concepts. In this context, it is noteworthy that there are some disagreements about what is meant by the concept of philosophy of law and its nature.

The aim of the paper, which is planned to be presented based on the problematic in question, is to discuss the concept of the rule of law. In this context, we will first try to clarify what is meant by the widespread use of the word "rule of law". In the second step, the problematic of why the state of law has different meanings when considered in the context of natural law and different meanings when considered in the context of positive law will be examined. At the same time, the question of whether the meaning of the rule of law in the eyes of the public is justice or fairness will be tried to be answered. In the next step, grounding ideas will be given about the relationship and conflict between the rule of law, justice and human rights.

This study, prepared in the field of philosophy of law, aims to contribute to the science of law as well as the discipline of philosophy. At the same time, the presentation and full text of the paper are prepared in a way that will provide academic and intellectual information to anyone interested in the subject.

Key Words: Rule of Law, Justice, Natural Law, Positive Law

METSAMOR NÜKLEER GÜÇ SANTRALİNDEN FARKLI UZAKLIKLARDA ALINAN TOPRAK ÖRNEKLERİNDE RADYOLOJİK ETKİLERİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF RADIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF SOIL AND PLANT SAMPLES TAKEN FROM DIFFERENT DISTANCE ZONES FROM METSAMOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

Selim SARI

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi

Doç. Dr. Serdar DİZMAN

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi

Abstract: Monitoring radioactivity in the vicinity of nuclear power plants is important for mitigating the risks of radiation. This study provides a general overview of the impact of radioactive emissions around the Metsamor Nuclear Power Plant (MNPP) in Armenia. Within this scope, 29 soil samples were collected from the city and district centers located within 40, 80, 120, and 160 km radius zones determined in the direction of Iğdır province, considering the Metsamor Nuclear Power Plant as the central point. The radiological activities and parameters of natural and artificial radionuclides in the collected soil samples were determined and compared with the limit values of international organizations. The activity concentrations of 226Ra, 232Th, 40K, and 137Cs in the soil samples range from 7.90 to 23.44 Bq/kg, 7.11 to 33.55 Bq/kg, 132.54 to 502.69 Bq/kg, and 0.33 to 17.61 Bq/kg, respectively. The average radioactivity concentrations of 226Ra, 232Th, 40K, and 137Cs were determined as 15.31 ± 1.36 Bq/kg, 17.86 ± 1.41 Bq/kg, 280.53 ± 11.80 Bq/kg, and 3.77 ± 0.48 Bq/kg, respectively. These results were compared with both world average values and similar studies conducted in different countries. Radioactive hazard parameters, including radium equivalent activity (Raeq), external hazard index (Hex), absorbed dose rate (D), and annual effective dose equivalent (AED), were also calculated to assess the radiological risks originating from natural and artificial radionuclides in the studied soil samples. The averages of the radiological hazard parameters for the examined samples were found to be lower than the world averages. In conclusion, this study demonstrates that the values obtained for both the MNPP and the study area do not pose a significant radiological risk. The results of this study can serve as a reference for future research in the region. This study was supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University under project number FDK-2021-1295.

Keywords: Natural and Artificial Radioactivity, Metsamor NPP, Soil, local agricultural products, east of Turkey

ÖZET

Nükleer santrallerin civarında radyoaktiviteyi izlemek radyasyonun risklerinden korunmak için önemlidir. Bu çalışma, Ermenistan'daki Metsamor Nükleer Santrali'nin (MNGS) yakın çevresindeki radyoaktif salınım etkisine genel bir bakış sunmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, Metsamor Nükleer Güç Santralini merkez kabul ederek Iğdır ili yönünde belirlenen 40, 80, 120, 160 km'lik yarıçap bölgelerinde kalan il ve ilçe merkezlerinden 29 adet toprak örneği toplanmıştır. Toplanan toprak örneklerindeki doğal ve yapay radyonüklidlerin radyolojik aktiviteleri ve parametreleri belirlenerek uluslararası kuruluşların limit değerleri ile karşılaştırılmıştır.

Toprak örneklerinde 226Ra, 232Th, 40K ve 137Cs aktivite konsantrasyonları sırasıyla 7,90-23,44 Bq/kg, 7,11-33,55 Bq/kg, 132,54-502,69 Bq/kg ve 0,33-17,61 Bq/kg aralığında değişmektedir. 226Ra, 232Th, 40K ve 137Cs'nin ortalama radyoaktivite konsantrasyonları sırasıyla, 15,31 ±1,36 Bq/kg, 17,86 ± 1,41 Bq/kg, 280,53 ± 11,80 Bq/kg ve 3,77 ± 0,48 Bq/kg olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar hem dünya ortalama değerleriyle hem de farklı ülkelerde yapılmış benzer çalışmalarla kıyaslanmıştır. İncelenen toprak örneklerindeki doğal ve yapay radyonüklidlerden kaynaklanan radyolojik tehlikeleri değerlendirmek için radyum eşdeğer aktivitesi (Ra_{eq}), dış tehlike indeksi (H_{ex}), absorblanmış doz hızı (D) ve yıllık etkin doz eşdeğeri (AED) değerleri ayrıca hesaplandı. Çalışılan örnekler için bulunan radyolojik tehlike parametrelerinin ortalamaları dünya ortalamalarından daha düşük bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma ile hem MNGS açısından hem de çalışma alanı açısından elde edilen değerlerin önemli bir radyolojik tehlike yaratmayacağı gösterilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın sonuçları, bölgede yapılacak olan gelecekteki çalışmalar için referans olarak kullanılabilir.

Bu çalışma Recep Tayyip Erdoğan Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü tarafından FDK-2021-1295 nolu proje ile desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Radyoaktivite, Metsamor NGS, Toprak, Radyolojik Risk, Türkiye'nin doğusu

INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DOPED PVP/BORIC ACID NANOFIBER

Prof. Dr. Tonguç ÖZDEMİR
Mersin Üniversitesi, Kimya Mühendisliği

Dr. Şeyma KANARA
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği

Işıl Yıldırım
Mersin Üniversitesi, Kimya Mühendisliği

ABSTRACT

In this study, Nanofibers were produced from the boric acid (BA) doped and undoped PVP solutions prepared with 8 % concentration in water by electrospinning method. The thermal properties of all the produced nanofiber textile surfaces were examined by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and vertical flammability tests. Also, morphological studies of electrospun nanofibers by Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) revealed the formation of fibres in nano dimension, PVP with 8 wt % dissolved in destile water and suitable process parameters can result in nanofibres with lesser bead formation.

Keywords: Boric acid, Polyvinylprolidone, Electrospinning, Nanofiber, Thermal Characterization.

SPATIAL ACCESS OF THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED WITHIN THE SCOPE OF 'HEALTH AND QUALITY LIFE' SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLE: THE CASE OF ARHAVI/ARTVIN

Assit. Prof Güler ERÜZ

Artvin Coruh University, Turkey

Architect Sude KURDOĞLU

Arhavi/Artvin, Turkey

ABSTRACT

The increasing number and proportion of elderly people in the world is one of the most important problems of the century. For this reason, it has taken its place among the problems that need to be solved urgently as one of the 17 European Union sustainability principles, under the principle title of "Health and Quality of Life". Designing health centers according to universal design criteria, which has an important place in the solution of the problem, will enable the elderly and disabled to access these buildings independently and therefore increase their quality of life. Although access to health buildings is clearly defined in universal design principles, laws and regulations, there are still problems in planning and implementation. As a result, inadequate access to various services leads to a decrease in the quality of life of elderly individuals. For this purpose, in the study conducted in Arhavi/Artvin Family Health Center building, the existing plans (parking areas, entrances, horizontal and vertical circulation areas, consultation, patient registration and waiting areas and toilets) were examined using on-site observation, measurement and photography techniques. The conformity of the building with universal design principles was evaluated and solutions were proposed for missing or improper parts. As a result of the study, it is aimed to contribute to "Health and Quality Life" by providing solutions to spatial access in health buildings.

Keywords: Universal Design, Elderly and Disabled, Spatial Access in Health, Arhavi/Artvin.

HAND GESTURE-CONTROLLED ROBOT

Engr. Rehman Khan
Engr. Hanan Wali
Engr. Abbas Ahmad
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering Department, swedish college of engineering and Technology, University of Engineering and Technology Taxila, Punjab Pakistan.

Abstract

The hand gesture-controlled electronic Robot signifies a remarkable leap in the realm of automotive innovation, ushering in a new era of intuitive and futuristic driving. At its core lies a highly sophisticated sensor system, meticulously engineered to discern and decipher intricate hand motions with remarkable precision. These subtle gestures are then seamlessly translated into specific commands, seamlessly dictating the electronic car's movements in diverse directions—forward, backward, left, and right.Of paramount significance is the wireless connectivity that underpins this cutting-edge system. Through the implementation of an RF (radio frequency) link, a seamless and instantaneous communication channel is established between the hand gesture device and the electronic car.This system not only pushes the boundaries of vehicular control but also hints at a future where technology harmoniously integrates with human interactions.In essence, the hand gesture-controlled electronic car encapsulates the marriage of technological advancement and user-centered design. It embodies the spirit of progress, heralding a transformative wave of automotive technology that not only amplifies convenience but also sets a precedent for a harmonious relationship between humans and machines on the road.

Keywords: Hand Gesture-Controlled Electronic Robot, Automotive Innovation.,

QUENCHING-INDUCED SINGULAR REACTION-DIFFUSION SYSTEM

Dr. Samiha Djemai
Ferhat Abbas University, Algeria

Prof. Dr. Salim Mesbahi
Ferhat Abbas University, Algeria

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The main objective of this research is to explore a singular reaction-diffusion model that incorporates positive Dirichlet boundary conditions. Specifically, we aim to determine the conditions that guarantee both the finite-time quenching and the global existence of solutions. By achieving this objective, we enhance our understanding of the underlying dynamics of quenching phenomena.

Method: To investigate the singular reaction-diffusion model, we employ analytical and mathematical techniques. The study involves analyzing the behavior of the system under specific conditions and examining the existence and uniqueness of solutions. By utilizing rigorous mathematical analysis and considering the characteristics of singular parabolic equations, we establish the conditions that lead to finite-time quenching and global solution existence.

Results: Our research findings demonstrate that under certain conditions, the investigated singular reaction-diffusion model exhibits both finite-time quenching and global existence of solutions. By carefully analyzing the system and applying mathematical techniques, we determine the critical factors that govern the behavior of the model. These results contribute to a deeper understanding of quenching phenomena and provide insights into the dynamics of the considered reaction-diffusion system.

Conclusion: In conclusion, this research paper investigates a singular reaction-diffusion model with positive Dirichlet boundary conditions, which is highly relevant for modeling quenching phenomena. The study establishes the conditions required for achieving both finite-time quenching and global existence of solutions. The findings enhance our understanding of the underlying dynamics of quenching processes and offer valuable insights into the behavior of singular parabolic equations. These results contribute to the field of reaction-diffusion modeling and provide a foundation for further research in the area of quenching phenomena.

Keywords: Reaction-diffusion system, Quenching, Singular parabolic equations

DEPREMİN KRONİK HASTALIKLI ÇOCUKLAR VE AİLELERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ YANSIMALARI

REFLECTIONS OF THE EARTHQUAKE ON CHRONICALLY ILL CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Sümeyra TOPAL

Kahramanmaraş İstiklal Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği AD, Kahramanmaraş/ Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sinem YALNIZOĞLU ÇAKA

Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Ad, Kocaeli/Türkiye

GİRİŞ

Toplumsal yaşamı ve altyapıyı ağır şekilde etkileyen, yaralanmalara ve ölümlere yol açan duruma olağandışı durum denir. Deprem de olağandışı durumlardan bir tanesidir. Depremler, ülkemizin bulunduğu coğrafyanın bir gerçeğidir ve ne yazık ki aralıklarla meydana gelmektedir. Konuyla ilgili bilim adamları gelecekte de büyüklü, küçüklü birçok deprem ve kitlesel afetler yaşayacağımızı öngörmektedir. Depremi diğer afet çeşitlerinden ayıran en önemli fark beklenmedik bir zamanda ortaya çıkarak büyük yıkımlara neden olmasıdır. Yakın tarihlerde yaşadığımız üç büyük deprem (7.8 Mw, 7.5 Mw ve 6.4 Mw) birçok ilde şiddetli bir etki yaratmıştır. Bu depremler çok sayıda hastane ve sağlık birimini tahrip etmiş, çok sayıda sağlık personelinin ölümüne ve yaralanmasına yol açmıştır. Kronik bir hastalık, yaşam boyu destek, koruma, aralıklı izleme ve sürekli tedavi gerektiren bir durumdur. Çocuklarda görülen kronik hastalıklar son yirmi yıl içerisinde önemli derecede artmıştır. Bir çocuğa kronik bir hastalık veya engellilik teşhisi konduğunda, bu yalnızca hastayı değil, aynı zamanda bakım verenlerin fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal sağlığını da olumsuz yönde etkiler. Deprem sonrası ülke genelinde yaşanan pek çok olumsuz durum (toplum ve birey psikolojisinde tahribat, can ve mal kaybı, şehir altyapısının zarar görmesi vb.) kronik hastalığı olan çocukların daha fazla mağduriyet yaşamalarına neden olmuştur. Depremden etkilenmiş kronik hastalığı olan çocuklar ve aileleri afetlere hazırlık, afetlerin meydana getirecekleri olumsuz etkilerin çoğunu azaltabilecek yeterli bilgiye sahip değillerdi. Bu sürecin sağlıklı bir şekilde yürütülmesi

oldukça zordur. Bu derlemede depremin kronik bir hastalığa sahip çocuk üzerindeki etkisine dair güncel bilgileri derlemek ve hemşirelik bakımı hakkında literatüre katkı sağlamak amacıyla yazılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deprem, çocuk, kronik hastalık, hemşirelik

A situation that severely affects social life and infrastructure, leading to injuries and deaths, is called an extraordinary situation. Earthquake is also one of the unusual situations. Earthquakes are a fact of the geography of our country and unfortunately occur at intervals. Scientists on the subject predict that we will experience many large and small earthquakes and mass disasters in the future. The most important difference that distinguishes an earthquake from other types of disasters is that it occurs unexpectedly and causes great destruction. Three major earthquakes (7.8 Mw, 7.5 Mw and 6.4 Mw) have had a severe impact in many provinces. These earthquakes destroyed a large number of hospitals and health units, leading to the death and injury of many medical personnel. A chronic disease is a condition that requires lifelong support, protection, intermittent monitoring, and ongoing treatment. Chronic diseases in children have increased significantly in the last two decades. When a child is diagnosed with a chronic illness or disability, it negatively affects not only the patient, but also the physical, psychological, and social health of the caregivers. After the earthquake, many negative situations experienced throughout the country (destruction in the psychology of society and individuals, loss of life and property, damage to city infrastructure, etc.) caused children with chronic diseases to experience more victimization. Children with chronic diseases and their families affected by the earthquake did not have enough information to prepare for disasters and to reduce most of the negative effects of disasters. It is very difficult to carry out this process in a healthy way. In this review, it was written to compile current information on the effect of earthquake on a child with a chronic disease and to contribute to the literature on nursing care.

Keywords: Earthquake, child, chronic disease, nursing

EVALUATION OF THE BLACK SEA OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY POTENTIAL: THE CASE OF SAMSUN OFFSHORE

KARADENİZ DENİZ ÜSTÜ RÜZGÂR ENERJİSİ POTANSİYELİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: SAMSUN AÇIKLARI ÖRNEĞİ

Assoc. Prof. Murat MAKARACI

Kocaeli University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kocaeli, Türkiye

Emirhan BOYA

Kocaeli University, Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kocaeli, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The ever-increasing need for energy is one of the most pressing challenges facing our country and the world. Scientific studies have unequivocally demonstrated that the use of fossil fuels results in carbon emissions. Renewable energy sources play a pivotal role in both addressing energy demands and mitigating our carbon footprint. Notably, the wind energy sector holds a special position within the realm of renewable energy. Across the globe, countries such as Denmark, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, and China harness offshore wind turbines to generate energy. As of 2022, Türkiye has achieved an installed capacity of 11,400 MW in onshore wind power generation. However, it has yet to establish offshore wind power plants. Türkiye's offshore wind potential is estimated at 18 GW with fixed-base and 57 GW with floating platform turbines.

This study aims to define the criteria that determine the feasibility of implementing offshore wind farms in Samsun. These criteria encompass wind speed and sea depth distributions at various heights, proximity to ports, distance to electricity grid connections, distance to fault lines, distance to airports, maritime transportation routes, proximity to existing submarine cables and natural gas/oil pipelines, proximity to military training areas, and proximity to natural protected areas.

Our analysis involves an in-depth examination of wind speed and sea depth distributions, allowing us to identify regions suitable for specific turbine foundation types. Additionally, we calculated industrial and residential electricity consumption in Samsun and assessed the feasibility of establishing a wind farm. We pinpointed the locations of ports and electricity grid connections and identified maritime transportation routes, submarine pipes, and cable lines. Furthermore, we located fault lines and airports. We also created maps illustrating Class 1, 2, and 3 capacity factor distributions according to IEC standards to showcase the average wind power density, determining the turbine class that best suits the region based on these standards.

Keywords: Blacksea, Samsun, Offshore Wind Farm, Renewable Energy, Feasibility, Site Selection Criteria, IEC standard

ÖZET

Enerjiye olan her geçen gün artan ihtiyaç, ülkemizin ve dünyanın karşılaştığı en acil sorunlardan biri olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bilimsel çalışmalar kesin bir şekilde fosil yakıtların kullanımının karbon emisyonlarına yol açtığını kanıtlamıştır. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları, enerji taleplerini karşılamanın yanı sıra karbon ayak izimizi azaltmada kilit bir rol oynamaktadır. Özellikle, rüzgâr enerjisi sektörü, yenilenebilir enerji alanında özel bir konuma sahiptir. Dünya genelinde Danimarka, Birleşik Krallık, Almanya, Hollanda ve Çin gibi ülkeler, enerji üretmek için deniz üstü rüzgâr türbinlerini kullanmaktadır. 2022 yılı itibariyle Türkiye, karasal rüzgâr enerjisi üretiminde 11.400 MW bir kurulu kapasiteye ulaşmıştır. Bununla birlikte, henüz deniz üstü rüzgâr enerjisi santralleri kurulmamıştır. Türkiye'nin deniz üstü rüzgâr potansiyeli, sabit tabanlı türbinlerle 18 GW ve yüzen platformlu türbinlerle 57 GW olarak tahmin edilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Samsun açıklarında uygulanabilecek rüzgâr enerjisi çiftliklerini belirleyen kriterler tanımlanmıştır. Bunlar; farklı yüksekliklerde rüzgar hızları ve deniz derinlikleri dağılımları, limanlara olan mesafe, elektrik şebeke bağlantısına olan uzaklık, fay hatlarına olan uzaklık, havaalanlarına olan uzaklık, deniz taşımacılığı rotaları, mevcut denizaltı kabloları ve doğalgaz/petrol borularına olan uzaklık, askeri eğitim alanlarına olan uzaklık ve doğal koruma altındaki bölgelere olan uzaklık yer almaktadır.

Bu bildirimizde Samsun açıkları için rüzgâr hızı ve deniz derinliği dağılımı incelenmiş ve türbin temeli tiplerinin hangi bölgelerde uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir. Samsun'da sanayi ve konut tipi elektrik tüketimi hesaplanmış ve rüzgâr çiftliğinin fizibilitesi yapılmıştır. Limanların ve elektrik şebeke bağlantılarının konumları belirlenmiştir. Deniz taşımacılığı rotaları ile denizaltı boru ve kablo hatları belirlenmiştir. Fay hatlarının ve havaalanlarının konumları belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, IEC standartlarına göre Sınıf 1, 2 ve 3 kapasite faktörü dağılımlarını içeren haritalar oluşturularak ortalama rüzgâr gücü yoğunluğu gösterilmiştir. Standarta göre, bölgede hangi türbin sınıfının uygun olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karadeniz, Samsun, Denizüstü Rüzgar Çiftliği, Yenilenebilir Enerji, Fizibilite, Bölge Belirleme Kriterleri, IEC standartı

VIRTUAL REALITY IN THE LIGHT OF ALBERT BAYET'S SCIENTIFIC ETHICAL OPINIONS

Arş. Gör. Beyza TANRIVERDİ
Erzurum Teknik Üniversitesi

Science has been studied in the context of benefit and harm since its emergence. The connection between science and ethics is established in the way that the field of ethics determines the boundaries of science. Albert Bayet opposes this understanding and attempts to explain the importance of scientific ethics in the context of science, morality and science ethics. According to him, the ethics of science is a set of rules that are not expressed but whose existence is known, and that scientists act in accordance with those rules even if they do not express them. Virtual reality is a virtual imitation of this world created using computers and other technological tools. Virtual reality (virtual, reality, VR) is a technology that allows users to communicate with the world and people in different parts of the world and experience it in an environment other than the real world. Another concept that is important at this point is the concept of digital ethics. Digital ethics is the field that discusses and tries to resolve ethical problems that arise in virtual platforms. In this sense, scientific ethics and digital ethics are parallel concepts. Morality is evaluated in practice because moral debates can occur in the context of causes and consequences. In this context, morality moves away from science itself and becomes a matter for scientists and technology users. Therefore, virtual reality, which is a product of technology, will point to the area of ethical debate that Bayet mentioned. Consequently, the ethics of science will illuminate the ethical debate areas of virtual reality. The target of this study is to reveal the equivalent of the principles of science mentioned by Albert Bayet in his work titled The Ethics of Science in virtual reality. In this context, the relationship between science and morality will be examined after explaining Albert Bayet's ideas on science ethics. In the second part, the equivalents of each of them in virtual reality will be mentioned and thus the basis for the conclusion will be prepared after explaining the principles of unity, freedom, determinism and tolerance of scientific ethics.

Keywords: Ethics of Science, Virtual Reality, Digital Ethics, Albert Bayet

PRACTICES TO REDUCE SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTION PAIN

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Gülistan Yurdagül
Kilis 7 Aralık Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

Subcutaneous injection is one of the frequently used invasive nursing interventions in clinics. By subcutaneous injection; Insulin, heparin, vaccines and hormone medications can be administered. Subcutaneous injection sites; outer side of the upper arm, dorsogluteal region, under the scapula, front and side of the femur and abdomen. Subcutaneous tissue is not as rich in blood vessels as muscles. The volumes of drugs to be injected subcutaneously should be small (0.5-1 ml) and lipophilic. The nurse is semi-dependent on administering medications. Administration of medication is indicated by the physician, but where and how to administer the medication is the responsibility of the nurse. Therefore, there are some points that the nurse should pay attention to in this regard. Some of these issues are; The injection site should be away from major blood vessels, nerves, and bone protrusions. The nurse should be aware that post-injection complications such as ecchymosis and hematoma can be seen on the skin in areas where muscle activity is high, as well as pain, which is expressed as an uncomfortable, unpleasant emotional feeling that the patient perceives and expresses, and should choose the appropriate area for injection accordingly. While the appearance of ecchymosis and hematoma disrupts the patient's body image, it also negatively affects the trust in the nurse. Injection pain that occurs during injection may create negative effects on the patient's tendency to continue the treatment. Subcutaneous treatments may require long-term or even lifelong use, depending on long-term chronic disease conditions. In this context, the patient's compliance with and continuation of the treatment is important for the success of the treatment.

Nurses who are aware of patients' subcutaneous injection pain and its negative consequences have tried different practices to reduce pain in subcutaneous injection applications. They examined the effects of the amount of drug administered, the speed of drug administration, the area of application, and the use of shot blockers, which were developed to mislead the perception of nerve cells in the injection area, on pain. At the same time, the effects of hot/cold applications to the injection areas and the method of diverting attention using buzzy are evidence-based practices aimed at relieving the pain caused by subcutaneous injection.

Within the scope of this paper, experimental applications to prevent pain in accessible subcutaneous injection applications will be included.

Keywords: Nursing, Subcutaneous Injection, Pain, Injection Complications

SCENARIOS OF THE REFORM MOVEMENT OF MOVEMENT OF LATIN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES IN THE 21st CENTUR

.

Pérez Gamón Carolina Margarita.

Universidad del Nordeste- Facultad de Humanidades-Argentina

https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4600-1039

Abstract

In this work we address the Latin American University Reform Movement defended, sustained and built, according to the historical moment in which it acted. We intend to describe and analyze the current situation of universities, their autonomy, Co-government, student participation, Free Higher Education, among others. To achieve the proposed objectives, methodological techniques corresponding to the thematic and critical treatment of written documentation will be applied. This research is relevant since the university reform of 1918 in Córdoba has had great political significance in Latin America in relation to democratization. As initial findings, the university world was then essentially male, while by the 21st century the growth of female enrollment increased exponentially. But without a doubt there is something that unites us with the reformist movement and that is the aspiration to build a better University, with commitment to cultural and scientific life. Conclusion our duty as citizens is to remember what we have achieved as a society, to continue strengthening our democracy. With better possibilities, adapting them to the different contexts of the region for the generations that follow us.

Keywords: University, reformist movement, students, democracy, women

BUSINESS FEASIBILITY STUDY ANALYSIS ON TOFU MSMES IN BONDANSARI VILLAGE (CASE STUDY OF PAK NUR'S TOFU BUSINESS)

Septiana Mufidah
[1]Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, State Islamic University KH. Abdurrahman Wahid
ORCHID: 0009-0007-7283-8442

Muhammad Taufiq Abadi
Orchid en Lecturer Supervisor : 0000-0001-9705-7756
Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business , UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan , Indonesia

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0002-6168-0439

SYAMSUDDIN
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID : 0009-0006-4915-1151

Abstract

The purpose of this research is to analyze the feasibility of the tofu micro business in Bondansari Village in terms of marketing, technical, social and environmental aspects. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach, the data collection technique is through field study activities such as observation, interviews and document review. The results showed that the level of business feasibility of micro, small and medium enterprises in terms of business production aspects was stated to be feasible, because the business location was strategic and easily accessible to consumers, the technology used was modern, the production process was easy. Proper marketing aspects, with high quality products, affordable prices, so that all people can buy them and wide enough distribution. The social aspect shows that this business opens opportunities for residents around the place of business in terms of work. Analysis of industrial environmental aspects shows that there are few competitors so that this business still has wide opportunities to develop its business. Analysis of environmental aspects shows that the waste generated from this business has been managed properly so that it does not pollute the surrounding environment.

Keywords: Business Feasibility Study, Feasibility Study Aspects, Tofu Enterprises

II. KARABAG SAVAŞI'NDAN ÖNCE VE SONRA GÜNEY KAFKASYA'DA JEOPOLİTİK DURUM (KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZ)

GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN THE SOUTH CAUCASUS BEFORE AND AFTER THE SECOND KARABAKH WAR (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)

Doç. Dr. Sevinj Ruintan

Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi, Tarih Fakültesi, Azerbaycan

ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8211-1577

ÖZET

Önce:

SSCB'nin dağılmasıyla Güney Kafkasya'da 3 bağımsız devlet ortaya çıktı. "İç Üçgen Ülkeleri" adlandırılan bu ülkelerden, Gürcistan'ın Batı, Ermenistan'ın Rusya odaklı politikalarına rağmen, ABD'nin dünya siyasetinde 5 "jeopolitik merkez"den biri olarak gördüğü Azerbaycan dengeli politika izlemiştir.

"İç Üçgen Ülkeleri" arası ilişkilerde: Ermenistan'la Azerbaycan arasında önce savaş, ardından "sözde ateşkes" yaşandı. Gürcistan'ın her iki devletle komşuluk ilişkilerine rağmen, Gürcistan'daki Ermenilerin zaman-zaman "özerklik talepleri" onun da Ermenistan'la ilişkilerinde gerginliğe neden oldu.

"Dış Üçgen Ülkeler"i Rusya, Türkiye ve İran'ın "İç Üçgen Ülkeri" ile ilişkilerindeki problemler, bölgedeki nüfuz mücadelesi kontekstinde meydana çıkmış farklı ("dikey"/"yatay") jeopolitik eksenlerde yer almaları, onlardan hiçbirinin bölgede tek başına nüfuz sahibi olamamasını şertlendirdi.

Bölge dışı büyük güçler, Rusya faktörünü de dikkate alarak, iç ve dış "Üçgen Ülkeler"le ilişkiler kurmakla bölgede söz sahibi olmaya çalışmışlardır.

Sonra:

Ermeni işğali neticesinde separatizm merkezine, kontrolsüz bölgeye çevrilmiş olan Karabağ'da Azerbaycan'ın egemenliğini yeniden sağlamasıyla bölgenin güvenliğine yönelik mevcut tehditler kısmen azalmış oldu.

"İç Üçgen Ülkeleri" arasında ilişkilerin normalleşmesine yönelik ilk adımlar atılmaya başlandı.

"Dış Üçgen Ülkeler" ile ilişkilerde: İran'la ilişkileri sürdüren, Türkiye ile ilişkilerin normalleşmesine yönelik çalışmalarla yanaşı Ermenistan, Rusya ile ilişkilerinde gerginlik yaşıyor. Gürcistan-Rusya, Azerbaycan-İran ilişkilerinde gerginlik devam etmektedir.

Bölge dışındaki büyük güçlerle ilişkiler. Savaş sonrasında bölgede yeni -"2+2"- işbirliği modelinin oluştuğunu, "jeopolitik merkez" ve "jeostratejik oyuncu" olan Türkiye'nin rolünün arttığını, Rusyanın bölgeye nezareti elden vermemekte israrlı çabalarını görmek mümkündür.

Hazırda, Azerbaycan'ın 19-20 Eylül 2023'te gerçekleştirdiği terörle mücadele operasyonlarının ardından Ermenistan-Rusya ilişkilerinin daha da gerginleştiği, Batı'nın bölge mücadelesinde daha sert adımlar atmaya başladığı görülüyor. Hazırki meruzede bu konulara ilişkin daha somut bilgiler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güney Kafkasya, "İç Üçgen Ülkeleri", "Dış Üçgen Ülkeleri", II. Karabağ Savaşı, Jeopolitik eksen, Jeopolitik Merkez, Jeostratejik Oyuncu.

ABSTRACT
Before:
With the dissolution of the USSR, three independent states emerged in the South Caucasus. Among these countries, referred to as the “Inner Triangle Countries,” despite Georgia’s Western-oriented and Armenia’s Russia-focused policies, Azerbaijan, which the USA sees as one of the five “geopolitical centers” in world politics, has pursued a balanced policy.
In relations between the "Inner Triangle Countries”: Firstly, there was a war between Armenia and Azerbaijan, followed by a so-called “ceasefire”. Despite Georgia’s neighboring relations with both states, "autonomy demands” by Armenians in Georgia occasionally caused tension in its relations with Armenia.
The issues in the relationships of the "Outer Triangle Countries", Russia, Turkey, and Iran, with the "Inner Triangle Countries" have conditioned that none of them can singularly dominate the region due to their positioning on different ("vertical"/"horizontal") geopolitical axes emerging within the context of their regional influence struggles.
Major powers outside the region, taking into account the Russia factor, have tried to establish influence in the region by forming relations with both internal and external “Triangle Countries."
After:
The re-establishment of the sovereignty of Azerbaijan in Karabakh, which had been converted into an uncontrolled and center of separatism region as a result of the Armenian occupation, partially reduced the existing threats to the security of the region.
The first steps to normalize relations between the “Inner Triangle Countries” began to be taken.
İn relations with the “Outer Triangle Countries”: While maintaining relations with Iran and efforts to normalize relations with Turkey, Armenia experiences tensions in its relations with Russia. Tensions persist in Georgia-Russia and Azerbaijan-Iran relations.
Relations with major powers outside the region: After the war, it is evident that a new “2+2” cooperation model has been established in the region. Turkey, which is a “geopolitical center” and “geostrategic player”, has seen an increase in its role. Furthermore, it is possible to observe Russia’s persistent efforts to maintain its dominance in the region.
Currently, following Azerbaijan’s counter-terrorism operations on September 19–20, 2023, tensions between Armenia and Russia appear to have escalated, and the West seems to be taking more aggressive actions in the regional conflict. More concrete information on these matters will be provided in the current report.
Keywords: South Caucasus, “Inner Triangle Countries”, “Outer Triangle Countries”, II Karabakh War, Geopolitical axis, Geopolitical Center, Geostrategic Player.

SHARIA PENSION FUNDS

Isepputri
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-0826-3898

Nurul Karimah
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0002-3226-8074

Riska Dwi Amalia
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0001-6106-310X

Annisa Shofiana
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0003-1672-0371

Ade Gunawan
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0001-8479-0641

Muhammad Taufiq Abadi
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID : 0000-0001-9705-7756

ABSTRACT

Pension funds are one of the non-bank financial institutions in Indonesia which have activities to provide welfare guarantees to the community, both for retirement purposes and due to accidents. The aim of this research is to find out the history of pension funds, their functions and be able to explain the legal entity and applicable laws and regulations regarding sharia pension funds. The research method used by the author is the literature study method. The library study method is a data collection method that is directed at searching for data and information through documents, both written documents, photographs, drawings and electronic documents that can support the writing process. In this research, searching for information can be obtained in various media, such as books, journals and articles. The results of this research are that the author is able to explain sharia pension funds and is able to provide an example of a relevant sharia pension fund institution, namely DPLK Muamalat.**Keywords:** Sharia Insurance, History, Manaje Risk.

Keywords: Sharia pension funds, guarantees, institutions

ANALYSIS OF THE BENEFITS OF PURWACENG AS A MEDICINAL PLANT

Shinta Dewi

UIN KH ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN INDONESIA

ORCID: 0000-0001-9543-6840

Fitri Mukarromah

ORCID: 0000-0002-6275-4145

Purwaceng is a commercial herbaceous l plant whose roots are medicinal as an aphrodisiac, diuretic, and tonic. The plant is native to Indonesia that lives endemic to mountainous areas such as the Dieng plateau in Central Java, Mount Pangrango in West Java, and mountainous areas in East Java. The purwaceng population is already rare because it has undergone massive genetic erosion, currently the plant is only found in the Dieng plateau.

Based on several studies from the purwaceng plant, purwaceng content was found such as coumarin derivatives, sterols, saponins, and alkaloids. Data from the Research Center for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants shows that other purwaceng content is lomonene compounds, kafaet acid, skualena, dianethole, isoorientin, anisketone, and hydrokinone. Based on the content in it, purwaceng is also believed to be one of the aphrodisiacs.

Purwaceng is included in herbal plants that can provide various health benefits, including: increasing male virility, increasing female sexual desire, overcoming fungal infections, improving blood circulation, pain and fever relief, preventing cancer and tumors, maintaining muscle health, increasing stamina, and anti-cold medicine. To get noticeable efficacy, Purwaceng should be taken regularly for 7-15 days. In addition, this plant is also efficacious in warming the body, nerves and muscles, eliminating colds and soreness, promoting urination, analgetic drugs (relieving pain), lowering heat, deworming, antibacterial and anti-cancer. The original Purwaceng has a distinctive taste, which is spicy, which is produced by its roots and seeds.

Keywords: medicinal plant, aromatic, purwaceng

SİVEREK ZAZACASINDA YER ALAN ARAPÇA KELİMELER VE GEÇİŞ YOLLARI

TRANSFER OF ARABIC WORDS INTO SİVEREK ZAZAKİ

Doç. Dr. Mehmet Bölükbaşı
Bartın Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arapça Mütercim Tercümanlık Anabilim Dalı

ÖZET

Farklı zaman dilimlerinde Şanlıurfa'nın Siverek ilçesinde Sümerler, Akadlar, Asurlular ile Eti, Mitanni, Bizanslılar daha sonra Araplar ve Osmanlı devleti hüküm sürmüştür. Bu medeniyetler Siverek'in siyasi, sosyal hayatını ve dil yapısını etkilemişlerdir. Fetih hareketleri, farklı diller ve kültürler arasında dil etkileşimine ivme kazandıran en önemli etkenlerden birisidir. Hz. Ömer (ö.644) döneminde Arap-İslam orduları İslamiyet'i yaymak amacıyla fetih hareketlerine önem vermişlerdir. Hz. Ömer'in 634 ile 644 yılları arasındaki hilafeti döneminde İyâz b. Ğunm (ö.641) önderliğindeki Müslüman Araplardan oluşan ordu M. 640 senesinde Siverek'i kontrol altına almıştır. Bu durum neticesinde, Siverek'te Müslüman Araplar ile ilk etkileşim başlamıştır. Siverek fethedildikten sonra Müslüman Araplar bölgenin güvenliğini sağlamak amacıyla Siverek'e askeri birlik yerleştirmişlerdir. Zaman içerisinde bölgeye Arap aşiretleri de yerleşmeye başlamıştır. Bu sayede Araplar ile Siverek'te yaşayan Zazalar arasında etkileşim başlamıştır. Bu etkileşim neticesinde birçok Arapça kelime Siverek Zazacasına geçmiştir. Araplar ile başlayan etkileşim sonucu Arapçadan Siverek Zazacasına geçen birçok farklı alanda kullanılan kelime halen Siverek Zazacasında varlığını sürdürmektedir. Bu çalışmada Müslüman Arapların Siverek'i kontrol altına almaları neticesinde Arapçadan Zazacaya geçen kelimeler ve geçiş yolları ile günümüzde de Siverek Zazacasında yaygın olarak kullanılan Arapça kelimeler hakkında bilgiler yer almaktadır. Ayrıca, Zazaların kökeni, Türkiye'de Zazaların yaşadığı yerler, Zaza nüfusu ile Zazaların yurtdışında yaşadığı yerler ile ilgili bilgilere yer verilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arapça, Siverek Zazacası, Geçiş yolları, Arapça kelimeler, Deylemliler

ABSTRACT

Sumerians, Akkadians, Assyrians, Eti, Mitanni, Byzantines, then Arabs and Ottomans ruled in Siverek district of Şanlıurfa in different time periods. These civilizations affected the political, social life and language structure of Siverek. Conquest movements are one of the most important factors that accelerated language interaction between different languages and cultures. During the period of Caliph Omar (d.644), Arab-Islamic armies gave importance to conquest movements in order to spread Islam. During the rule of Caliph Umar between 634 and 644, an army of Muslim Arabs led by Iyāz b. Gunm (d.641) took control of Siverek in 640 AD. As a result of this situation, the first interaction with Muslim Arabs started in Siverek. After Siverek was conquered, Muslim Arabs placed military units in Siverek to ensure the security of the region. Over time, Arab tribes also began to settle in the region. In this way, interaction between Arabs and Zazas living in Siverek started. As a result of this interaction, many Arabic words passed into Siverek Zazaki. As a result of the interaction that started with the Arabs, many words used in different fields from Arabic to Siverek Zazaki still exist in Siverek Zazaki. In this study, there is information about the words that passed from Arabic to Zazaki as a result of the Muslim Arabs taking control of Siverek and the ways of transmission and the Arabic words commonly used in Siverek Zazaki today. In addition, information about the origin of Zazas, the places where Zazas live in Turkey, the Zaza population and the places where Zazas live abroad are also included.

Keywords: Arabic, Siverek Zazaki, Transfer, Arabic words, Daylamites

BEYOND THE FACADE: UNVEILING THE REALITIES OF SLUM LIVING

Author: Farhana Naz
Assistant Professor
Lahore College for Women University, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Interior Design Department, Lahore, Pakistan.

Co-Author: Rimsha Imran
Lecturer
Lahore College for Women University, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Interior Design Department, Lahore, Pakistan.

Abstract

Slums, which encompass more than 30% of Lahore's urban terrain, are a vivid reminder of the terrible reality that a substantial percentage of the city's population faces. This study investigates the origins and challenges of these slums, where residents face severe living conditions due to a lack of income and basic requirements.

The researchers conducted interviews and open-ended surveys in the GOR-III slum region to better understand the origins of these slums and the problems they face.

The findings paint a bleak image of poverty, filthy living conditions, and a lack of basic necessities. Most slum dwellers work low professions like street vending, daily wage labor, or even begging to make ends meet. The lack of education for their children continues the poverty cycle. The government's engagement is minimal, with inhabitants receiving no job assistance. The report emphasizes the critical need for improved sanitation, clean water availability, and healthcare facilities.

It exposes slum dwellers' dissatisfaction with politicians, whom they see as self-serving. Furthermore, this study reveals a link between slum housing infrastructure, education, income, and health. It emphasizes the importance of a holistic approach that combines government measures and NGO efforts to improve the living conditions of slum people and break the cycle of poverty and despair.

Keywords: slum housing, education, facilities, healthcare, living condition

SOFT ENCRYPTION AND DIFFIE HELLMAN ALGORITHM

Doç. Dr. Emin AYGÜN
Erciyes University in Turkey

Duygu YILMAZ
Erciyes University in Turkey

ABSTRACT

From the invention of writing until today, people have always prioritized confidentiality in their communications. People have constantly developed new methods for communication and since the necessity of hiding their messages from other people emerged, privacy has been the most important part of communication. Coding of information emerged many years ago so that states and empires could transmit their secret and important information to the enemy without being caught. For this reason, coding the message, that is, sending it by replacing a word or sentence with another word, number or symbol, makes it difficult for others to understand the message. Nowadays, with the development of technology, the security of information has become much more important.

Modern cryptography; it deals with issues such as the message not being understood by other unwanted people, the message not being able to be changed, the person sending the message not being able to deny the message later, and being able to understand who sent the message. Today, mathematical techniques are used to develop effective crypto systems.

In this presentation, we will talk about soft encryption and the Diffie Hellman algorithm.

Diffie Hellman algorithm is an algorithm for the exchange of cryptographic keys, published in 1976 by Martin Hellman and Whitfield Diffie in their article titled 'New Directions in Cryptography'. In an unreliable network, it enables two parties to communicate securely by encrypting messages with a common key. This algorithm is the first practical key exchange system used in the field of cryptography.

Soft set theory, proposed by Molodtsov, has been regarded as an effective mathematical tool to deal with uncertainties. Researchers studying to solve complicated problems in economics, engineering, environmental science, sociology, medical science and many other fields deal with the complex problems of modeling uncertain data. Our main goal is to develop new results on soft set theory. We need to connect soft encryption with the Diffie Hellman algorithm we are working on. For this purpose, we will give new, more functional definitions of soft sets.

Keywords: Cryptology,encryption,algorithm,softsets

KAHRAMANMARAŞ'TA KIŞ TURİZMİ: YEDİKUYULAR KAYAK MERKEZİ HAKKINDAKİ ÇEVRİMİÇİ YORUMLAR ÜZERİNE BİR İÇERİK ANALİZİ

WINTER TOURISM IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ: A CONTENT ANALYSIS ON ONLINE COMMENTS ABOUT YEDIKUYULAR SKI CENTER

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Sercan BENLİ

Mersin Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, Seyahat-Turizm ve Eğlence Hizmetleri Bölümü, Mersin, Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mahmut BALTACI

Selçuk Üniversitesi, Silifke Taşucu Meslek Yüksekokulu, Seyahat, Turizm ve Eğlence Hizmetleri Bölümü, Mersin, Türkiye

ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı, Kahramanmaraş'ta bulunan ve kış turizmi kapsamında faaliyetler gerçekleştiren Yedikuyular Kayak Merkezi'ni deneyimleyen turistlerin değerlendirmelerinin incelenmesidir.

Yedikuyular Kayak Merkezi'ni deneyimleyen turistlerin değerlendirmelerini incelemek amacıyla bir yıl öncesine kadar destinasyonu ziyaret etmiş ve Google yorumlar kısmında görüşlerini paylamış olan kişilerin yorumları ele alınmıştır. Bu doğrultuda son bir yılda yapılan yorumlar dikkate alınmış ve tesise yönelik 217 yoruma ulaşılmıştır. Bir araya getirilen yorumlar içerik analizi yapılmak üzere MAXQDA programına aktarılmıştır.

Kodlama ve tema oluşturma işlemleri sonucunda yorum yapan kişilerin destinasyona yönelik olumlu ve olumsuz değerlendirmelerinin olduğu ortaya koyulmuştur. Olumlu değerlendirmeler arasında en yüksek yoğunluğun tesisin fiziksel yapısının ve manzarasının güzelliği; olumsuz değerlendirmeler arasında ise en yüksek yoğunluğa pahalılık ve kalabalık unsurlarının olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu doğrultuda gerek tesis yönetimine gerekse destinasyon yönetiminden sorumlu olan otoritelere, gerekse de destinasyonu tercih edecek turistlere bir takım öneriler sunularak çalışma sonlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kış Turizmi, Çevrimiçi Yorumlar, İçerik Analizi, Yedikuyular.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research is to examine the evaluations of tourists who experienced Yedikuyular Ski Center, which is located in Kahramanmaraş and carries out activities within the scope of winter tourism.

In order to examine the evaluations of tourists who experienced Yedikuyular Ski Resort, the comments of people who visited the destination up to a year ago and shared their opinions in the Google comments section were discussed. In this regard, the comments made in the last year were taken into consideration and 217 comments regarding the facility were reached. The collected comments were transferred to the MAXQDA program for content analysis.

As a result of the coding and theme creation processes, it was revealed that the people who commented had positive and negative evaluations about the destination. Among the positive evaluations, the highest density is the beauty of the physical structure and view of the facility; Among the negative evaluations, it was revealed that the elements of expensiveness and crowding were the most prevalent. In this regard, the study was concluded by offering some suggestions to both the facility management, the authorities responsible for destination management, and the tourists who will choose the destination

Keywords: Winter Tourism, Online Comments, Content Analysis, Yedikuyular.

SOSYAL MEDYA MAVİ TİKLERİ: KULLANICILAR İÇİN ÖNEMİ VE ETKİLERİ

BLUE VERIFICATION BADGES ON SOCIAL MEDIA: THEIR SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT FOR USERS

Öğr. Gör. Mustafa BÖYÜK

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Günümüz dijital çağında, sosyal medya platformları, milyonlarca kullanıcıya ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Bu platformlar, kişilerin bağlantılar kurmasını, düşüncelerini ifade etmesini ve içerikleri paylaşmasını kolaylaştıran güçlü araçlar olarak yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Ancak bu büyük dijital topluluklarda kimlik doğrulama ve hesap güvenilirliği konusu, özellikle sahte hesapların ve kimlik hırsızlığının artış gösterdiği bir dönemde, önemli bir sorun haline gelmiştir. İşte bu noktada, sosyal medya platformları tarafından sağlanan "mavi tik" veya "onaylanmış hesap" sembolleri devreye girmektedir.

Mavi tik sembollerinin güvenilirliği, bu sembolleri dağıtan sosyal medya platformlarının kimlik doğrulama süreçlerinin şeffaflığına ve güvenilirliğine dayanır. Kullanıcılar, mavi tik sembollerinin sadece gerçek ve güvenilir hesaplara verilmesi gerektiğine inanırlar. Dolayısıyla, mavi tik sembollerinin sağlanması ve kullanılması süreçlerinin güvenilir ve adil olması son derece önemlidir.

Bu makale, sosyal medya platformlarındaki mavi tik sembollerinin kullanıcılar üzerindeki önemini ve etkilerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu semboller, bir hesabın gerçek ve güvenilir olduğunu belirtir. Özellikle ünlü kişiler, kamu figürleri, markalar ve kurumsal hesaplar için, mavi tikler güvenilirliklerini artırmanın ve hesaplarının gerçekliğini kanıtlamanın bir yoludur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, Mavi Tik, Dijital Medya, Sosyal Medya Platformları

ABSTRACT

In today's digital age, social media platforms host millions of users. These platforms serve as powerful tools for people to establish connections, express their thoughts, and share content. However, in these vast digital communities, the issue of identity verification and account reliability has become a significant concern, especially in an era where fake accounts and identity theft are on the rise. This is where the "blue verification" or "verified account" symbols provided by social media platforms come into play.

The credibility of blue verification symbols relies on the transparency and reliability of the identity verification processes conducted by social media platforms that distribute these symbols. Users believe that blue verification symbols should only be awarded to genuine and trustworthy accounts. Hence, the processes for obtaining and using blue verification symbols must be trustworthy and fair.

This article aims to examine the significance and impact of blue verification symbols on users of social media platforms. These symbols indicate that an account is real and trustworthy. Especially for celebrities, public figures, brands, and corporate accounts, blue badges serve as a way to enhance their credibility and prove the authenticity of their accounts.

Keywords: Social Media, Blue Verification, Digital Media, Social Media Platforms

SOSYAL MEDYA PLATFORMLARININ EKLEMLENEN YAPISI: İÇERİK YAYILIMININ DÖNÜŞÜMÜ

THE EVOLVING STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORMS: THE TRANSFORMATION OF CONTENT DISTRIBUTION

Öğr. Gör. Mustafa BÖYÜK

Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Sosyal medya platformları, kullanıcılar arasında iletişim kurmanın ve içerik paylaşmanın yaygın bir aracı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ancak bu platformların işleyişindeki önemli değişiklikler, içeriklerin platform dışındaki web sitelerine ve uygulamalara gömülmesine olanak tanıyan eklemlenen yapının benimsenmesini içerir. Bu makale, sosyal medya platformlarının eklemlenen (embedded) yapısının, içerik yayılımına etkilerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Makale, eklemlenen yapının temellerini inceleyerek sosyal medya platformlarının içeriklerin daha geniş bir çevreye yayılmasını nasıl mümkün kıldığını açıklamaktadır. Ayrıca, önde gelen sosyal medya platformlarının sunduğu eklemlenen uygulamaları ve içerik oluşturucuların bu yapıyı nasıl kullanabildiklerini analiz etmektedir.

Eklemlenen yapının içerik yayılımını nasıl genişlettiği ve içerik oluşturucuları ile işletmelerin kendi dijital platformlarında sosyal medya içeriği entegre etmelerine nasıl olanak tanıdığını vurgulayan makale, kullanıcı deneyimini ve içerik dağıtımını nasıl dönüştürdüğünü ele almaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, bu makale sosyal medya platformlarının eklemlenen yapısının, içerik paylaşımının ve kullanıcı etkileşiminin dönüşümünü temsil ettiğini ve bu yapıyla ilgili fırsatlar ve zorluklar sunduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Bu yeni yapı, içerik oluşturucularının ve kullanıcıların dijital içeriklerini daha geniş bir kitleye ulaştırma ve paylaşma biçimlerini değiştirmektedir. Bununla birlikte, gizlilik ve güvenlik gibi konuların da dikkate alınması gerekmektedir. Bu makale, sosyal medya platformlarının gelecekteki gelişimini ve kullanıcı deneyimini şekillendirmedeki rolünü anlamak için önemli bir temel sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Medya, İçerik Yapısı, Sosyal Medya Platformları, Dijital Dönüşüm

ABSTRACT

Social media platforms are commonly used as a means for communication and content sharing among users. However, significant changes in the functionality of these platforms involve the adoption of an embedded structure, allowing content to be integrated into external websites and applications. This article aims to explore the impact of social media platforms' embedded structure on content distribution.

The article examines the fundamentals of the embedded structure, explaining how it enables content to reach a broader audience. Furthermore, it analyzes the embedded applications offered by leading social media platforms and how content creators utilize this structure.

Highlighting how the embedded structure expands content distribution and allows content creators and businesses to integrate social media content into their digital platforms, the article addresses how it transforms user experience and content distribution.

In conclusion, this article underscores that the embedded structure of social media platforms represents a transformation in content sharing and user interaction, offering opportunities and challenges. This new structure is altering the ways content creators and users share and reach a wider audience. However, issues like privacy and security also need to be considered. This article provides a crucial foundation for understanding the role of social media platforms in shaping future developments and user experiences.

Keywords: Social Media, Content Structure, Social Media Platforms, Digital Transformation

INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF AA2219/ZRO_2/B_4C HYBRID COMPOSITES PRODUCED BY SPARK PLASMA SINTERING METHOD

Ahmet Ufuk GÖKMEN

Gazi University

Dr. Ufuk TAŞCI

Gazi University

Prof. Dr. Bülent BOSTAN

Gazi University

ABSTRACT

In this study, matrix (AA 2219) / reinforcement (ZrO_2) and (B_4C) starting powders were mixed in a 3D ball mixer device under atmospheric control for 4 hours, and test samples were produced at 5% reinforcement by weight using the spark plasma sintering method. Test samples were produced at 350 MPa pressing pressure and 6 minutes of sintering time at 525°C. The distribution of ZrO_2 and B_4C particles in the AA 2219 matrix was characterized microstructurally. Changes in density, hardness and wear properties of the produced hybrid composite samples were examined. The hardness values of the hybrid composites were compared and the highest hardness was reached in samples containing 5% B_4C.

Keywords: AA 2219, Metal Matrix Composites, Spark Plasma Sintering, Wear Properties

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada matris (AA 2219) / takviye (ZrO_2) ve (B_4C) başlangıç tozlarının 3 boyutlu bilyalı karıştırıcı cihazda atmosfer kontrolünde 4 saat karışımları ile spark plazma sinterleme yönteminde ağırlıkça % 5 takviye oranlarınında deney numuneleri üretilmiştir. Deney numuneleri 350 MPa presleme basıncında, 525°C' de 6 dakika sinterleme süresinde üretimi gerçekleştirilmiştir. ZrO_2 ve B_4C parçacıkların AA 2219 matris içerisindeki dağılımlarını mikroyapısal olarak karakterize edilmiştir. Üretilen hibrit kompozit numunelerin yoğunluk, sertlik ve aşınma özelliklerinin değişimleri incelenmiştir. Hibrit kompozitlerin sertlik değerleri mukayese edilmiş ve en yüksek sertliğe % 5 B_4C içeren numunelerde ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: AA 2219, Metal Matrisli Kompozitler, Spark Plazma Sinterleme, Aşınma Özellikler

COMPARISON OF SPORTS EDUCATION EXPERTS AND COACHES ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

Doktora Öğrencisi Serhat TUTAŞ

Fırat Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

Doç. Dr. Ozan SEVER

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

Doç. Dr. Abdurrahman KIRTEPE

Fırat Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi

ÖZET

Bu çalışma; Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüklerinde görev yapan Spor/Sportif Eğitim Uzmanları ile Antrenörlerin boş zaman tutumlarını bazı değişkenler açısından karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmanın örneklemini Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüklerinde görev yapan 110 uzman ve antrenör oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri anket tekniği ile toplanmıştır. Çalışmada elde edilen veriler Spss 22 programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Boş Zaman Tutum Ölçeği ile çeşitli değişkenlerin karşılaştırılmasında bağımsız örneklem T-Testi ve One-Way Anova testleri kullanılmıştır. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0,05$ olarak kabul edilmiştir. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre; bireylerin % 53,6'sının antrenör olduğu, % 66,4'ün erkek olduğu ve % 55.5'inin ise 30-39 yaş aralığında olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak Spor/Sportif Eğitim Uzmanları ile Antrenörlerin boş zaman tutumları incelendiğinde meslek, yaş ve cinsiyet bakımından anlamlı bir fark olmadığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Spor, Boş Zaman, Antrenör, Tutum, Uzman

ABSTRACT

His work; It is aimed to compare the leisure time attitudes of Sports/Sports Education Specialists and Coaches working in Youth and Sports Provincial Directorates in terms of some variables. The sample of the research consists of 110 experts and trainers working in the Provincial Directorates of Youth and Sports. The data of the research were collected by questionnaire technique. The data obtained in the study were analyzed with the Spss 22 program. Independent sample T-Test and One-Way Anova tests were used to compare the Leisure Attitude Scale with various variables. Significance level was accepted as $p<0.05$. According to the findings of the research; It was observed that 53.6% of the individuals were coaches, 66.4% were men, and 55.5% were in the 30-39 age range. As a result, when the leisure time attitudes of Sports/Sports Education Specialists and Coaches were examined, it was determined that there was no significant difference in terms of occupation, age and gender.

Key Words: Sport, Leisure, Coach, Attitude, Expert

BRAIN AND PAIN CENTER IN PISCES

Prof. Dr. İbrahim Cengizler
Çukurova University, Faculty of Fisheries, Adana, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Selçuk Duman
Çukurova University, İmamoğlu Vocational School, Department of Fisheries, Adana, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Fish, which constitute the lowest group of vertebrate animals, have a brain and nervous system like other vertebrate animals. In fish, the brain is located in a special cavity in the upper skull, called the neurocranium. The brain consists of two parts in the embryonic period. In later periods, it consists of five regions: telencephalon, diecephalon, mesencephalon, metencephalon and myelencephalon. A thick gelatin cover in the cranial cavity where the brain is located protects the brain. As in other vertebrates, the brain and spinal cord are made of white and gray matter. Brain regions manage different functions and behaviors. Whether fish feel pain has been a matter of curiosity since ancient times. If fish feel pain, are they like other vertebrates and humans, or do they have a unique emotion? There is no full consensus among scientists on the subject. Today, a pain center in the brain has not been identified in fish, unlike in humans. However, there is evidence that fish consciously inflict pain. Therefore, animal welfare and animal ethics must be taken into consideration in practices to be carried out in groups such as fish farming, commercial fishing and ornamental fish, including fish used in scientific research. For this reason, bans and rules on the subject have been implemented in some countries, but unfortunately some countries do not attach as much importance to animal ethics and welfare as other countries. Another sad point is that fish are often overlooked in animal welfare

Key words: Fish, Brain, Feeling pain

ÖZET

Omurgalı hayvanların en alt grubunu oluşturan balıklar, diğer omurgalı hayvanlarda olduğu gibi bir beyine ve sinir sistemine sahiptirler. Balıklarda beyin nörokranyum adı verilen, üst kafatasında, özel bir boşluğun içinde bulunur. Embriyonik dönemde iki kısımdan oluşan beyin, İlerleyen dönemlerde, telensefalon, diyensefalon, mesensefalon, metensefalon ve miyelensefalon olmak üzere beş bölgeden oluşmaktadır. Beynin yer aldığı kafa çukurunda bulunan kalın bir jelatin örtü, beyni korumaktadır. Diğer omurgalılarda olduğu gibi beyin ve omirilik ak ve boz maddelerden yapılmıştır. Beyin bölgeleri,değişik işlevleri ve davranışları yönetirler. Balıkların acıyı hissedip hissetmedikleri ilk çağlardan beri merak edilen konulardan biri olmuştur. Eğer balıklar acıyı hissediyorlarsa, diğer omurgalı hayvanlar ve insanlar gibi mi yoksa kendilerine özgü bir duygusama mı göstermektedirler? Konuyla ilgili bilim insanları arasında tam bir mutabakat bulunmamaktadır. Günümüzde balıklarda, insanlardaki gibi, beyinde bir acı merkezi belirlenememiştir. Ancak balıkların bilinçli olarak acı çektiklerine ilişkin, kanıtlar bulunmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bilimsel araştırmalarda kullanılan balıklar dahil olmak üzere balık yetiştiriciliği, ticari balıkçılık ve süs balıkları gibi gruplarda yapılacak uygulamalarda, hayvan refahı ve hayvan etiği göz önüne alınmak zorundadır. Bu nedenle, konu ile ilgili yasak ve kurallar bazı ülkelerde hayata geçirilmiş, ancak bazı ülkeler, ne yazık ki hayvan etiği ve refahına, diğer ülkeler kadar önem vermemektedirler. Diğer üzücü bir nokta da, hayvan refahında, balıkların çoğu zaman göz ardı edilmesidir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Balık, Beyin, Acıyı hissetmek

CAUDAL NEURO SECRETION SYSTEM IN FISHES AND IMPORTANCE

Prof. Dr. İbrahim Cengizler
Çukurova University, Faculty of Fisheries, Adana, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Selçuk Duman
Çukurova University, İmamoğlu Vocational School, Department of Fisheries, Adana, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Fish, which constitute the lowest group of vertebrate animals, have a brain and nervous system like other vertebrate animals. In fish, the brain is located in a special cavity in the upper skull, called the neurocranium. The brain consists of two parts in the embryonic period. In later periods, it consists of five regions: telencephalon, diecephalon, mesencephalon, metencephalon and myelencephalon. A thick gelatin cover in the cranial cavity where the brain is located protects the brain. As in other vertebrates, the brain and spinal cord are made of white and gray matter. Brain regions manage different functions and behaviors. Whether fish feel pain has been a matter of curiosity since ancient times. If fish feel pain, are they like other vertebrates and humans, or do they have a unique emotion? There is no full consensus among scientists on the subject. Today, a pain center in the brain has not been identified in fish, unlike in humans. However, there is evidence that fish consciously inflict pain. Therefore, animal welfare and animal ethics must be taken into consideration in practices to be carried out in groups such as fish farming, commercial fishing and ornamental fish, including fish used in scientific research. For this reason, bans and rules on the subject have been implemented in some countries, but unfortunately some countries do not attach as much importance to animal ethics and welfare as other countries. Another sad point is that fish are often overlooked in animal welfare.

Key words: Fish, Brain, Feeling pain

ÖZET

Canlılarda, sadece kanalsız bezlerin salgılarını inceleyen bilim dalı endokrinolojidir. Endokrin sistem kimyasal anlamda, koordinasyon işlevini, sinir sistemi ile birlikte gerçekleştirir. Her iki sisteminde birbirleriyle ilişkileri ve ortak yönleri vardır. Balıklarda da diğer omurgalı hayvanlara benzer bir endokrin sistem bulunmaktadır. Bu sistem içerisinde yer alan ürohipofiz nörosekresyon yapan bir organdır. Omuriliğin distalinde, ventral bölgede yer alır. Miyelensiz aksiyonlardan oluşmuşlardır. Balıklara özgü olan bu bezin, üreme ve Osmo-regülasyonda rol oynadığı sanılmaktadır. Hormonları ürotensin olarak bilinir ve I, II, III, IV olmak üzere dört çeşidi bulunur. Bunlardan ürotensin I ve II balıklarda en yaygın bulunurlar.Bu hormonun salınımı merkezi sinir sistemi tarafından kontrol edilir. Teleost'lardaki ürohipofiz loblu yapısıyla, kolaylıkla tanınır. Hipotalamik nöro- sekrasyon sistemle karşılaştırıldığında, ancak post larva döneminde gözükmektedir. Üretilen hormonların görevleri şöyle sıralanabilir; Ürotensin I; Balıklarda ürotensin II'den daha az bulunur. Kan basıncını artırır. Ürotensin II; Düz kasların kasılmasını sağlar, kan basıncı ve idrar akışı üzerine etkisi vardır. Ürotensin III; Solungaçlardan sodyum alımını uyarır. Ürotensin IV; Hipofizin antidi üretik hormonlarına benzer bir etki gösterir. Bu hormonların yapısı ve mevcudiyeti özellikle filogenetik ilişkilerin araştırılmasında, ortaya konulmasında önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Balık, Endokrin sistem, Nöro sekresyon sistem

ORTA SAKARYA VADİSİNİN SUBTROPİK MEYVE ÜRETİM POTANSİYELİ

SUBTROPIC FRUIT PRODUCTION POTENTIAL OF THE CENTRAL SAKARYA VALLEY

Dr. Öğr. Üy. Cenap Yılmaz

Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Ziraat Fakültesi Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, Eskişhir

ÖZET

Orta Sakarya Vadisi, Ankara- Nallıhan, Eskişehir-Mihalgazi ve Sarıcakaya, Bilecik – İnhisar ilçelerini kapsamaktadır. Coğrafi konumu itibariyle Güneyinde Sündiken dağları, kuzeyinde Köroğlu dağları ile çevrili olup bölgedeki yerleşim birimleri Sakarya nehri boyunca dağılmıştır. Bölgenin denizden yüksekliği 200-340 metre civarlarındadır. Farklı coğrafi bölgelerin geçiş sahasında yer alan bölgenin etrafı yüksek dağlarla çevrili korunmuş bir saha (vadi) olduğundan kendine özgü bir iklim (mikroklima) özelliğine sahiptir. Yazları kurak ve sıcak, kışları nispeten ılıman bir iklime sahiptir.

Orta sakarya vadisinde, turunçgiller hariç pek çok meyve türünün yetiştirilmesine uygun olmakla birlikte, genelde zeytin, nar ve incir meyve türleri yetiştirilmektedir. Zeytin, vadide çok eski yıllardan beri doğal olarak bulunmaktadır. Nar da, benzer şekilde vadinin yabani florası içinde bulunmaktadır. Zeytin ve nar üretiminde yıldan yıl dalgalanmalar görülmekle birlikte son yıllarda özellikle zeytin ağacı varlığı hızla artmaktadır. Vadide üretilen nar, incir, zeytin ve zeytin ürünlerine, yüksek talep bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Orta Sakarya Vadisi, Zeytin, Nar, Üretim

ABSTRACT

The Central Sakarya Valley covers Ankara-Nallıhan, Eskişehir-Mihalgazi and Sarıcakaya, Bilecik-İnhisar districts. Due to its geographical location, it is surrounded by Sündiken Mountains in the south and Köroğlu Mountains in the north, and the settlements in the region are distributed along the Sakarya River. The altitude of the region is around 200-340 meters above sea level. Located in the transition area of different geographical regions, the region has a unique climate (microclimate) as it is a protected area (valley) surrounded by high mountains. It has a dry and hot climate in summers and relatively mild winters.

Although the Central Sakarya Valley is suitable for growing many fruit species except citrus fruits, olive, pomegranate and fig fruit species are generally grown. Olives have been found naturally in the valley for many years. Pomegranate is similarly found in the wild flora of the valley. Although there are fluctuations in olive and pomegranate production from year to year, the presence of olive trees has been increasing rapidly in recent years. There is high demand for pomegranates, figs, olives and olive products produced in the valley.

Keywords: Central Sakarya Valley, Olive, Pomegranate, Production

HEMŞİRELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ENGELLİ BİREYLERE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARININ BELİRLENMESİ

NURSING STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

Arş. Gör. Sümeyra YILMAZ
Gazi Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, ORCID 0000-0002-3042-3069

Prof. Dr. Yeter KİTİŞ
Gazi Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Fakültesi

ÖZET

Bu araştırma Türkiye'nin İç Anadolu bölgesindeki bir devlet üniversitesinde öğrenim gören hemşirelik öğrencilerinin engelli bireylere yönelik tutumları ve tutumları ile ilişkili faktörlerin belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. Araştırma, tanımlayıcı-ilişki arayıcı tipte tasarlanmıştır. Çalışma 766 (evrenin %78,9'u) hemşirelik öğrencisi ile yürütülmüştür. Veriler, literatür doğrultusunda araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan Katılımcı Bilgi Formu ve Engellilere Yönelik Çok Boyutlu Tutum Ölçeği kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Veri analizi IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows version 27.0 istatistik programıyla yapılmıştır. Öğrencilerin tanımlayıcı özellikleri ile ölçek puan ortalamaları arasındaki farkı belirlemek için; iki gruplu ortalamaların karşılaştırılmasında independent samples t test, üç ve daha fazla gruplu ortalamaların karşılaştırılmasında one way Anova testi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya katılan öğrenci hemşirelerin %87,5'i kadın olup, %93,2'si 18-22 yaş aralığındadır. Öğrencilerin %30,3'ü 1.sınıfta öğrenim görmektedir. Araştırma verilerinin analizi sonucunda kadın hemşirelik öğrencilerinin Engellilere Yönelik Çok Boyutlu Tutum Ölçeği düşünce alt boyutu ve ölçek toplam puanı erkek öğrencilere göre anlamlı derecede yüksek bulunmuştur. Sınıf düzeylerine göre öğrencilerin engelli bireylere yönelik tutum ve davranışları karşılaştırıldığında düşünce ($p<.001$) ve davranış alt boyutu ($p=0.031$) ve ölçek toplam puanlarında ($p=0.009$) istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık saptanmıştır. Yakın çevrelerinde engelli birey olan öğrencilerin düşünce alt boyutu ve toplam ölçek puanı diğerlerine göre daha istatistiksel olarak anlamlı derecede yüksek bulunmuştur ($p<0.05$). Öğrencilerin engelli bireye yaklaşım konusundan eğitim alma ve engellilere yönelik yasal düzenlemeler hakkında bilgi sahibi olma durumlarına göre farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir ($p<0.05$). İncinebilir grupta yer alan engelli bireylerin toplumda herhangi bir ayrım gözetmeden ve olumsuz tutuma uğramadan tam ve bağımsız yer alabilmeleri halk sağlığı adına oldukça önemlidir. Sağlık hizmetinin önemli bir bölümünü oluşturan hemşirelerin ve öğrenci hemşirelerin bu konudaki tutumunu belirlemenin gerekli olduğu düşünülmektedir. Tüm sınıf düzeylerinde ve hemşirelik mesleği bağlamında; öğrencilerin farkındalıklarının ve duyarlılıklarının arttırılması adına müfredatın güncellenmesi, proje ve eğitimlerin planlanması, üniversitelerde engelli ve engelsiz bireylerin bir arada bulunacakları ofisler kurulması, var olanların aktifleştirilmesi,

nitel çalışmalarla engellilere yönelik tutum üzerinde etki eden faktörlerin belirlenmesi önerilebilir.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Engellilik, hemşirelik, hemşirelik öğrencileri, tutum

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to determine the attitudes and factors related to attitudes of nursing students studying at a state university in the central Anatolia region of Turkey towards disabled individuals. The research was designed as a descriptive-relationship type. The study was conducted with 766 (78.9% of the population) nursing students. Data were collected using the Participant Information Form and the Multidimensional Attitude Scale towards Disabled People, prepared by the researchers in line with the literature. Data analysis was performed with the IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows version 27.0 statistical program. To determine the difference between students' descriptive characteristics and scale score averages; Independent samples t test was used to compare the averages with two groups, and one way Anova test was used to compare the averages with three or more groups. 87.5% of the student nurses participating in the study were women and 93.2% were between the ages of 18-22. 30.3% of the students are studying in the first grade. As a result of the analysis of the research data, the opinion sub-dimension and scale total score of the Multidimensional Attitudes Towards Disabled Scale of female nursing students were found to be significantly higher than male students. When students' attitudes and behaviors towards disabled individuals were compared according to grade levels, a statistically significant difference was found in the thought ($p < .001$) and behavior sub-dimension ($p = 0.031$) and the scale total scores ($p = 0.009$). The thinking sub-dimension and total scale scores of the students who had a disabled person in their close circle were found to be statistically significantly higher than the others ($p<0.05$). It was determined that students' approach to disabled individuals differed depending on whether they received training and were informed about legal regulations for disabled people ($p<0.05$). It is very important for public health that disabled individuals, who are in the vulnerable group, can take a full and independent place in society without any discrimination or negative attitudes. It is thought that it is necessary to determine the attitudes of nurses and student nurses, who constitute an important part of the health service, on this issue. At all grade levels and in the context of the nursing profession; In order to increase students' awareness and sensitivity, it may be recommended to update the curriculum, plan projects and trainings, establish offices in universities where disabled and non-disabled individuals will be together, activate existing ones, and determine the factors affecting attitudes towards disabled people through qualitative studies.

Keywords: Disability, nursing, nursing students, attitude

SYNGAMOSIS IN FARM BREEDING PHEASANTS IN SERBIA

Acc., Dr., Principal Res.Fel., Prof. Ivan Pavlovıc
Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Teodora Grujovic
Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy of the University of Belgrade

BSc Stanko Minic
Veterinary Station Minic, Starčevo, Serbia

ABSTRACT

Pheasants represent the most common type of game bird distributed throughout the world. The origin of the pheasant, according to remains from the Pliocene period, is the border between Europe and Asia, with the fact that the European branch of the pheasant died out and the Asian variety survived. It is native to Asia and parts of Europe like the northern foothills of the Caucasus and the Balkans. It has been widely introduced elsewhere as a game bird. The common pheasant is one of the world's most hunted birds it has been introduced for that purpose to many regions, and is also common on game farms where it is commercially bred. Parasitoses caused by helminths produce health problems in free-living and artificially raised pheasants. Among them, one of the most significant infections of farm-raised pheasants is caused by gapeworm Syngamus trachea. Infection with S. trachea can occur either directly by the ingestion of eggs or third stage larvae, or indirectly, by the ingestion of an infected invertebrate paratenic host, most commonly the earthworm (Lumbricus terretsris and Eisenia foetida). After indigestion of the larvae, they penetrate the wall of the crop or the oesophagus or even the duodenum and reach the lungs and the bronchi or they reach the lungs carried by the portal bloodstream. The growth of the adult worms in the trachea results in the obstruction of its lumen, causing more or less severe signs. Infection with S. trachea can lead to decreased body condition, poor reproductive success and even death in heavily infected birds. Young birds are usually most severely affected. During research carried out in pheasantry in Serbia, infection with S. trachea was the most prevalent at pheasants up to 14 weeks old (37.19%) than in adult pheasants (31.85%).

Keywords: pheasants, Syngamus trachea, epidemiology

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF A MIXED OXIDE $CUSB_2O_6$

CHARIF Rania

MAKHLOUFI Rachid

Laboratory of Applied Chemistry (LCA), Department of Matter Sciences, Faculty of Exact Sciences and SNV, University of Biskra, P.O. Box 145, 07000, Biskra, Algeria.

The aim of this work is to synthesize and characterize a ceramic material with the chemical formula $CuSb_2O_6$. The copper antimonate $CuSb_2O_6$ crystallizes in a monoclinically distorted trirutile structure. The crystals grew fromgas phase in the tetragonal modification and transformed to the monoclinic modification upon cooling to room temperature, at roomtemperature, $CuSb_2O_6$ has a monoclinically distorted trirutile type structure with the space group $P2_1/n$. A transition to the tetragonal trirutile type structure occurs above roomtemperature. The structure consists of octahedra sharing the CuO_6 and SbO_6 edges in the order CuO_6–SbO_6 along the [001] axis, with octahedra sharing the vertices present in the (001) planes.

Recently, much attention has been paid to $CuSb_2O_6$ because of its possible application in photocatalysis and sensors for detection of nitrogen oxides and hydrogen sulfide and as materials for dielectric microwave devices. It's a fascinating compound with some interesting applications. One notable use is as a catalyst in various chemical reactions. Its unique structure and properties make it effective in promoting specific chemical transformations.

In our study the sample was prepared by the ceramic method. CuO and Sb_2O_3 were mixed stoichiometrically, and calcined for 24 hours at 950 °C in an electric furnace under air atmosphere. The characterization was carried out by various techniques, such as powder X-ray diffraction (PXRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and infrared spectroscopic analysis (FTIR).

Keywords: Ceramic method, tri-rutile, $CuSb_2O_6$, PXRD, FTIR

ELECTRICAL INSULATION PROPERTIES OF OXIDE COATINGS DEPOSITED BY MAGNETRON SPUTTERING METHOD

MANYETİK KAYNAKLI SIÇRATMA YÖNTEMİ İLE BİRİKTİRİLEN OKSİT KAPLAMALARIN ELEKTRİKSEL YALITKANLIĞA ETKİSİ

Doç. Dr. Şengül Danışman
Erciyes University Kayseri Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Çağatay Yılmaz

Abdullah Gül University Kayseri Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sinan Kesriklioğlu
Abdullah Gül University Kayseri Türkiye

Arş. Gör. Emin Ersoy
Erciyes University Kayseri Türkiye

Ahmet Çağrı Sayın
Abdullah Gül University Kayseri Türkiye

The electrical properties of thin films are of both practical importance and theoretical interest. Applications, especially in the solid state field, reveal important new roles for insulators.

The microstructure of thin films depends on the parameters and process of the growth processes. Many parameters such as film growth, film density, surface area and structure, and grain size affect the properties of the film. Thin films are sensitively affected by various deposition parameters such as substrate temperature, structure of the substrate surface, gas pressure, sputtering power, distance between substrate and target, film thickness, and film density.

Many coating methods have been developed to deposit oxide coatings on base materials. The most commonly used methods today are cathodic arc evaporation, ion beam growth, and magnetron sputtering, which have high deposition rates. These methods are carried out in plasma (ionized gas environment) obtained in a vacuum environment. The properties of the coatings may vary depending on the oxygen partial pressure and gas concentration used in the working environment.

In this study, oxide coating layers obtained by magnetron sputtering method were examined. The relationship between the electrical properties of insulating films and the way they are deposited or grown has been investigated.

Key Words: Oxide coating, Physical Vapor Deposition, insulation

ÖZET

İnce filmlerin elektriksel özellikleri hem pratik öneme sahip hem de teorik olarak ilgi görmektedir. Özellikle katı hal alanındaki uygulamalar, yalıtkanlar için önemli yeni roller ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

İnce filmlerin mikro yapısı, büyütme işlemlerinin parametrelerine ve sürecine bağlıdır. Film büyümesi, film yoğunluğu, yüzey alanı ve yapısı, tane boyutu gibi birçok parametre filmin özelliğini etkiler. İnce filmler, altyapı sıcaklığı, altyapı yüzeyinin yapısı, gaz basıncı, sıçratma gücü, altyapı - hedef arası mesafe, film kalınlığı, geliş açısı, film yoğunluğu gibi çeşitli biriktirme parametrelerinden hassas olarak etkilenmektedir.

Oksit kaplamaların taban malzemeler üzerine biriktirilebilmesi için çok sayıda kaplama metotları geliştirilmiştir. Günümüzde bu metotlar içerisinde en çok kullanılanları yüksek birikim oranlarına sahip olan katodik ark buharlaştırma, iyon ışın demeti ile büyütme ve manyetik kaynaklı sıçratma gibi metotlardır. Bu metotlar vakum ortamında elde edilen plazma (iyonize edilen gaz ortamı) içerisinde gerçekleştirilmektedir. Çalışma ortamında kullanılan oksijen kısmi basıncına ve gaz konsantrasyonuna bağlı olarak kaplamaların özellikleri değişebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada Manyetik kaynaklı sıçratma yöntemi ile elde edilen oksit kaplama tabakaları incelenmiştir. Yalıtkan filmlerin elektriksel özelliklerinin, bunların biriktirilme veya büyütülme şekli ile ilişkisi araştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Oksit kaplama, Fiziksel Buhar Biriktirme, yalıtkanlık

PROPERTIES OF TIN COATING DEPOSITED ON THE CUTTING TOOL MATERIAL BY MAGNETRON SPUTTERING METHOD

KESİCİ TAKIM MALZEMESİ ÜZERİNDE MANYETİK KAYNAKLI SIÇRATMA YÖNTEMİ İLE BİRİKTİRİLEN TiN KAPLAMA ÖZELLİKLERİ

Doç. Dr. Şengül Danışman
Erciyes University Kayseri Türkiye

Arş. Gör. Emin Ersoy
Erciyes University Kayseri Türkiye

Mustafa Erdem
Erciyes University Kayseri Türkiye

Kerim Harun Liman
Erciyes University Kayseri Türkiye

ABSTRACT

In today's industry, cutting tools used in the machining sector have an important place in terms of lifespan, durability and working performance. Cutting tools used in almost all sectors not only constitute a large portion of company expenses, but are also a permanent expense item. Therefore, thin film coatings are frequently preferred to increase the performance of tools produced in various materials and geometries, improve their life and reduce the cost expenses allocated to cutting tools.

Magnetron sputtering method allows obtaining hard thin film coatings at lower operating temperatures compared to other methods and is among the most preferred applications, especially in the mold and cutting tool industry. TiN thin films are an important coating type used in cutting tools. The coating method and coating parameters directly affect the mechanical properties of the resulting coating. The characteristics of the power source used in the coating process also play a decisive role. In this study, the effect of DC and Pulse power sources on TiN coating properties was investigated. TiN thin films were deposited on HSS-E substrates using DC and Pulse power supplies, and then their roughness and hardness values were examined. It has been determined that TiN thin films deposited using DC Pulse power supply have better hardness values and increase tool life.

Key Words: TiN Coating, Physical Vapor Deposition, Cutting Tool.

ÖZET

Günümüz endüstrisinde talaşlı imalat sektöründe kullanılan kesici takımlar, kullanım ömrü, dayanımı ve çalışma performansı açısından önemli yere sahiptir. Hemen hemen bütün sektörlerde kullanılan kesici takımlar firma giderlerinin büyük bir bölümünü oluşturmakla kalmayıp, daimi bir gider kalemidir. Bu yüzden çeşitli malzeme ve geometride üretilen takımların performansını artırmak, ömrünü iyileştirmek ve kesici takımlara ayrılan maliyet giderlerini azaltmak için ince film kaplamalar sıklıkla tercih edilmektedir.

Manyetik kaynaklı sıçratma yöntemi diğer yöntemlere kıyasla daha düşük çalışma sıcaklıklarında sert ince film kaplamaların elde edilebilmesine imkan vermekte olup özellikle kalıp ve kesici takım sanayinde en çok tercih edilen uygulamalar arasında gelmektedir. TiN ince filmler kesici takımlarda kullanılan önemli bir kaplama türüdür. Kaplama yöntemi ve kaplama parametreleri, elde edilen kaplamanın mekanik özelliklerini doğrudan etkilemektedir. Kaplama işleminde kullanılan güç kaynağının özellikleri de belirleyici role sahiptir. Bu çalışmada DC ve Pulse güç kaynaklarının TiN kaplama özelliklerine etkisi araştırılmıştır. TiN ince filmler DC ve Pulse güç kaynakları kullanılarak HSS-E altlıklar üzerine biriktirilmiş sonrasında pürüzlülük ve sertlik değerleri incelenmiştir. DC Pulse güç kaynağı kullanılarak biriktirilen TiN ince filmlerin daha iyi sertlik değerlerine sahip olduğu ve takım ömrünü artırdığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: TiN Kaplama, Fiziksel Buhar Biriktirme, Kesici Takım.

DISSOLUTION BEHAVIOR OF METALS FROM COPPER SLAGS IN THE PRESENCE OF H_2O_2 AND VINASSE

Öğr. Gör. Dr. Zeynel Abidin SARI

Department of Metallurgy-Iskenderun Vocational School of Higher Education,
Iskenderun Technical University, 31200, Hatay, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study, selective extraction of metals from copper slag was investigated. For this purpose, copper slag was subjected to leaching in the presence of vinasse and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) in atmospheric conditions. The H_2O_2 was used to supply oxidizing properties on sulfide and oxide materials. Investigating leach parameters are amount of vinasse, H_2O_2 concentrate, leaching time and leaching temperature. Stirring speed and liquid-solid ratio was kept constant in all experiments as 400 rpm and 25 mL/g, respectively. Under optimum leaching conditions, copper and iron extraction efficiency were obtained as 96.7% and 2% respectively. Finally, it has been demonstrated that vinasse can be used as a substitute for expensive organic acids to prevent the rapid decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in the presence of dissolved metal ions.

Keywords: Leaching, Copper, Iron, Selective Extraction, Vinasse, Hydrogen Peroxide

İSLÂM HUKUKUNDAKİ EVLİLİK ENGELLERİNDEN BİRİSİ: DİN AYRILIĞI

ONE OF THE OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE IN ISLAMIC LAW: DIFFERENCE OF RELIGION

Doç. Dr. Suat Erdoğan

Düzce Üniversitesi İlâhiyat Fakültesi

ÖZET

İslâm hukukunda evlilik sözleşmesinin geçerli olabilmesi için fıkıh ekollerine göre değişen bir kısım şartları bulunmaktadır. Bu şartlardan birisi taraflar arasında evlilik engelinin bulunmamasıdır. Evlilik engelleri bir kısım geçici sebeplere dayalı olabileceği gibi tarafların hiçbir şekilde bir araya gelmelerine imkân tanımayan sürekli nitelikte de olabilmektedir. Evlilik engelleri içerisinde tartışma konusu olan engellerden birisi din ayrılığı konusundaki tartışmalardır. Tüm dinlerin farklı dinlerden olanlarla evliliğe mesafeli yaklaştığı bir gerçektir.

İslâm hukukçuları müşriklerle evliliğin meşru olmadığı konusunda genel bir kanaat ortaya koyarken, Müslüman erkeklerin ehl-i kitaptan bir kadınla evlenmesine cevaz vermektedirler. Bununla birlikte gayr-i müslim bir kadınla evliliğin şartları zorlanmakta ve ehl-i kitaptan bir kadınla evliliğin sınırları çeşitli gerekçeler üzerinden daraltılmaktadır. Müslüman bir kadının ehl-i kitaptan bir erkekle evlenmesinin ise câiz olmadığı konusunda ise fikir birliği bulunmaktadır. Klasik dönemde müşriklerle evlilik konusunda önemli bir tartışmaya rastlanmazken çağdaş dönemde müşriklerle evlilik konusunda farklı değerlendirmeler bulunmaktadır. Dünyanın hızla küçüldüğü ve eskiye göre farklı inançtan olanların daha çok bir arada yaşamaya başladıkları günümüzde konu daha çok önem kazanmakta ve bir kısım sorunları da beraberinde getirmektedir. Özellikle evlik sonrası taraflardan birisinin din değiştirmesi sonucunda aile birliğinin dağılması gibi önemli bir sorun ortaya çıkarmaktadır.

Tebliğde, ehl-i kitap ve müşriklerle evlilik, evlilikten sonra din değiştirme konusu Kur'an, sünnet ve fıkıh literatürü kapsamında ele alınmakta ve bu bağlamda günümüzde karşılaşılan sorunlara cevap aranmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İslâm, Hukuk, Evlilik, Din Ayrılığı.

ABSTRACT

In Islamic law, for a marriage contract to be valid, there are some conditions that vary according to schools of fiqh. One of these conditions is that there is no obstacle to marriage between the parties. Marriage obstacles may be based on some temporary reasons, or they may be permanent, preventing the parties from coming together in any way. One of the controversial obstacles to marriage is the debate about religious separation. It is a fact that all religions keep their distance from marriage with people from different religions.

While Islamic jurists express a general opinion that marriage with polytheists is not legitimate, they allow Muslim men to marry a woman from the People of the Book. However, the conditions for marriage with a non-Muslim woman are being enforced and the limits of marriage with a woman from the People of the Book are narrowed for various reasons. There is a consensus that it is not permissible for a Muslim woman to marry a man from the People of the Book. While there was no significant discussion about marriage with polytheists in the classical period, there are different evaluations about marriage with polytheists in the contemporary period. Nowadays, when the world is rapidly shrinking and people from different beliefs are living together more than before, the issue becomes more important and brings with it some problems. It creates an important problem, especially the disintegration of the family unity as a result of one of the party's changing religion after the marriage.

In the paper, the issue of marriage with the People of the Book and polytheists and changing religion after marriage is discussed within the scope of the Quran, sunnah and fiqh literature, and in this context, answers are sought to the problems encountered today.

Keywords: Islam, Law, Marriage, Separation of religion.

TEKNOLOJİ BAĞIMLILIĞI KONUSUNDA HEMŞİRELİK ALANINDA YAPILMIŞ MEVCUT TEZLERİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF EXISTING THESES IN THE FIELD OF NURSING ON TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION

Doç. Dr. Kamuran Özdil
Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gizem Deniz Büyüksoy
Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Aslıhan Çatıker
Ordu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET
Bu çalışmada teknoloji bağımlılığı konusunda hemşirelik alanında yapılmış mevcut tezlerin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma desenlerinden bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada veriler, Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi Veri Tabanında "teknoloji bağımlılığı" "internet bağımlılığı" "ekran bağımlılığı" "FoMO" "nomofobi" "akıllı telefon bağımlılığı" "dijital oyun bağımlılığı" "bilgisayar oyun bağımlılığı" "sosyal medya bağımlılığı" anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak filtrelenmiştir. Anahtar sözcük veri tabanı arama kısmında tarama terimleri sekmesine, aranacak alan tümü ve izin durumu sekmesine izinli yazılarak taranmıştır. Tarama yapılırken yıl sınırlaması yapılmamıştır. Taramanın yapıldığı tarihte YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanından tam metnine ulaşılamayan tezler incelemeye dâhil edilmemiştir. Toplamda 84 teze ulaşılmış ve bu tezler çalışma kapsamında incelenmiştir. Bulgular; yayın yılı, tezin türü, ana bilim dalı, araştırma yöntemi, örneklem sayısı, örneklem grubu, veri toplama araçları, araştırmanın gerçekleştirildiği yer, incelenen değişkenler ve sonuç başlıkları altında kodlanmıştır. Bulgular sayı ve yüzde verilerek sunulmuştur. İncelenen tezlerin 2011 yılından itibaren üretilmeye başlandığı, 2019 yılından sonra giderek arttığı, en fazla 2022 yılında gerçekleştirildiği (%22.6), tezlerin %95.2'sinin yüksek lisans tez çalışması olduğu ve %48.8'inin hemşirelik anabilim dalında gerçekleştirildiği görülmüştür. Tezlerin %27.3'ü tanımlayıcı ve ilişki arayıcı tiptedir. Örneklem gruplarını lise öğrencileri (%19.0), sadece hemşirelik bölümü öğrencileri (%16.6), tüm üniversite öğrencileri (%14.7), hemşireler ve diğer sağlık çalışanları (%13) ve adölesanlar (%13) oluşturmaktadır. Tezlerin birinde sadece anket formu kullanılmış olup geriye kalan %98.8'inde anket formu ile birlikte en az bir ölçek kullanılmıştır. Tezlerin gerçekleştirildiği yerler üniversiteler (%44.1), liseler (%27.3), hastaneler (%13), ilkokul/ortaokullar (%12) olarak sıralanmaktadır. Araştırmada teknoloji bağımlılığı konusunun tezlerde son on yıldır ele alındığı, araştırmaların çoğunlukla tanımlayıcı tipte olduğu, çalışmaların genellikle lise ya da üniversite öğrencilerinde yürütüldüğü belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda teknoloji bağımlılığı ve ilişkili faktörlerin daha farklı örneklem gruplarında araştırılması ve bu sorunun çözümüne yönelik girişimsel araştırmaların yapılması önerilir.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Bibliyometrik Analiz, Hemşirelik, Teknoloji Bağımlılığı, Tez.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to examine the existing theses in the field of nursing on technology addiction. Bibliometric analysis method, one of the qualitative research designs, was used in the study. The data were filtered by using the keywords "technology addiction" "internet addiction" "screen addiction" "FoMO" "nomophobia" "smartphone addiction" "digital game addiction" "computer game addiction" "social media addiction" in the National Thesis Center Database of the Council of Higher Education (CoHE). In the keyword database search section, the field to be searched was scanned by typing all in the search terms tab and permitted in the permission status tab. No year limitation was made during the screening. Theses whose full text could not be accessed from the CoHE National Thesis Center database at the time of the scanning were not included in the analysis. A total of 84 theses were reached and analyzed within the scope of the study. The findings were coded under the following headings: year of publication, type of thesis, main discipline, research method, sample number, sample group, data collection tools, place where the research was conducted, variables examined and results. Results are presented in numbers and percentages. It was observed that the thesis examined were started to be produced in 2011, gradually increased after 2019, the maximum number of theses were conducted in 2022 (22.6%), 95.2% of the theses were master's thesis studies and 48.8% were conducted in the department of nursing. 27.3% of the theses were descriptive and relationship-seeking. The sample groups consisted of high school students (19.0%), only nursing students (16.6%), all university students (14.7%), nurses and other health professionals (13%) and adolescents (13%). Only a questionnaire form was used in one of the theses and in the remaining 98.8% of the theses, at least one scale was used with the questionnaire form. The locations where the theses were conducted were universities (44.1%), high schools (27.3%), hospitals (13%) and primary/middle schools (12%). In the study, it was determined that the issue of technology addiction has been addressed in theses for the last ten years, the studies were mostly descriptive, and the studies were generally conducted on high school or university students. In line with these results, it is recommended to investigate technology addiction and related factors in different sample groups and to conduct interventional research to solve this problem.

Keywords: Bibliometric Analysis, Nursing, Technology Addiction, Thesis.

THE EFFECT OF SECONDARY ALUMINUM RATE ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF RECYCLED WHEELS

Okan Ceylan
Döktaş Dökümcülük Tic. ve San. A.Ş, Manisa

Kübra Kaya
Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Manisa

Prof. Dr. Hülya Durmuş
Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, Manisa

ABSTRACT

Secondary aluminum is becoming an important component in production due to its recyclability, economy, resource saving, environmentalist and sustainability. Advances in aluminum recycling have a remarkably low cost of production compared to primary aluminum production. Low production costs require examining the parts production stages and mechanical properties by using secondary aluminum in casting processes.

In this study, mechanical properties of rims produced from AlSi7Mg alloy containing 30%, 50% and 100% secondary AlSi7Mg produced by low pressure casting method under the same conditions and subjected to aging were examined. It was aimed to investigate the effect of the secondary aluminum rate used. As a result of three tensile tests applied to the samples removed from the outer rim region of the rim, important parameters for the strength of the samples containing secondary AlSi7Mg at the rates of 30%, 50% and 100% were examined. Considering the test results, lower tensile test results and higher hardness values were obtained in the sample containing 100% secondary AlSi7Mg, which contains the brittle Fe compound, compared to other samples.

In conclusion; If a certain amount of secondary aluminum is to be used the low pressure casting process, firstly the parts must be cleaned, the homogeneous distribution of the phases must be ensured by heat treatment, the formation of undesirable Fe compounds, gas voids and shrinkage in the microstructure is prevented, and secondary aluminum can be recycled and used in green engineering practices in the future. It is anticipated that it will be used more.

Keywords: AlSi7Mg, Mechanical properties, Secondary aluminum rate

THE LEVEL OF TAX CONSCIOUSNESS AMONG MALAYSIAN TAXPAYERS

Dzatul Fasihah binti Ali
Student, MAHSA University, Malaysia

Dr Natalia binti Hakimi
Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Business, Accounting & Finance
MAHSA University, Malaysia

ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, more specifically, there has been limited research conducted in the field of tax awareness. The research landscape surrounding tax awareness in Malaysia has been characterized by certain limitations and gaps. Despite the significance of tax awareness in fostering compliance and revenue collection, several constraints have hindered the depth and breadth of research in this area. Early taxpayer awareness is critical for reducing aggressive tax planning and tax evasion in the future. Tax awareness was once thought to be an interesting research topic. The purpose of this article is to determine how taxpayer awareness in Malaysia relates to tax knowledge, the role of the media, tax morale, and tax compliance. This study employed a quantitative research methodology, with taxpayers served as a variable that was subsequently examined by questionnaires. The non-probability sampling strategy of purposive sampling is used throughout every stage of this research. The surveys have six components and take about 5 to 10 minutes to complete. A link to a Google Form survey was supplied to respondents. This study was able to collect 390 responses from Malaysian taxpayers. The IBM SPSS Statistics Software "Version 27" will be used in this study to test the validity and reliability of the instrument's items. There is a significant relationship between tax knowledge, the role of the media, tax morale, tax compliance, and tax awareness, according to the regression (coefficient) test results. The proposed hypothesis should be accepted. According to the research, it is critical for a person to be aware in order to avoid incorrect behaviour. Every community should strive to avoid avoiding paying taxes. Furthermore, the media must do a better job of disseminating knowledge regarding Malaysian taxation.

Keywords: Taxation, Awareness, Tax Knowledge, Role of Media, Tax Morale, Tax Compliance

THE PROCESS OF THE FORMATION OF THE UNIVERSE (HEAVEN AND EARTH) IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION (AL-QUR'AN)

Anggun HERAWATİ

UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to discuss the process of the creation of the universe in the perspective of the Qur'an and science, as well as how the two complement each other and provide a perspective of the universe. Qur'an and science, and how they complement each other and provide different but harmonious perspectives on the origin of the universe. Different but harmonious perspectives on the origin of the universe. The research method used is library research sourced from books and journals related to the topic of the problem. The data analysis technique in this research uses qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. The view of the creation of the universe stated in the Qur'an states that in the beginning, The heavens and the earth were one unit which then separated. The Qur'an also explains in details about the six interrelated stages of the creation of the universe. On the other hand, modern science also on the other hand, modern science also shares the view that the earth and the heavens originated from a single body and combined and rotate for billions of years before finally separating. This view does not contradict the view of the Qur'an, so modern science can reveal the secrets of the creation process of the universe described in the Qur'an.

Keywords: Science, Qur'an, Universe, Nature

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ISLAMIC PHILOSOPHY AND OTHER ISLAMIC SCIENCES

Ayu Ning Tiyas Sulistiowati
ORCID : 0000-0001-5444-713X
Falkutas Ekonomi Bisnis dan Islam. UIN K.H Abdurahman Wahid Pekalongan

Atinal Husna Adinia
ORCID : 0000-0002-9415-9885
Falkutas Ekonomi Bisnis dan Islam. UIN K.H Abdurahman Wahid Pekalongan

M. Ishom Maarif
ORCID : 0009-0001-0739-1783
Falkutas Ekonomi Bisnis dan Islam. UIN K.H Abdurahman Wahid Pekalongan

Muhammad Sultan Mubarok, M.E
Falkutas Ekonomi Bisnis dan Islam. UIN K.H Abdurahman Wahid Pekalongan

Abstrak

Islamic philosophy is the result of philosophers' thoughts about divinity, prophecy, humanity and nature which are based on Islamic teachings as a logical and systematic rule of thought. Islamic philosophy seeks to combine revelation with reason, between faith and wisdom, between religion and philosophy, and explain to humans that revelation does not conflict with reason. As is known, using great intelligence in discussing religious issues in Islam is not only found in the field of Islamic philosophy, but also in the fields of kalam, Sufism, ushul fiqh, and science. This paper aims to determine the relationship between Islamic philosophy and other Islamic scholarship. This research is a literature study with a qualitative approach. The data sources in this research were obtained through studying various references such as books, journal articles, the internet, and other sources relevant to the research topic. Data analysis in this research uses content analysis techniques from existing relevant sources. The research results show that every philosopher is a scientist, because philosophy stands on exact science and natural science. However, not every scientist is a philosopher.

Keywords: Islamic philosophy, philosopher, ushul fiqh

THE RELEVANCE OF IBNU KHALDUN'S ECONOMIC THEORY WITH MODERN ECONOMIC THEORY (DIVISION OF LABOR THEORY)

HERNI NURSETIANA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-7167-6820

NAJMA AZIMA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0008-2350-1015

WAFI NAJMI NAUFAL ATHALLAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0005-6641-6337

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

ADE GUNAWAN
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0001-8479-0641

RIA ANISATUS SHOLIHAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0003-4113-7284

Abstract

This paper aims to explain the relevance of Ibn Khaldun's economic theory to modern economic theory in the context of the division of labor by formulating the following questions: First, What is the thought of Ibn Khaldun's division of labor theory? Second, What is the modern economic theory of the division of labor? Third, How is the relevance of the theory of division of labor according to Ibn Khaldun and modern economics? This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results in library research, data analysis inductively, grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). The results of this paper conclude First, Ibn Khaldun argues that individuals cannot meet all their economic needs independently, but must cooperate with others in the form of division of labor and specialization. In his view, the concept of division of labor has a

significant impact on the level of worker productivity, which in turn will bring prosperity. According to him, it is important for individuals to be given the freedom to choose jobs according to their interests and expertise. Ibn Khaldun suggested mutually beneficial cooperation in meeting economic needs. Secondly, in modern economic theory, division of labour is also known as specialization and is considered a way to increase efficiency and productivity. This concept involves the division of tasks and responsibilities among individuals in an organization or society. By dividing work into more specific tasks, each individual has the opportunity to develop better expertise and skills in their work. This has a positive impact on overall efficiency and productivity, as each individual can focus on the areas where they have the best expertise. Third, the concept of division of labor proposed by Ibn Khaldun has relevance to modern economic theory in two main aspects. First, he emphasized that the division of labor is based on the level of expertise possessed by workers. Second, he argued that certain skills are acquired through training and work experience. Unlike modern economics, Ibn Khaldun did not classify labor into skilled and educated categories as separate entities. Modern economics, on the other hand, recognizes differences in the process of skill acquisition between skilled and educated workers. This paper comprehensively describes the relevance of Ibn Khaldun's economic theory to modern economic theory in the context of division of labor theory.

Keywords: Ibn Khaldun, Division of Labor, Modern Economic Theory, Relevance

THE REVIEW OF INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ELECTRIC AUTOMOTIVE

MOHAMMED ALAA ALWAFAIE
István Sályi Doctoral School of Mechanical Engineering Sciences, The University of Miskolc
Miskolc,3500UTCA, Hungary

BELA KOVACS
István Sályi Doctoral School of Mechanical Engineering Sciences, The University of Miskolc
Miskolc,3500UTCA, Hungary

Abstract

The field of economics and business administration pertaining to electric cars encompasses a range of elements, such as market analysis, consumer behavior, supply chain management, business models, financing and investment, and infrastructure development. Among these elements, infrastructure development is of utmost importance for the growth and sustainability of the electric car industry. It involves the establishment of networks of charging stations, advancements in battery technology, and the integration of smart grid systems. These three components, which we will define and explore as the latest technology in this field evolves, play a critical role in ensuring the success of electric cars as a practical alternative to gasoline-powered vehicles. The availability of charging stations, advancements in battery technology, and the integration of smart grid systems contribute to increased convenience and practicality of electric cars, reduced ownership costs, and enhanced sustainability within the industry.

Keywords- Electric cars, Infrastructure development, Charging station networks, Advancements in battery technology, Sustainability.

THE ROLE OF INDONESIA PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS

Arini Minnataka

Master of Sharia Economics, Postgraduate, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia

Abstract

This research intends to explain The Role of Indonesia Philanthropic Institutions. The research method uses a type of qualitative approach. The data sources used in this research come from various literature journal articles relevant to the research topic. The data analysis method used is content analysis of the literature sources used in the study. The result of this research is that currently Indonesia has a problem, namely poverty. The number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2023 reached 25.90 million. The impacts of poverty is economic decline. The majority of people in indonesia are Muslims. Islam teaches its people to share with each other in the form of zakat. Indonesia also has philanthropic institutions, that contribute to the achievement of social justice and sustainable development in Indonesia. Philanthropic institutions that aim to improve the welfare of society through zakat funds. Zakat funds are then managed through the philanthropic institution's work program for community empowerment. An example of a work program for community empowerment is business capital assistance both in cash and non-cash form. non-cash assistance in the form of tools used for business, namely carts. The results of the study show that poverty can be alleviated by means of community economic empowerment through assistance from Indonesian philanthropic institutions.

Keyword: Economic Empowerment, Poverty, and Philanthropic institutions.

THE SEMANTICS AND POLITICS OF GENOCIDE: DISSECTING LEGAL DEFINITIONS AND PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS

Hadia Azizi

Nottingham Trent University

ORCID NO: 0000-0003-2246-1572

ABSTRACT

Genocide is the intentional demolition of a human group and may involve deeds like murdering, ending life, or harming the group's health. The purpose of such actions, which are purely motivated by identification rather than by actions, is to demolish or completely eliminate the group. Mass killing or elimination are insufficient words to describe this occurrence because they do not account for the cultural losses brought on by the extinction of a group based on national, ethnic, or cultural traits.[1]

The genocide's legal definition has been severely criticized for its narrow sphere and failure to encompass many mass killings and crimes. The horror of the crime arises from its mental component,[2] 'special intent[3] to destroy a protected group of people or a part of it.[4] It may be hard and strict to determine if mass murders are committed with genocidal intention or just to win the conflict.[5] However, the public conception of genocide differs greatly from its legal meaning, "which this gap provides fertile ground for political manipulation".

In order to discuss the given question this research paper seeks to provide an extensive overview of genocide, its legal definition, public perception and the implications of its political manipulation. To this end, the paper is arranged as follows: the first chapter examines the history of genocide and its legal definition, the second chapter examines the public perception of genocide, exploring the limitations of the legal definition of genocide, the third chapter critically analyzes the components of the legal definition of genocide and provides examples and cases illustrating the political manipulation of governments throughout history and two genocide cases are examined in the fourth chapter to further illustrate the topic.

Keywords: Genocide, Legal definition, Public perception, Political manipulation, Mass killings.

[1] Raphael Lemkin, 'Genocide' (*Prevent Genocide*, 1946) <"Genocide" (April 1946), by Raphael Lemkin - Prevent Genocide International > accessed 12 February 2023.

[2] Cryer R and others, *An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure* (3rd edn. Cambridge University Press 2014) 205.

[3] Jelisić Drazen (Judgment) IT-95-10-T (14 December 1999) Para. 100.

[4] Kambanda, ICTR T. Ch. I, (4 September 1998) para. 16.

[5] Cryer (n 2) 217.

APPLICATION OF A NEW APPROACH TO ASSESSING THE OPERABILITY OF AN ELECTRONIC COMPONENT IN COMPARISON WITH A REFERENCE SAMPLE

Alexandrov V.S.

Kazan National Research Technical University named after A.N. Tupolev, REIMT department

postgraduate student

Today we cannot imagine our life without various electronic measuring devices that greatly simplify our lives. They allow to solve routine tasks that a person would devote a lot of time to. Automation of measuring processes allows, among other things, to increase labor productivity, accuracy and quality of the results obtained.

To date, the existing methods of data processing are mostly based on the application of a probabilistic approach to data analysis. This may be applicable to solving a large class of problems. However, going beyond the traditional approaches to the description of signals and moving to purely noise sequences, such approaches are unacceptable because they contain uncontrolled errors in the measurement results. In addition, there is a requirement for the availability of a priori information about the state of the system under study.

It is required to propose some universal approach, free from these model assumptions and allowing, based on a comparison of the key parameters of a certain test system with a reference sample, to determine its technical condition. As a reference, it is recommended to use the parameters provided by the manufacturer of the corresponding chip.

Key words: signal processing, noise, correlation, key parameters.

PREPARATION OF MEMBRANE ELECTRODE SENSITIVE TO THIOSULFATE ION

Doç. Dr. Şükrü Kalaycı
Gazi University at Ankara Türkiye
Orcid ID: 0000-0002-8643-6731

ABSTRACT

Thiosulfate ion is an organic compound widely used in chemistry, healthcare and mining. Thiosulfate ion plays an important role as an antidote against cyanide poisoning, a neuroprotective agent and antifungal drug. In this study, we developed an ion-selective electrode to quickly and sensitively determine the thiosulfate ion, which is important for health.

A membrane electrode was prepared by mixing quaternary ammonium salt, PVC and plasticizer in certain proportions. It was measured that this electrode was sensitive to sulfate. The membrane composition, membrane thickness, pH value of the medium, and the interference effect of our electrode against many anions that may be present in the determination medium, which affect the electrode sensitivity, were examined and the optimum conditions were determined.

The analytical performance of the method was measured and analyzes were performed on synthetic samples containing certain concentrations of thiosulfate. Thiosulfate determination was made by the classical method of precipitation titration with Ag ion, and the results were found to be compatible with each other.

Keywords: Thiosulfate, Membrane, Ion selective electrode, Potentiometry.

ANALYTICAL STUDY ON PROXIMATE COMPOSITION OF FUNGAL FERMENTED CORN COB

Titilayo Elizabeth Adesokan

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Pure and Applied Science, Kwara State University, Malete, P.M.B 1530, Ilorin, Nigeria

ORCID: 0009-0002-5192-6439

Dr Mrs. Adedayo Majekodunmi Rachael

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Pure and Applied Science, Kwara State University, Malete, P.M.B 1530, Ilorin, Nigeria

ORCID: 0000-0002-4266-7298

Ajimotokin Adewale Joshua

Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Pure and Applied Science, Kwara State University, Malete, P.M.B 1530, Ilorin, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

The utilization of the wastes from agricultural farm products can be of immense importance. Therefore most attention today must be given to possible use of microorganisms to convert relatively high-energy wastes into more useful and highly nutritious end product. However, this study aims to determine the analytical study on proximate composition of fungal fermented corn cob. Corn cobs were used as substrates which were purchased from markets in Malete, Kwara State, Nigeria. The samples were sorted, cleaned, and dried in an oven at 60°C for 24 hours until a constant weight was achieved. The dried samples were ground using mortar and pestle into coarse particle. The corn cobs were allowed to deteriorate naturally, fungus was isolated and identified based on their morphological and microscopic characteristics. The corn cob was further subjected to monoculture fermentation using spore suspension from the isolate for 5,10,15 and 20 days. The fermented samples were analyzed for proximate content using standard methods. The isolated fungus was identified as Aspergillus niger. The results showed that moisture content is highest on day 20 (8.28±0.04) and was least on unfermented corn cob (5.1±0.03), Crude Protein was highest on day 15 (7.21±0.03) and least on unfermented corn cob (3.45±0.03), Total Ash was highest on day 10 (7.40±0.04) and least on day 20 (1.14±0.01), Crude Fiber was highest on unfermented sample of corn cob (42.26±0.04) and least on day 20 (37.35±0.03), Crude Fat was highest on day 5 (2.21±0.03) and least on unfermented corn cob (1.94±0.02), Carbohydrates content was highest on day 20 (44.15±0.03) and least on day 5 (37.65±0.01), pH was highest on Day 20 (6.76±0.03) and least on unfermented corn cob (5.82±0.00). The fermentation was found to improve the nutritional content of corn cob.

Key Words: Agricultural Waste, Fungi, Corn Cob, Fermentation

INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURE AND TRIBOLOGY BEHAVIORS OF WE43/B_4C/SIC COMPOSITES PRODUCED BY POWDER METALLURGY METHOD

Dr. Ufuk TAŞCI
Gazi University

Dr. Taha Alper YILMAZ
Gazi University

Prof. Dr. Bülent BOSTAN
Gazi University

ABSTRACT

In the study, 10% by weight SiC and B_4C reinforced hybrid / composite samples were produced in matrix WE43 (Mg-4Y-3RE-Zr) by powder metallurgy method. The initial composite powders were mixed in a 3D ball mill at 300 rpm for 4 hours. The mixed powders were hot-pressed at 525 °C for 90 minutes under 350 MPa pressure. Optical microscope, SEM and 3D profilometer devices characterized the produced hybrid/composite samples. Microhardness measurement and wear tests were applied to examine mechanical properties. It was determined that the highest hardness occurred in the hybrid composite sample containing 10% SiC/B_4C. It was also found that tribological properties improved with increasing ceramic reinforcement.

Keywords: WE43, SiC, B_4C, Powder Metallurgy, Wear Properties

ÖZET

Yapılan çalışmada, toz metalurjisi yöntemiyle matris WE43 (Mg-4Y-3RE-Zr) içerisine ağırlıkça %10 oranlarında SiC ve B_4C takviyeli hibrit / kompozit numuneler üretilmiştir. Başlangıç kompozit tozlar 3 boyutlu bilyalı değirmende 300 rpm'de 4 saat süreyle karıştırma işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Karıştırılan tozlar daha sonra 350 MPa basınç altında 525 °C'de 90 dakika sürede sıcak preslenerek üretim gerçekleştirilmiştir. Üretilen hibrit / kompozit numuneleri karakterize etmek için optik mikroskop, SEM ve 3 boyutlu profilometre cihazları kullanılmıştır. Mekanik özellikleri incelemek için mikrosertlik ölçümü ve aşınma testleri uygulanmıştır. En yüksek sertliğin %10 SiC/B_4C içeren hibrit kompozit numunede meydana geldiği tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca seramik takviyenin artmasıyla tribolojik özelliklerin geliştiği bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: WE43, SiC, B_4C, Toz Metalurjisi, Aşınma Özellikleri

TRABZON İLİNDE SATIŞA SUNULAN GOLOT PEYNİRLERİNİN MİKROBİYOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN TÜKETİCİ SAĞLIĞI AÇISINDAN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GOLOT CHEESE SOLD IN TRABZON PROVINCE IN TERMS OF CONSUMER HEALTH

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Fırat YILMAZ

Gümüşhane Üniversitesi, TÜRKİYE

Harika YILMAZ

Gıda Yüksek Mühendisi, Trabzon, TÜRKİYE

ÖZET

İnsan beslenmesinde önemli yere sahip olan süt, başta vitaminler olmak üzere birçok besin ögesini içerir. Ancak süt, çabuk bozulabilen bir ürün olduğundan; sütü daha dayanıklı hale getirebilmek amacıyla çeşitli ürünlere dönüştürülmektedir. Bu ürünlerin başında günlük hayatımızda sıklıkla tüketilen peynir gelmektedir. Peynir, ticari ve geleneksel olarak iki formda üretilmektedir ve kimyasal ve mikrobiyolojik özellikler bakımından belirli kriterlere sahiptirler.Ticari olarak üretilen peynirler olarak Beyaz, Kaşar ve Tulum peynirleri ilk sıralarda yer almaktadırlar. Yöresel peynirler ise üretimde kullanılan süt cinsi, ürün çeşitliliği, imalat farklılıkları ve en önemlisi olarak da kalite parametreleri bakımından oldukça farklılıklar göstermektedirler.

Bu çalışmada, Trabzon ilinde yöresel olarak üretilen ve halk pazarlarında satışa sunulan Golot peyniri örneklerinin mikrobiyolojik özelliklerinin tespit edilmesi hedeflenmiştir. Bu amaçla, halk pazarlarından 20 adet Golot peyniri örneği toplanmıştır. Peynir örneklerinin mikrobiyolojik kalite kriteleri olarak Toplam Aerobik Mezofilik Bakteri (TAMB), Koliform, MRS ve M17 agarda gelişen mezofilik laktik asit bakteri, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas spp., Enterobacteriaceae spp., Listeria monocytogenes, Küf ve Maya sayıları araştırılmıştır. Araştırma bulguları, Türk Gıda Kodeksi Mikrobiyolojik Kriterler standartları ile karşılaştırılmış ve toplanan golot peyniri örneklerinin Staphylococcus aureus ve Enterobacteriacea spp.standartlara uymadığı belirlenmiştir. Peynir örneklerine ait diğer mikrobiyolojik sayıların da literatürden daha yüksek sayılarda olduğu gözlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Golot Peyniri, Yöresel Peynir, Mikrobiyolojik Özellikler

ABSTRACT

Milk is an important source of nutrients, particularly vitamins, in human nutrition. To make milk more durable, it is transformed into different products since it is a perishable commodity. One of these products is cheese, which is commonly consumed in our daily lives. Cheese is typically produced in either commercial or traditional form and must adhere to specific criteria regarding its chemical and microbiological properties. Commercially produced cheeses, including White, Kashar, and Tulum varieties, are widely available. However, local cheeses can vary significantly in terms of milk type, product variety, production methods, and most importantly, quality parameters.

The goal of this study was to determine the microbiological characteristics of locally produced Golot cheese samples sold in public markets in Trabzon province. Twenty samples of Golot cheese were collected from public markets for testing purposes. The investigation focused on various microbiological quality criteria of the cheese, including Total Aerobic Mesophilic Bacteria (TAMB), Coliform, MRS, mesophilic lactic acid bacteria growing on M17 agar, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas spp., Enterobacteriaceae spp., Listeria monocytogenes, Mold, and Yeast counts. The research findings were compared to the Turkish Food Codex Microbiological Criteria standards, revealing noncompliance with standards for Staphylococcus aureus and Enterobacteriacea spp. in the collected golot cheese samples. Additionally, microbiological counts in the cheese samples were higher than those found in literature.

Keywords: Golot Cheese, Traditional Cheese, Microbiological Properties

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ASYNCHRONOUS REQUEST LIMITING INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE E-COMMERCE SELLER PANEL

Cemalettin Kaya

Trendyol, Department of Technology, İstanbul, Turkey

Mustafa Mert Ergin

Trendyol, Department of Technology, İstanbul, Turkey

Anıl Doğan

Trendyol, Department of Technology, İstanbul, Turkey

Zehra Sude Sarı

Çukurova University, Department of Computer Engineering, Adana, Turkey

Ceren Ulus

Çukurova University, Department of Computer Engineering, Adana, Turkey

Prof. Dr. M. Fatih Akay

Çukurova University, Department of Computer Engineering, Adana, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In e-commerce sales platforms, all sellers can use the seller panel at the same time. Some sellers who use this panel make unnecessary and abnormal use of different software bot applications, which makes the demand for their business look different. Since this situation affects the operational performance of the system, it causes problems and dissatisfaction that can affect all users. These situations have created a need for an infrastructure in Trendyol to control erroneous requests from sellers and to prevent erroneous requests by warning those responsible with an alarm mechanism. This study aims to create an infrastructure to limit requests for sellers in Trendyol marketplace, not require too much dependency on independent teams and applications and can be easily integrated. To this end, firstly multi-datacenter transitions have been created to eliminate load. Then, Stretch Kafka clusters and the KafkaSQL database (KSQLDB) have been installed to transport asynchronous query events that will run in multiple data centers. Fluentbit has been used to process the data continuously, and requests have been transmitted to Kafka using Fluentbit. User requests have been transmitted as streams. Then, users causing anomalies have been identified and those users have been blacklisted to limit requests. With the developed infrastructure system, the same requests sent by vendors more than once have been restricted by about 97%. In addition, the seller and the Trendyol team have been informed in case of incorrect usage.

Keywords: E-commerce Sales Platform, Asynchronous Request Limiting, Kafka

FOKUS FILSAFAT EKONOMI ISLAM : TRILOGI EKONOMI ISLAM

RINDA LAILA NURFATIHA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0003-3155-3663

HUSNI FADHILAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0000-9563-6420

SANI MAHESWARI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0000-1471-3739

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

Abstract

This paper aims to explain the Focus of Islamic Economic Philosophy: Trilogy of Islamic Economics by formulating the following questions: first, what is the concept of Islamic Economic Theology? Second, what is meant by Islamic Economic Cosmology? Third, what is meant by Islamic Economic Anthropology?. This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and research results are in library research, inductive data analysis, grounded theory (towards the direction of constructing a theory based on data). First, Islamic economic theology is the divine values that are the basis of a Muslim's economic activities. The concept of Islamic Economic Theological Thought is a concept that was formed in order to realize the aspirations of Muslims regarding economic issues. For example, discussing Islamic legal politics, Islamic economic politics, development strategies in halal tourism and others. Second, Cosmology is a science that discusses the reality of the universe, namely the entire system of the universe. Islamic cosmology means providing knowledge about the cosmos in order to understand the opaque reality of the cosmos to become transparent. This aims to enable humans to understand the prison of existence and reveal the Divine unity (al-Tauhid) which is reflected in the diversity of nature. creating something new based on what already exists in the universe and everything in it. As creatures in cosmic space, humans must have two basic principles in living life, namely the prohibition of doing damage and the reality of the state for mutual prosperity. Third, Islamic economic anthropology is the principle of monodualism and monopluralism in economic activities because economics is part of human activity. Economic and business activities will be determined by the quality of human resources. Islamic economic anthropology is divided into four, including the vision of human monotheism, monodualism of the elements of teos and cosmo, monodualism of the functions of 'abd and caliph, monopluralism of teos, cosmos, and culture.

Keywords: Trilogi, Teologi, Kosmologi, Antropologi, Ekonomi Islam

BEŞERİ SERMAYE ENDEKSİ (BSE) GÖSTERGELERİ İLE ÜLKELERİN İNSAN KAYNAKLARI YÖNETİMİ (İKY) PERSPEKTİFİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

EVALUATION OF COUNTRIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX (HCI) INDICATORS IN TERMS OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (HRM)

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğçe Şimşek

Gümüşhane Üniversitesi

ÖZET

Amaçlar: Bu çalışmanın amacı, 167 ülkenin 2020 yılına ait BSE göstergelerini kullanarak İKY perspektifinden değerlendirilmesini sağlamaktır. Bu çalışmanın önemi, İKY uzmanlarının, politika yapıcılarının ve iş dünyasının, ülkelerin Beşeri Sermaye Endeksi sonuçlarına dayalı olarak işgücü geliştirme stratejileri oluşturmasına ve ülkeler arası rekabetçiliği artırmak için önlemler almasına yardımcı olmasıdır. Ayrıca, bu çalışma, uluslararası işbirliği ve kaynak yönlendirmesi için önemli bir veri kaynağı sunar.

Yöntemler: Çalışmada 164 ülkenin 2020 yılındaki 6 göstergesine ait veriler öncelikle tanımlayıcı istatistik analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Ardından basit ağırlıklı toplama yöntemiyle ülkelerin göreli sıralaması hesaplanarak değerlendirme yapılmıştır.

Sonuçlar: Elde edilen bulgular, Beşeri Sermaye Endeksi (BSE) göstergeleri kullanılarak ülkelerin insan kaynakları yönetimi (İKY) perspektifinden değerlendirildiğinde önemli sonuçlar ortaya koymaktadır. İlk olarak, dünya genelinde insan sermayesi düzeylerinin büyük farklılıklar gösterdiği ve bu farklılıkların ülkelerin eğitim, sağlık ve ekonomik kalkınma düzeyleri ile yakından ilişkili olduğu görülmüştür. Gelişmiş ülkelerde eğitim ve sağlık hizmetlerine daha fazla yatırım yapıldığı ve İKY uygulamalarının çalışanların bu hizmetlere erişimini kolaylaştırmaya odaklandığı gözlemlenmiştir. Gelişmekte olan ülkelerde ise eğitim ve sağlık hizmetlerine erişim daha sınırlıdır ve İKY uygulamaları, çalışanların bu hizmetlere erişimini teşvik etmeye yönelik politikalara odaklanmıştır. Ayrıca, çokuluslu şirketlerin (MNCs), ülkeler arası değişkenliği göz önünde bulundurarak İKY politikaları ve uygulamalarını geliştirmeleri gerektiği vurgulanmıştır. MNC'lerin, yerel hükümetlerle işbirliği yaparak çalışanlarının eğitim ve sağlık hizmetlerine erişimini sağlamaları ve bu hizmetlere erişimi teşvik eden politikaları benimsemeleri önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beşeri Sermaye Endeksi, İnsan Kaynakları Yönetimi, Ülke Değerlendirmesi

ABSTRACT

Aim: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the HCI indicators of 167 countries using data from the year 2020, from the perspective of Human Resource Management (HRM). The significance of this study lies in assisting HRM experts, policymakers, and the business world in formulating workforce development strategies and taking measures to enhance inter-country competitiveness based on the results of the Human Capital Index of countries. Additionally, this study provides an important data source for international cooperation and resource allocation.

Methods: In this study, data related to the six indicators of 164 countries for the year 2020 were initially evaluated using descriptive statistical analysis. Subsequently, a relative ranking of countries was calculated using a simple weighted summation method for the evaluation.

Results: The findings obtained when countries are evaluated from the perspective of Human Resource Management (HRM) using the Human Capital Index (HCI) indicators reveal important results. Firstly, it is observed that human capital levels vary significantly worldwide, and these variations are closely related to the educational, healthcare, and economic development levels of countries. Developed countries invest more in education and healthcare services, and HRM practices focus on facilitating employees' access to these services. In contrast, in developing countries, access to education and healthcare services is more limited, and HRM practices focus on policies that encourage employees' access to these services. Furthermore, it is emphasized that multinational corporations (MNCs) need to enhance their HRM policies and practices, taking into account international variations. MNCs should collaborate with local governments to ensure their employees' access to education and healthcare services and adopt policies that promote access to these services.

Keywords: Human Capital Index, Human Resource Management, Country Evaluation

ENGLISH IN ENTRANCE EXAMS: RETHINKING THE TRADITION AND UNDERSTANDING THE PLIGHT OF URDU/HINDI ASPIRANTS IN INDIA

Atiqur Rahman

Research Scholar, Dept. of English, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

ORCID ID https://orcid.org/ 0009-0009-4588-4309

Mohd Sualh

Research Scholar, Dept. of Theology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India

ORCID ID https://orcid.org/0009-0004-7016-8535

ABSTRACT: English asked in entrance exams by central and state universities has opened a new door for English language literacy, teaching and learning in India. Curriculum and syllabi of universities prescribe a certain level of literacy in English language. A large number of grammatical, vocabulary and reading comprehension elements are asked in entrance exams. The tradition of testing students' competence through explicit/implicit corpus-based grammar rules makes English language learning and teaching a tedious process. Another formidable aspect of this whole setup of ELT is that majority of the students are found to be phobic towards strict corpus-based teaching approach of the details and intricacies of English language. In such exams most of the students come from Urdu/Hindi speaking areas. English is poorly taught to them in their schools which as a result affect their performance in entrance exams and higher studies.

The objectives of this paper are twofold, on one side it has talked about the tradition of English language testing and evaluation in entrance exams opted by the universities while on the other side it has made an effort to understand the language plight of Urdu and Hindi medium aspirants.

Through in-person interviews, observation of coaching institutions and questionnaires, this paper has argued the validity of testing tradition of English language and recorded the perception of aspirants. The focal points of this study are to understand the problems faced by Urdu/Hindi aspirants for UG-level courses and suggest feasible corrective measures.

Keywords: ELT, Language Testing, Universities, Entrance Exams, Students' Problems, UG courses.

COMPARISON OF HETEROLOGOUS IMMUNIZATION WITH PASTOCOVAC PLUS AGAINST COVID-19 WITH HOMOLOGOUS VACCINE REGIMENS IN PRIMED SUBJECTS WITH SINOPHARM OR ASTRAZENECA VACCINES

Mona Sadat Larijani
Clinical Research Department, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran

Sana Eybpoosh
Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, Research Centre for Emerging and Reemerging Infectious Diseases, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran

Delaram Doroud
Quality Control Department, Production and research Complex, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran

Mohammad Banifazl
Iranian Society for Support of Patients with Infectious Disease, Tehran, Iran

Anahita Bavand
Clinical Research Department, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran

Fatemeh Ashrafian
Clinical Research Department, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran

and Amitis Ramezani
Clinical Research Department, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran

ORCID: 0000-0001-7233-5828

Background: The present study evaluated PastoCovac Plus as a protein-subunit vaccine in parallel with AstraZeneca and Sinopharm in primarily vaccinated volunteers with two doses of the vaccines.

Materials and Methods: The volunteers who were previously primed with 2 doses of AstraZeneca or Sinopharm vaccines were investigated. The total population of 194 cases were divided into two heterologous regimens receiving a third dose of PastoCovac Plus, and two parallel homologous groups receiving the third dose of Sinopharm or AstraZeneca. Serum samples were obtained just before and 28 days after booster dose. Anti-spike IgG and neutralizing antibodies were quantified and the conventional live-virus neutralization titer, (cVNT50) assay was done against Omicron BA.5 variant. Moreover, the adverse events data were recorded after receiving booster doses.

Results: AstraZeneca/PastoCovac Plus group showed significantly increase in anti-Spike IgG rise compared to the AstraZeneca/AstraZeneca (P: 0.016). No significant difference was observed between the two groups regarding neutralizing antibody rise (P: 0.256), indicating equivalency of both booster types. Adjusting for baseline titers, the Sinopharm/PastoCovac Plus group showed 135.2 units increase (P<0.0001) in anti-Spike IgG, and 3.1 (P: 0.008) unit increase in mean rise of neutralizing antibodies compared to the homologous group.

COVID-19 history, baseline antibody titers and demographic adjustment increased the odds of anti-Spike IgG fourfold rise both in the AstraZeneca group (OR: 1.9; P: 0.199) and Sinopharm (OR: 37.3; P< 0.0001) heterologous groups compared to their corresponding homologous arms. The odds of neutralizing antibody fourfold rise, after adjustment for the same variables, was 2.4 (P: 0.610) for the AstraZeneca heterologous group and 5.4 (P: 0.286) for the AstraZeneca heterologous groups compared to their corresponding homologous groups. All the booster types had the potency to neutralize BA.5 variant with no significant difference.

The highest rate of adverse event incidence was recorded for Astrazeneca homologous group.

Conclusions: PastoCovac Plus booster administration in primed individuals with Sinopharm or AstraZeneca successfully increased specific antibodies' levels without any serious adverse events.

Keywords: COVID-19, COVID-19, PastoCovac Plus, Protein subunit vaccine, heterologous vaccine, prime-boost.

INVESTIGATION OF LITERACY RATES IN INDIA AND TELANGANA STATE USING STATISTICAL METHODS

P.Aparna

Department of Mathematics, VNRVJIET, Telangana, India

Abstract:

Education is the foremost important tool for change of the society and betterment of nation. Proficiency and level of training are fundamental pointers of the level of improvement accomplished by general public. Spread of literacy is by and large connected with vital attributes of present day development. Co-relation and regression are shown between the literacy rates in Telangana, India and worldwide. Graphs are also shown how the literacy rates changing yearly.

PROBIOTIC-SUPPORTED BLUE LIGHT APPLICATIONS FOR DIABETIC WOUNDS

Meltem DELİMANLAR

Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Biyomedikal Mühendisliği Bölümü, Denizli, Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Ahmet KOLUMAN

Pamukkale Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Biyomedikal Mühendisliği Bölümü, Denizli, Türkiye

Mustafa SOYLU

Veritas Tekstil, Denizli, Türkiye

Ulviye ADAMCI

Veritas Tekstil, Denizli, Türkiye

Mehmet Kıvanç ALAY

Veritas Tekstil, Denizli, Türkiye

Aydan TATMAN

Veritas Tekstil, Denizli, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Wound, a disruption of the integrity of the skin, represents tissue damage. Diabetic patients, who are witnessing a global surge in disease prevalence, often develop injuries in certain parts of the body due to the impairment of nerve and vascular structures. Among these injuries, diabetic foot ulcers are the most commonly observed, often leading to frequent hospitalizations. The excessive administration of antibiotics to diabetic patients and those in intensive care for therapeutic purposes contributes to antibiotic resistance. Consequently, alternative treatment approaches are necessary. Studies have shown that blue light is effective in inactivating a wide range of significant pathogenic microorganisms and virulence factors, with pathogens exhibiting less resistance to antimicrobial blue light compared to traditional antibiotics. Another treatment method involves the use of probiotics, which are beneficial microorganisms known to have numerous positive effects on human health, particularly in combating pathogens. The most effective wound management strategy is to prevent

infections, promote healing, and prevent excessive scar formation. Probiotics can stimulate the production of immune cells to aid in skin regeneration and also exhibit antagonistic effects against pathogens through competitive exclusion. They are effective in various stages of wound healing. Several clinical studies have demonstrated that the use of probiotics accelerates wound healing in patients with chronic wounds such as diabetic foot ulcers and bedsores. Electrospinning is a method that utilizes electrical forces to produce polymer fibers with diameters ranging from 2 nanometers to several micrometers, using polymer solutions of both natural and synthetic polymers. This project aims to develop a rapid, effective, natural, and non-pharmacological treatment method that patients can apply to their own wounds, by combining an electrospun wound dressing containing probiotics, which play a significant role in wound healing, with antimicrobial properties of blue light in a single system.

Keywords: Diabetic wound, probiotics, electrospinning, blue light.

GÜNÜMÜZ YAPILARINDA KENDİLİĞİNDEN YERLEŞEN BETONLARIN ÖNEMİ

THE IMPORTANCE of SELF COMPACTING CONCRETES IN TODAY'S BUILDINGS

İnşaat Mühendisi Muharrem ÜLGEN (Sorumlu Yazar)
Aksaray Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği
ORCID ID: 0009-0005-2247-8990

Prof. Dr. Fatih Kürşat FIRAT
Aksaray Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0508-2845

ÖZET

Günümüzdeki yapılarda, özellikle Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerde yapıların büyük bir bölümünde beton kullanılmaktadır. Genellikle yapıların taşıyıcı sistemlerinde kullanılan betonun içerisinde bulunan donatının sıklık durumuna bağlı olarak ve yeterli vibrasyon işlemleri uygulanmadığı takdirde yapının taşıyıcı sistemleri olan kolon, kiriş, perde gibi düşey ve yatay taşıyıcı elemanlarda boşlukların kalmasında ve segregasyona sebep olmaktadır. Bu da betonun dayanım ve durabilitesini dolayısı ile betonarme yapının güvenliğini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir.

Bu çalışmada betonarme yapılardaki beton boşlukları ve segregasyona zafiyetlerini en az indirerek betonarme yapıların daha güvenli olabilmesini sağlayabilecek bir uygulama olan Kendiliğinden Yerleşen Beton (KYB) kullanımı araştırılmıştır. KYB normal betona göre daha akışkan bir kıvamda olduğu için hem çok iyi bir sıkışma göstermiş olacaktır hem de segregasyon sorununu çözecektir, dolayısı ile normal betona göre daha yüksek bir dayanım ve durabilite elde edilecektir.

Çalışmanın sonuç bölümünde ise KYB ile normal beton arasındaki viskozite, dayanıklılık, maliyet gibi belirleyici ve önemli faktörlerdeki farklılıkları ele alınıp hangi beton nerelerde, nasıl ve hangi şartlarda daha verimli kullanılmalı gibi konularda önerilerde bulunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beton, Taşıyıcı Elemanlar, Vibrasyon, KYB, Segregasyon, Viskozite

ABSTRACT

In today's buildings, especially in developing countries such as Turkey, concrete is used in a large part of the buildings. Depending on the density of the reinforcement in the concrete, which is generally used in the carrier systems of buildings, and if sufficient vibration processes are not applied, it causes gaps and decompositions in vertical and horizontal carrier elements such as column, beam, curtain.

This negatively affects the strength and durability of concrete and therefore the safety of the reinforced concrete structure.

In this study, the use of Self Compacting Concrete (SCC), which is an application that can make reinforced concrete structures safer by minimizing concrete voids and segregation vulnerabilities in reinforced concrete structures, was investigated. Since SCC has a more fluid consistency than normal concrete, it will show very good compaction and will solve the segregation problem, therefore a higher strength and durability will be obtained compared to normal concrete.

In the conclusion part of the study, the differences between SCC and normal concrete in determining and important factors such as viscosity, durability and cost will be discussed and suggestions will be made on issues such as where, how and under what conditions concrete should be used more efficiently.

Keywords: Concrete, Bearing Elements, Vibration, SCC, Segregation, Viscosity

ULTRASONIC BLIND WALKING STICK

Sivalingaraja.S
Sinduja.S
Electronics and Communication Engineering, RMK Engineering College, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

The ingenious "blind stick" was created to help the vision impaired navigate more effectively. Here, we suggest an enhanced blind stick that enables people with vision impairments to navigate with ease utilizing cutting-edge technology. Along with having integrated light and water sensors, the blind stick also has an ultrasonic sensor. In the initial step of our suggested project, ultrasonic sensors use ultrasonic waves to find impending obstructions. The sensor transmits this information to the microcontroller when it detects impediments. This information is then processed by the microcontroller, which determines whether the impediment is close enough. If the obstruction is not immediately present, the circuit has no effect. The microcontroller sends a signal to activate a buzzer if the obstacle is nearby. Additionally, it detects water and informs the blind by sounding a distinct buzzer. Another benefit is that it enables blind people to determine if a space is lit or dark. To assist the blind in finding their stick if they forget where they put it, the system has one additional cutting-edge feature built in. For this, a wireless rf-based remote control is employed. A buzzer on the stick activates when the remote button is pressed, assisting the blind person in finding their stick. As a result, this technique enables persons who are visually impaired to recognize obstacles as well as locate a lost stick.

KEYWORDS: Microcontroller, Buzzer, Wireless, Technology

STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF MONETARY POLICY ON INFLATION RATE

U. F. USMAN
Y. ZAKARI
A. I. IBRAHIM
G. E. JAMES
I. I. ALKALI
A. MUHAMMED
P. A. ALFA
Department of Statistics, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria

ABSTRACT

Inflation is a major problem facing Nigeria as a country today. The Central Bank of Nigeria however, has made efforts to fight it using different measures of which monetary policy is one of them. This study examines the effects of some monetary policies (money supply, GDP, and interest rate) on inflation in Nigeria. The study employs yearly data on the inflation rate from the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) records from 2000 to 2022. Multiple Linear Regression and Multicollinearity tests were adopted for analysis with the aid of Minitab-17 Software. The result shows that the independent variables might have multicollinearity and have no significant effect on the inflation rate in Nigeria from 2000- 2022.

Keywords: Monetary, Inflation, Multicollinearity, Regression, Interest Rate

USURY AND THE IMPACT OF USURY ON THE RCONOMY

ERIKA SUGIARTI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0003-3080-4061
SANTI NAILUL IZATY
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-0879-338
IEDA RISKI RACHMAWATI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0001-6395-8580
NADIA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID:0009-0007-6887-108X
MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

Abstract

This paper aims to explain usury and its impact on the economy by formulating the following questions: First, what is usury? Second, what are the types of usury? Third, what is the impact of usury on the economy? This paper uses a qualitative approach because the data sources and research results are in library research, inductive data analysis, and grounded theory (towards the direction of constructing a theory based on data). First, usury is the addition, development, addition and enlargement of the principal of the loan that the lender receives from the borrower as a reward for postponing or dividing part of his capital for a period of time. Second, usury is divided into four types, namely usury nasi'ah, usury fadhal, usury qardi and usury yadh. Riba Nasi'ah is an addition taken due to delays in paying debts that must be paid at a new time. Fadhal usury is usury which is taken from the excess of the exchange of similar goods which are the same, but in different quantities. Riba Al-Yad is a buying and selling process that a person carries out before receiving the goods they have purchased from the seller and cannot sell them again to anyone, because the goods they have purchased have not been received and are still in the first buying and selling stage by making an agreement. Riba Qardi is the act of borrowing money from someone with the condition that there is an additional or profit that the borrower must pay to the lender Third, the impact of usury on society does not only impact economic life, but also all aspects of human life. Usury can create hostility between individuals and reduce the spirit of cooperation/mutual cooperation with others, giving rise to a wasteful and lazy mentality, giving creditors the legitimacy to carry out bad deeds to ask for approval, usury is a form of colonialism.

Keywords: Usury, Types of Usury, and the Impact of Usury

CHANGE OF BASIC ELECTRICAL PARAMETERS OF Au/Au-CuO/p-Si/Al WITH TEMPERATURE

Assoc. Prof. Ali Rıza DENİZ

Hakkari University, Hakkari, TURKEY

ABSTRACT

In diodes, basic electrical parameters show a strong dependence on temperature. In this study, the changes in diode parameters of Au/Au-CuO/p-Si/Al diode at low temperature values (20 K steps between 140 K and 300 K) were examined. As the temperature value decreases, the ideality factor (n) value of the diode increases. The barrier height (Φ_b) value decreases with decreasing temperature. This is explained by the fact that electrons with more energy pass through higher barriers as the temperature increases. The modified Richardson constant (A^*) for the diode was calculated as 2.56 A/K^2 cm^2. This value is considerably lower than the theoretical value of 32 A/K^2 cm^2 for p-Si. This situation is attributed to the inhomogeneous structure of the potential barrier at the diode interface. Series resistance values of the diode were calculated using Cheung functions. The R_s value increases as the temperature decreases. This situation is explained by the increase in the number of ionized electrons with increasing temperature.

Keywords: Diode, Current-Voltage-Temperature, Thermionic Emission, Richardson Constant

VIRGIN COCONUT OIL SOLUBILISED CURCUMIN PROTECTS NEPHROPATHY IN DIABETIC RATS

Pooja Rasal
Gaurav Kasar
Department of Pharmacology, SNJB'S SSDJ College of Pharmacy.
Chandwad, Dist. Nashik, India.

Abstract:

Nephropathy is considered as one of the major secondary complications in diabetic patients. The goal of the current study was to perform preclinical screening of virgin coconut oil (VCO) solubilised curcumin in diabetes-induced nephropathy. Male albino rats of the Wistar strain were injected with a single dose of streptozotocin (STZ) (60 mg/kg/i.p). Diabetic nephropathy (DN) was developed after 4 weeks of STZ injection and the treatment was continued for further 4 weeks (i.e 8 weeks). DN rats were treated with VCO (8ml), VCO solubilized curcumin at a low dose (0.66mg/4ml/kg) and high dose (1.32mh/8ml/kg). DN was assessed by evaluating biochemical parameters such as blood glucose, total protein, albumin, urea, creatinine, and total bilirubin from serum and urine sample, whereas the activity of endogenous antioxidant and membrane- bound phosphatases were studied from kidney homogenate. VCO-solubilised curcumin significantly reduced blood and urine glucose level, increased body weight and reduced kidney weight and kidney hypertrophy. It also normalized urine volume, albumin, creatinine, total protein, total bilirubin and urea levels. Treatment also significantly improved antioxidants and membrane-bound phosphatase activities. In conclusion, compared to the individual treatment group, VCO solubilized curcumin significantly modifies the altered parameters toward normal. The potent antioxidant activity of these substances may be to blame for this defense.

Keywords: Virgin coconut oil; curcumin; diabetes; nephropathy; antioxidants

WEAKLY NONCOSINGULAR MODULES

Assist. Prof. Dr. Engin Kaynar
Amasya University Technical Sciences Vocational School

ABSTRACT

Let A be a ring with identity and T be a unitary left A-module. T is called weakly noncosingular if every nonzero semisimple homomorphic image of T is not small. We provide the various properties of weakly noncosingular modules. We prove that a module T is weakly noncosingular if and only if every simple factor module of T is injective. It follows that a ring A is a left V-ring if and only if every left A-module is weakly noncosingular.

Keywords: weakly noncosingular module, small module, V-ring.

A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF WELDING DEFECTS AND ASSOCIATED FAILURE MECHANISMS IN METAL JOINING PROCESS

Aniekan Essienubong Ikpe
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic, Ikot Osurua, PMB. 1200, Nigeria.
ORCID: 0000-0001-9069-9676

Michael Okon Bassey
Department of Mechatronics Engineering, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic Ikot Osurua, PMB. 1200, Nigeria
ORCID: 0000-0001-5433-7889

Kokoette Etim Idiong
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic, Ikot Osurua, PMB. 1200, Nigeria.
ORCID: 0009-0005-0453-6130

Abstract

Welding is a widely used metal joining process that plays a crucial role in various industries. However, the occurrence of welding defects can significantly compromise the integrity and performance of welded components. This paper presents a comprehensive overview of common welding defects and their associated failure mechanisms considered in literature, highlighting the importance of defect prevention and quality control in metal joining process. The study revealed that welding defects occur in two main forms including internal defects also known as subsurface or hidden defects and external defects also referred to as surface or visual defects, both of which are further classified into multiple dimensions. Classification of internal welding defects were observed as lack of fusion, lack of penetration, internal porosity, internal blowholes, slack inclusion, internal cracks etc. whereas, the classification of external welding defects were found to be surface cracks, overlaps, undercut, underfill, excessive penetration, surface porosity, spatters, arc strike and so on. The overview carried out in this study further revealed the failure mechanisms associated with welding defects as fatigue failure, corrosion susceptibility, strength reduction and many others. The study obviously indicated that welding defects are imperfections that occur during welding process, which can result in structural damage and potential failure. By implementing effective defect prevention strategies and quality control measures, the occurrence of welding defects can be minimized, ensuring the reliability and safety of welded structures while also enhancing their overall performance and longevity in service condition.

Keywords: Welding defects, Welded structures, Metal joining, Structural damage, Failure mechanisms

TRIHALOMETHANES IN MOROCCAN DRINKING WATER: A CASE STUDY OF CASABLANCA AND RABAT

Zanik Oumaima
Mohammed VI University of Science and Health, Casablanca, Morocco

Prof. Dr. El Hamri Hecham
National Institute of Hygiene

ABSTRACT

Trihalomethanes (THMs) are disinfection byproducts of chlorinated drinking water and are a group of volatile halogenated organic compounds that are generally formed during the chlorination treatment of drinking water. The main THMs present in drinking water are chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform.

The study consisted of dosing THMs in drinking water intended for human consumption in different areas of the cities of Casablanca and Rabat. The formation of THMs results from a reaction between chlorine and the natural organic matter present in the water. The aromatic character of humic substances is recognized as responsible for the high reactivity of these compounds with chlorine. The reaction begins with a rapid chlorination of the ortho carbon atom, activated by a hydroxyl substitution. An intermediate form is then halogenated to form THMs. The presence of factors such as pH, chlorine dose, and water temperature can influence this formation.

Due to their lipophilic and volatile characteristics, THMs are easily absorbed into different compartments of the body, including the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory tract, or skin. They are primarily accumulated in adipose tissue, the liver, the brain, the lungs, and the kidneys. Long-term exposure is associated with the development of different types of cancers, including bladder cancer and colorectal cancer. THMs can also have fetotoxic effects, such as growth retardation, congenital malformations, and pregnancy complications (spontaneous abortion, mortality).

In the present study, a method using gas chromatography coupled to a flame ionization detector (GC/FID) by the headspace method was developed and applied for the analysis of THMs in drinking waters from Casablanca and Rabat. This method allowed for the elimination of the sample preparation step. Water sampling was carried out in August at 6 points in the city of Casablanca and at 5 points in the city of Rabat, from taps. In the city of Casablanca, total THMs ranged from 209.33 µg/L to 138.57 µg/L with an average concentration of 243.025 µg/L. As for the city of Rabat, the concentration of total THMs ranged from 172.94 µg/L to 109.3 µg/L with an average concentration of 143.516 µg/L.

Therefore, all drinking water samples had total THMs below the Moroccan regulatory limit as well as the WHO limit.

Keywords : Trihalomethanes, drinking water, disinfection ByProducts, chlorine, gas chromatography, headspace, Casablanca,Rabat.

PETRYKIVKA PAINTING AS A TOURISTIC ASSET

Prof.Dr. Yaşar Sarı
Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Türkiye

Yuliia Borovska
Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Türkiye

ABSTRACT:

Petrykivka Painting is a traditional Ukrainian decorative painting style originating from the village of Petrykivka in the Dnipropetrovsk region of Ukraine, historically used to adorn the walls of homes and everyday household items. Petrykivka painting is not only a decorative art form but also a reflection of a cyclical life philosophy, where the unity of humans with nature is embodied, not only within the work itself but also in the annual tradition of repainting one's home. In this sense, this painting style is not just a decorative art but a way of life. Each shape in this art form carries profound meaning. For instance, a bouquet's composition represents the eternal image of a blossoming life tree, a flower symbolizes the pinnacle of nature's beauty, a snowball flower embodies the beauty of maidenhood, a mallow signifies Ukrainian courage, an oak represents masculine strength, and the spirit's valor. Thus, the village where this painting is practiced offers not only an art form but also a way of life that is worth exploring and experiencing, particularly from the perspective of rural tourism. This paper introduces the village of Petrykivka, the source of inspiration for this nationally acclaimed and valued art form and examines its potential as a touristic asset by shedding light on the local community's life philosophy.

Keywords: Rural tourism, Ukraine, Petrykivka, Petrykivka painting, Decorative painting

YAPAY ZEKÂ ÇALIŞMALARI ÜZERİNE BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZ

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE STUDIES ON BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Selma YAZICI
Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Yapısal olarak yüksek performanslı oluşu, insan hatasını azaltması ve de istenilen her vakitte erişim sağlanması gibi birçok imkânlarıyla ön plana çıkan yapay zekâ; savunma sanayi, e-ticaret, sağlık hizmetleri, dil çevirileri, sesli asistanlar, siber güvenlik vb. gibi kritik sayılabilecek alanları da içine alarak son yıllarda karşımıza birçok alanda çıkmaktadır. Kullanım alanlarının genişlemesi ve çeşitlenmesiyle de adından yıllar geçtikçe daha fazla söz ettirecektir. Ülkelerin gelişmişliklerinin ve görece üstün olma durumlarının teknolojik imkânlara sahip olmakla ölçülerek değerlendirildiği çağımızda, yapay zekânın ülke içerisinde kullanım alanlarının nereler olduğu da bu yüzden fazlasıyla önem arz etmektedir.

Yapılan bu çalışma yapay zekâ alanında bu zamana kadar yapılan akademik çalışmaların bibliyometrik analizini sunmak ve bu alandaki bilimsel gelişmeler ile alanın odak noktalarının tespit edilmesinin sağlanmasını amaçlamaktadır. VOSviewer üzerinden haritalandırılarak görselleştirilen analizler ile de yapay zekâ konusunda araştırma yapmak ve de yapay zekâ konusundaki çalışmaların tarihsel sürecini irdelemek isteyen araştırmacılara rehber olmak hedeflemiştir.

Web of Science (WoS) üzerinden arama alanı "tüm alanlar" seçilerek konu hakkında kapsamlı bir bibliyometrik analiz oluşturmak amacıyla ülke filtresinde "Türkiye" ve "Turkey" seçilerek çalışmanın evrenini ülkemizde yapılan çalışmalar oluşturmuştur. Yapay zekâ konusunda bu zamana kadar toplamda 447,319 çalışmanın olduğu ve bu çalışmaların 124,348 tanesinin Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti'nde yapıldığı Türkiye'de ise bu sayının 5,750 olduğu ve ülke bazında yapılan çalışmalarda 24. sırada yer aldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Türkiye'de yapılan çalışmaların yıllara göre periyodik olarak her yıl arttığı ve uluslararası kuruluşlardan atıf alan yayınların da bu durumla paralellik gösterdiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Bu bildiride VOSviewer üzerinden analiz edilen tüm veriler (yazar, atıf, yayın türü vs.) ayrıntılı bir şekilde verilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapay zekâ, Makine öğrenme, Derin öğrenme

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence (AI), which stands out with many opportunities such as its structural high performance, reducing human error, and providing access at any time, has been encountered in many areas in recent years, including defense industry, e-commerce, healthcare, language translations, voice assistants, cyber security, etc. It will continue to be mentioned more and more as its usage areas expand and diversify. In the age when the development and relative superiority of countries are measured by their technological capabilities, the areas where AI is used in the country are also of great importance.

This study aims to present the bibliometric analysis of academic studies conducted in the field of AI so far, to provide guidance to researchers who want to research in the field of AI, and to examine the historical process of studies in the field of AI by visualizing the analyzes mapped through VOSviewer in order to determine the focus points of the field along with the scientific developments in this field.

The universe of the study was formed by the studies conducted in our country by selecting "Türkiye" and "Turkey" in the country filter in order to create a comprehensive bibliometric analysis on the subject by selecting the search area "all fields" from Web of Science (WoS).It has been observed that there are a total of 447,319 studies on AI so far, and in Turkey, where 124,348 of these studies were conducted in the People's Republic of China, this number is 5,750 and it ranks 24th in the studies conducted by country. It was concluded that the number of studies conducted in Turkey has been increasing periodically every year over the years and the number of publications cited by international organizations is also parallel to this situation In conclusion, the studies conducted in the field of AI in Turkey have shown a significant increase in recent years. This increase is an important indicator of the country's development in the field of AI.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Machine learning, Deep learning

YAŞLI İHMALİ, İSTİSMARI VE SOSYAL HİZMET

ELDER NEGLECT, ABUSE AND SOCIAL WORK

Doç. Dr. Beyza Erkoç
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Türkiye

ÖZET

Yaşlılık, engellenmesi mümkün olmayan, biyolojik, kronolojik, psikolojik, sosyal- kültürel, ekonomik ve toplumsal yönleri olan insan yaşamının son evresidir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü yaşlılığı "çevresel etmenlere uyum sağlama yeteneğinin azalması ya da büyük oranda kaybolması" şeklinde tanımlar. Tüm dünyada olduğu gibi Türkiye'de de doğum oranlarının azalması, hayat standartlarının yükselmesi, tıp alanında ve farmakoloji sektöründe yaşanan gelişmeler, sağlıklı yaşama verilen önemin artması, aşılamalar, çevre, beslenme, su sanitasyonu vb. gibi düzenlemeler insan yaşamının uzamasına, buna bağlı olarak yaşlı nüfusun tüm nüfus içerisindeki payının ve oranının hızla artmasına destek olmuştur. Her ne kadar günümüz dünyasında aktif yaşlanma, başarılı yaşlanma, sağlıklı yaşlanma gibi olgular konuşulsa da yaşlılık birçok sorunları beraberinde getirir.

Bu çalışma ihmal ve istismar kavramlarının açıklanması, yaşlı ihmali ve istismarına dikkat çekilmesi ve böylesi istenmeyen durumlara karşı sosyal hizmet meslek ve disiplininin mikro, mezzo ve makro boyutlarda neler yapabileceğine ilişkin bilgiler verilmesi amacı ile yapılmıştır.

Türk Dil Kurumu ihmali "gereken ilgiyi göstermeme, önem vermeme; boşlama, savsaklama, savsama" şeklinde, istismarı "birinin iyi niyetini kötüye kullanma, sömürme" şeklinde tanımlar. Yaşlı ihmali ve istismarı geçmişte de günümüzde de gizli bir problemdir yani ne yazık ki tespiti en güç olan toplumsal sorunlardandır. Yaşlı ihmali, yaşlı bireyin fiziksel, duygusal, sosyal vb. ihtiyaçlarının bilerek ya da bilmeyerek bakım elemanı ya da kendisi tarafından giderilmesinde yaşanan yetersizliktir. Yaşlı istismarı ise, yaşlı bireyin biyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyal sağlığını bozan ya da tehdit eden her türlü davranışı içerir. Yaşlı istismarının fiziksel istismar, psikolojik istismar, cinsel istismar, ekonomik istismar gibi türleri mevcuttur.

Yaşlı ihmal ve istismarına karşı çok disiplinli bir ekip çalışması yapmak zorunludur. Bu süreçte birçok meslek ve akademik disiplin görev almalıdır. Sosyal hizmet meslek ve disiplini de yaşlı ihmali ve istismarına karşı mikro, mezzo ve makro düzeylerde müdahale eden bu ekip arasında yer alır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşlılık, İhmal, İstismar, Sosyal Hizmet

ABSTRACT

Old age is the last phase of human life that cannot be prevented and has biological, chronological, psychological, social-cultural, economic and social aspects. The World Health Organization defines old age as "the decrease or significant loss of the ability to adapt to environmental factors." In Turkey, as in the whole world, the decrease in birth rates, the increase in living standards, the developments in the field of medicine and the pharmacology sector, the increase in the importance given to healthy living, vaccinations, environment, nutrition, water sanitation, etc. Regulations such as these have supported the extension of human life and, accordingly, the rapid increase in the share and proportion of the elderly population in the entire population. Although phenomena such as active aging, successful aging, and healthy aging are talked about in today's world, old age brings with it many problems.

This study was conducted with the aim of explaining the concepts of neglect and abuse, drawing attention to elderly neglect and abuse, and providing information about what the social work profession and discipline can do at micro, mezzo and macro levels against such undesirable situations.

Turkish Language Association neglect is defined as “failure to show due attention or importance”; It defines abuse as "abusing, exploiting someone's good will". Elderly neglect and abuse is a hidden problem in the past and today, that is, unfortunately, one of the most difficult social problems to detect. Elderly neglect is the physical, emotional, social, etc. damage of the elderly individual. It is the inability to meet the needs of the caregiver, knowingly or unknowingly, by the maintenance staff or himself. Elderly abuse includes any behavior that disrupts or threatens the biological, psychological and social health of the elderly person. There are types of elder abuse such as physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse and economic abuse.

It is imperative to work as a multidisciplinary team against elderly neglect and abuse. Many professions and academic disciplines should be involved in this process. The profession and discipline of social work is among this team that intervenes against elderly neglect and abuse at micro, mezzo and macro levels.

Key Words: Old Age, Neglect, Abuse, Social Work

SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE WITH GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

Çağla Üstündağ
Bartın Üniversitesi,Türkiye

Doç. Dr. Mustafa Artar
Bartın Üniversitesi,Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The concept of green infrastructure is a relatively new term, but it is based on a development that dates back approximately 150 years. Green infrastructure started to be used in the United States in the 2000s and is defined as a system that aims to sustainably address ecological and cultural values.

Green infrastructure is a holistic system that supports natural, cultural, and ecological processes, provides support to various individuals and the environment, and connects all types of green spaces within a city, while also having a significant impact on improving climate change processes.

The urban population in the world is expected to more than double by 2050. As a result, as cities grow, the rates of exposure to climate and disaster risks also increase. Among the components of the green infrastructure system, there are various different applications. Green gardens, green roofs and facades, rain gardens, rain trenches, permeable surfaces, sustainable agricultural practices, rainwater management, and wetlands can be cited as examples of some green infrastructure initiatives.

This study aims to elucidate the connection of green infrastructure with climate change and to present the efforts made for urban green infrastructure in the world and in Turkey. At the end of the study, best practices will be presented, and green infrastructure solutions and approaches for livable cities will be provided at different scales.

Keywords: Green Infrastructure, Climate Change, Resilient Cities, Landscape, Landscape Architecture

INVESTIGATION OF CITY INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENTS AND PROBLEMS RELATED TO THESE ELEMENTS WITH GROUND PENETRATING RADAR METHOD

Dr. Zeynep ÖĞRETMEN AYDIN

Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Geophysical Engineering

Assoc. Prof. Ali Erden BABACAN

Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Geophysical Engineering

Res. Asst. Hilal ALEMDAĞ

Karadeniz Technical University, Faculty of Engineering, Geophysical Engineering

Abstract

City infrastructures are of great importance for the creation of livable urban environments and sustainable urbanization. Almost every week, in most of our cities, there is news that pavements or roads have been replaced after a very short period of time, or that infrastructure systems have been damaged due to the work of different organizations. When a new infrastructure element (telephone, fiberoptic and electrical cables, metallic or non-metallic pipes, sewerage, water, pipes, etc.) is laid in any area or when a problem is encountered in any infrastructure element, the existing infrastructure elements are also damaged during the excavation works to be carried out there, and this creates different problems. In such cases, the Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) method, which does not cause any damage to the survey area, is widely used in the world and the results to be obtained with this method are of great economic and temporal contribution. In this study, it is aimed to determine the city infrastructure elements and the problems of these elements with GPR method and to investigate its effectiveness. In this context, modeling and laboratory studies were carried out. With the modeling studies, buried structures of different sizes and depths in the subsurface and geological environments with different stratigraphic characteristics were simulated in computer environment. In the laboratory study, GPR measurements were taken by burying different infrastructure elements in a metal box with a length of 150 cm, a width of 100 cm and a depth of 120 cm. Necessary data processing steps were applied to these measurements and two-dimensional images were obtained. By evaluating all the images obtained together, it was seen that the city infrastructure elements and the problems of these elements were successfully revealed by the Ground Penetrating Radar method.

Keywords: City infrastructure, Infrastructure elements, Geophysics, Ground penetrating radar

ZONGULDAK İLİ İHRACATININ ÜLKE VE ÜRÜN BAZINDA YOĞUNLAŞMA ANALİZİ

CONCENTRATION ANALYSIS OF ZONGULDAK PROVINCE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY AND PRODUCT

Hatice PAPAKÇI

Bartın Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Bölgesel Kalkınma İktisadı ABD Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi

Doç. Dr. Havanur ERGÜN TATAR

Bartın Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İktisat Bölümü

ÖZET

Küreselleşen dünyada yoğunlaşma kavramı ön plana çıkmaktadır. Özellikle küresel rekabetin ön plana çıktığı dünya ticaretinde, temel amaçlardan biri ihracattaki yoğunlaşmanın azaltılmasıdır. Bu sayede, ürün çeşitliliğinin arttırılması hedeflenmektedir. Konunun öneminden hareketle bu çalışmada, Zonguldak ilinin Yoğunlaşma Oranı (CR) ve Gini-Hirschman İndeksi (GHI) ile ülke ve ürün bazında ihracat analizi yapılmıştır. 2013-2021 dönemi verilerin kullanıldığı çalışmada, ürün bazında çok yüksek düzeyde yoğunlaşma olduğu tespit edilmiştir (CR4 ve CR8 için). Ürün bazında yoğunlaşma düzeyinin azaltılması diğer bir ifadeyle ürün çeşitliliğinin arttırılması, küresel rekabet açısından son derece önemlidir. Bu noktada, İhracatın artırılması, pazar ve ürün çeşitliliğinin artırılması, il potansiyeli açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İhracat, Yoğunlaşma Oranı, Gini-Hirschman İndeksi, Zonguldak İli.

ABSTRACT

In the globalizing world, the concept of concentration comes to the fore. Especially in world trade, where global competition comes to the fore, one of the main objectives is to reduce the concentration in exports. In this way, it is aimed to increase product diversity. Based on the importance of the subject, in this study, export analysis is made on the basis of country and product with the Concentration Rate (CR) of Zonguldak province and Gini-Hirschman Index (GHI). In the study using data from the period 2013-2021, it was determined that there was a very high level of concentration on a product basis (for CR4 and CR8). Reducing the level of concentration on a product basis, in other words, increasing product diversity, is extremely important for global competition. At this point, increasing exports and increasing market and product diversity is important for the provincial potential.

Keywords: Export, Concentration Ratio, Gini-Hirschman İndex, Province of Zonguldak.

ZORBALIĞIN YENİ YÜZÜ: SİBER ZORBALIK

NEW FORM OF BULLYING: CYBERBULLYING

Hem. Büşranur SARI

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü,

Prof. Dr. Ayşe Sonay TÜRKMEN

Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

Öz: Zorbalık; fiziksel boyut, sosyal statü ve diğer özellikler açısından zorba ile kurban arasında bir tür güç farkının olduğu durumlarda, birey veya grup içerisinde bir başkasına karşı tekrarlayan ve kasıtlı olan saldırgan davranış olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Çocukluk döneminde zorbalık en sık akran zorbalığı olarak görülmekteyken teknolojinin ilerlemesi ve kullanımının yaygınlaşması ile zorbalık yeni bir boyut kazanmış olup literatüre yeni katılan bir tanım olmuştur. Bu çalışma zorbalığın yeni bir şekli olan siber zorbalığı literatür doğrultusunda derlemek amacı ile yapılmıştır.

Siber zorbalık; başka birine zarar vermeye yönelik saldırganca davranışların tekrarlayan biçimde ve kasıtlı olarak dijital araçlarla dijital ortamda gerçekleşmesidir. Siber zorbalık tehditler, yalan yanlış sözler, iftira, aşağılama, müstehcen durumlar, kurbanın kişisel bilgilerini ve özel hayatını ifşalama veya öfke içerikli söylemler gibi kişiyi aşağılayıcı ve küçük düşürücü davranışları içermektedir. Siber zorbalıkta, zorbalığı yapan kişi başkalarını utandırmak, aşağılamak, taciz etmek, gözdağı vermek veya tehdit etmek için web sayfaları, kısa mesajlar, anlık mesajlaşma, sohbet odaları, sosyal ağ siteleri ve e-postalar gibi siber alanları kullanmaktadır. Bireyleri kontrol altında tutmak, bireyler üzerinde hâkimiyet kurmak, bireylerin acı çekmesinden zevk duymak, bireylerin saygısını kazanma çabası, yakalanma ihtimalinin az olması ve kurban ile yüz yüze gelme zorunluluğunun olmaması siber zorbalığı arttıran unsurlardır. Bireylerin siber zorbalığı rahatlıkla yapmasındaki en büyük etken zorbanın kendini kolaylıkla gizleyebilmesidir. Ebeveynlerin eğitimsiz olması, çocuğu ile olan iletişimi, internet kullanımında baskıcı ve otoriter tutumu, teknolojinin doğuracağı riskler konusunda yetersiz bilgi düzeyleri de siber zorbalığı artıran etkenlerdendir. Siber zorbalık kırılgan popülasyonu oluşturan çocukları hedef alması, görülme sıklığının artması ve olumsuz sonuçlara yol açması nedeniyle önlenmesi gereken bir sağlık sorunu haline gelmiştir. Bu sebeple hemşireler siber zorbalığın belirtilerini ve çocuklar üzerindeki etkilerini bilip uygun şekilde müdahale edebilmelidirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: çocuk, siber zorbalık, zorbalık

Abstract: Bullying is defined as repetitive and intentional aggressive behavior against another individual or group in situations where there is some kind of power difference between the bully and the victim in terms of physical size, social status and other characteristics. While bullying is most commonly seen as peer bullying in childhood, with the advancement and widespread use of technology, bullying has gained a new dimension and has become a new definition in the literature. This study was conducted to review cyberbullying, which is a new form of bullying, in line with the literature.

Cyber bullying is the repetitive and deliberate aggressive behaviour aimed at harming another person in a digital environment with digital tools. Cyber bullying includes humiliating and degrading behaviours such as threats, false promises, slander, humiliation, and obscene situations, disclosure of the victim's personal information and private life, or angry discourses. In cyber bullying, the bully uses cyber space's such as web pages, text messages, instant messaging, chat rooms, social networking sites and e-mails to embarrass, humiliate, harass, intimidate or threaten others. Keeping individuals under control, establishing dominance over individuals, enjoying the suffering of individuals, the effort to gain the respect of individuals, the low probability of being caught and the lack of obligation to come face to face with the victim are the factors that increase cyber bullying. The biggest factor for individuals to easily commit cyber bullying is that the bully can easily hide himself/herself. Parents' lack of education, communication with their children, oppressive and authoritarian attitude in internet use, inadequate knowledge about the risks of technology are among the factors that increase cyber bullying. Cyber bullying has become a health problem that needs to be prevented because it targets children who make up the vulnerable population, increases its incidence and leads to negative consequences. For this reason, nurses should know the symptoms of cyber bullying and its effects on children and intervene appropriately.

Keywords; child, cyberbullying, bullying

DIAGNOSTIC OF LATERAL SOIL HETEROGENEITY BASED ON MULTISPECTRAL SPACE SCANNING DATA

Byndych T.

National Scientific Center «Institute for Soil Science and Agrochemistry Research named after O.N. Sokolovsky», Kharkiv, Ukraine

Academic novelties in the results presented herein, include justification and development the fundamentals of practical methodology for multilevel thematic processing of satellite imagery data for diagnostics and parameterization of lateral heterogeneity of soils as the groundwork for establishment a modern information support system for large-scale soil research and cartography, as well as automated monitoring systems for agricultural land in Ukraine. The methodological approach to structural and parametric modeling of local soil cover heterogeneity based upon the spatial high-resolution satellite imagery data is justified and tested. According to the genuine empirical material, obtained from different regions of the country, a geostatistical analysis and classification of satellite images, as well as a geostatistical analysis of field data, the developed methodology is proven to be effective not only for determination of soil units that differ from each other by a vertical structure of a soil profile, but also for parameterizatation of properties variation within their boundaries.

Based on the results of regional studies, which included a comparative analysis of uncontrolled classification algorithms, advantageous for the development of automated systems of thematic decoding of satellite imagery data, the ISODATA method was found to be more effective in determining a small soil unit.

The results of regional studies prove the nonspecific influence of soil variability on the formation of the topsoil optical characteristics.

In particular, the classification of the open soil surface satellite images in the Forest-Steppe zone has proven the possibility of their use for differentiating the distribution of systematically close, arable chernozems and determining their lowest taxa, as well as variations in the total humus content, hydrolytic acidity, physical clay content and components of the microaggregate composition (typical, regraded, leached chernozems and meadow-chernozem soil units).

Key words: soil cover, lateral heterogeneity, multispectral scanning, decoding, geostatistical analysis, modeling, monitoring.

ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' MORPHOLOGICAL AWARENESS

Dr. Waad Dawood Nasser

Sumer University, Faculty of Basic Education INDIA

Abstract:

The paper is a qualitative study to analyze the morphological awareness and other linguistic aspects based on the morphemic knowledge of English language students learning as second language. The objective of this study is to evaluate the role of morphology in their language acquisition. The study has been conducted among 70 college students as a primary and secondary research. The method used is a written mixed structured test divided in 3 sections. The results extracted gives a fair idea on how this study was instrumental in establishing certain hypotheses. The level of morphological awareness among college students and its usage abilities are highlighted in the paper.

IDENTIFICATION OF BREAST CANCER AND BRCA1 MUTATION USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INTELLIGENT ALGORITHM-BASED MATLAB

Mohammed Abdullah Mosleh
Çankırı karatekin Üniversitesi

Dr. Fuat Türk
Kırıkkale Üniversitesi

ABSTRACT

This study aims to use artificial neural networks to predict breast cancer data. It also introduces the binary classification of breast cancer disease and describes how the suggested paradigm can be used to identify objects. The research design includes a BRCA1 mutation datasheet and mammography images in pgm formats. The results of this study show that the BRCA mutation test is one of the most critical genetic tests. The output of the artificial neural network will be in machine format of zero and one, which indicates that the mutation rate class is within the permissible range and is not dangerous. The data provided by the mammography was used through imaging examinations of the patient's condition. Filters such as wiener and cliché filters were used to determine the location of the cancer cell. As a result, it has been seen that the user interface has a great effect in determining the location of the cancerous cell by removing all the tissues that are not affected by the examination process, as well as the period feature integrated with the neural network model.

Keywords: Early Detection Breast Cancer, BRCA1 mutation, mammography, artificial neural networks, Machine Learning.

H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID (GUS DUR): PEOPLE'S ECONOMY OR ISLAMIC ECONOMY

ARDINA JANIBAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2881-8029

FEBY RISQI PANGESTU
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4689-0398

NURUL EKA SETIANI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H.Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0001-5493-1842

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6168-0439

ADE GUNAWAN
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8479-0641

RIA ANISATUS SHOLIHA
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4113-7284

Abstract

The people's economy is an economy of the people, by the people, and for the people. An economy driven by people's efforts, especially small and medium businesses carried out by many people, so that the results then return to the people. Islam, it is clear that in every sector, including the economic sector, very much pays attention to morals and sharia norms, so that anything that is contrary to sharia, and also contrary to the maqâshid of sharia, will be rejected. This research aims to find out Community Economy or Islamic Economy. This research is a literature study with a qualitative approach. The data sources in this research

were obtained by studying various references such as books, journal articles, the internet, and other sources that are relevant and related to the research topic. The conclusion of this research is KH. Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) was not only a religious and political leader, but also an influential economic thinker. The Community Economics concept he developed tries to combine Islamic principles with modern economic practices to create a more inclusive and just economic system. Islamic economics and people's economics actually have the same goal, namely prosperity and economic justice for everyone. Justice and prosperity in economic life in Islam must be based on Islamic norms and ethics, so that the entire economic system runs in accordance with Islamic sharia.

Key words: people's economy, Islam, gusdur

ETHICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Shanza Abbas

Aqsa Abbas

Abstract of Survey on Ethics of Climate Change

Abstract:

This survey aims to investigate the ethical dimensions of climate change, focusing on public perceptions and attitudes towards the issue. Climate change poses complex moral challenges, including questions of responsibility, justice, and sustainability. To address these concerns, we designed a comprehensive questionnaire that covers various aspects of climate ethics. The survey includes questions related to individual behaviors, government policies, corporate responsibility, and international cooperation. Our research methodology involves distributing the survey to a diverse sample of participants, ensuring representation across demographics, geographic locations, and socioeconomic backgrounds. We plan to collect and analyze responses to gain insights into how people perceive climate change from an ethical standpoint and how these perceptions influence their actions and support for climate-related policies.

By conducting this survey, we aim to contribute to a better understanding of the ethical dimensions of climate change, which can inform public discourse, policy development, and advocacy efforts in addressing one of the most pressing global challenges of our time.

Key Words: Dimensions, Perceptions, Sustainability, Comprehensive, Demographics, Challenges, Responsibility, Cooperation, Advocacy.

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CANINE FIBROSARCOMA USING SPATIALLY DEFINED TRANSCRIPTOMICS AND PROTEOMICS

Daniel Fuchs
Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Zurich

Erin Beebe
Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Zurich

Amiskwia Pöschel
Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Zurich

Laura Kunz
Functional Genomics Center Zürich, ETH Zürich/University of Zurich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Witold Wolski
Functional Genomics Center Zürich, ETH Zürich/University of Zurich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Lennart Opitz
Functional Genomics Center Zürich, ETH Zürich/University of Zurich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Franco Guscetti
Institute of Veterinary Pathology Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Mirja C Nolff
Small Animal Surgery, Tierspital Zürich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Enni Markkanen

Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Zurich

Canine Fibrosarcomas (FSA) and are common tumours of the soft tissue that display aggressive local behaviour, diffuse tissue invasion and a low to moderate metastatic potential. Currently, therapy relies on accurate surgical removal, but difficulties in differentiation between FSA and unaffected peritumoral tissue (PTT) lead to incomplete resections and relapse in a significant number of patients. Therapy could be greatly improved by targeted adjuvant therapy or improved tumour visualization using targeted dies. However, development of such approaches is frustrated by a striking lack of molecular data to illuminate the pathways dysregulated in FSA or to define targets that specifically differentiate tumour from unaffected PTT. To address this shortcoming, we characterized canine FSA and matched skeletal muscle, adipose and connective tissue using laser-capture microdissection

(LCM) followed by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) and RNAsequencing in 30 formalin-fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) specimens. We detected a total of 11’726 genes and 3’530 proteins across all samples. Principal component analysis clearly separated the four tissue types on both RNA and protein level. Differential gene expression analysis identified a large number of significantly deregulated genes and proteins between tumour and PTT. Protein and RNA expression was highly homogeneous across all cases, and pathway analysis revealed activation of TP53, Myc and others. In conclusion, this data provides a detailed overview of transcriptomic and proteomic changes in canine FSA and surrounding PTT, highlighting interesting targets for development of diagnostic, therapeutic or imaging approaches.

A CHARACTERIZATION STUDY ON ELECTRODE DEGRADATION DURING RESISTANCE SPOT WELDING

Ümran Başkaya
The University of Kocaeli at Türkiye Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak, Türkiye

Ramazan Uzun
Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak, Türkiye

Ş. Hakan Atapek
The University of Kocaeli at Türkiye

Yasemin Kılıç
Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The effect of low carbon steels on electrode degradation behavior depending on the coating type were analyzed. In this direction, an experimental study was carried out on galvanized and galvannealed coated samples. It was determined that the electrode usage of galvannealed coated samples was longer. In order to examine the mechanisms affecting this situation, the electrodes used in resistance spot welding were characterized by analyzing a profilometer, digital microscope and scanning electron microscope (SEM). It has been observed that the electrode surface used in the welding of galvannealed coated samples is more convex than the other. This convex geometry ensures that the resulting current is more stable. It has been determined that the phases formed on the electrode surface differ as a function of increasing number of spots and the amount of convexity. In addition, it was determined that the quantitative changes in the alloying elements (Fe and Al) in the coating affected the wear behavior as a result of the characterization studies. Aluminum oxide formed on the electrode surface prevents the flow of current between the electrodes, increasing the resistance and therefore the electrode temperature. Therefore, electrode degradation occurred more in the welding of galvanized coated steel. In order to improve the electrode wear performance, the conditions for increasing Fe content and decreasing Al content in the coating shall be optimum degree.

Keywords: Galvanneal coating, galvanized coating, electrode degradation, surface characterization

SPHERICALLY SYMMETRIC VACUUM SOLUTION IN f(R,Ø,X) THEORY

Dr. Hüseyin Aydın
State Hydraulic Works (DSİ), Trabzon, Türkiye
orcid:0000-0002-5471-619X

Erkan Eraslan
Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, School of Graduate Studies, Çanakkale, Türkiye
orcid:0000-0002-1741-9399

ABSTRACT

In this study, field equations in f(R,Ø,X) theory are solved together with the Klein-Gordon equation by choosing spherically symmetric, static spacetime metric in the absence of matter. f(R,Ø,X) theory is a modified gravitational theory. f(R,Ø,X) represents general function of Ricci scalar (R), a scalar field (Ø) and a kinetic term (X). Obtained vacuum solution can be reduced to general relativity theory. Achieved results are examined by using graphics. The physical validity of the achieved results are examined and compared with general relativity theory and previous studies in the literature.

Keywords: f(R,Ø,X) theory, Gravitation, Vacuum, General relativity

HARNESSING DENSENET FOR ACCURATE LIVER LESION CLASSIFICATION IN MEDICAL IMAGING

N. Nanda Prakash

Department of ECE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, Guntur, A.P., India – 522302.

V. Sri Sravan

Department of CSE, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Vaddeswaram, Guntur, A.P., India – 522302.

ABSTRACT

Liver disease diagnosis is a major medical challenge in developing nations. Every year around 30 billion people face liver failure issues resulting in their death. The past liver ab- normality detection models have faced less accuracy and high theory of constraint metrics. The lesion on the liver hasn't been identified clearly with earlier models, so an advanced, efficient, and effective liver disease detection is essential. To overcome the limitations of existing models, this approach proposes a deep liver abnormality detection with DenseNet convolutional neural network (CNN) based deep learning technique. This work collected liver Computed Tomography (CT) scan images from Kaggle dataset for training in the ini- tial stage. The pre-processing has been performed with region-growing segmentation, and training is performed through DenseNet CNN. The real-time test images are collected from Government General Hospital Vijayawada (10,0 0 0 samples), verified on proposed DenseNet CNN to diagnose whether the input has a liver lesion. Finally, the results obtained and de- rived confusion matrix summarizes the performance of the proposed methodology with following metrics of accuracy at 98.34%, sensitivity at 99.72%, recall at 97.84%, throughput at 98.43% and detection rate at 93.41%. The comparison results reveals that the proposed technique attains more accuracy and outperforms the other pioneer methodologies.

Keywords: DenseNet CNN, Liver lesion detection, Segmentation, Classification.

ELECTRO-FLUID-DYNAMICS (EFD) OF SOFT-BODIED ORGANISMS SWIMMING THROUGH NON-NEWTONIAN MUCUS

Zeeshan Asghar

Department of Mathematics and Sciences, College of Humanities and Sciences, Prince Sultan University, Riyadh 11586, Saudi Arabia.

Abstract.

The sperm swimming mechanism has been proposed as a possible resource for soft micro-robots in confined spaces, with potential applications in biomedical engineering. Human sperm cells essentially swim through the non-Newtonian liquid (cervical mucus) to reach their target. Thus, sperm cells swimming through non-Newtonian fluids is not vital only for physiology, but also for the fabrication of swimming micro-robots. Inspired by these remarkable applications, we examine the basic mechanics of spermatozoa motility using an undulating sheet model. This undulating sheet is bounded between two rigid walls which is self-propeling in the negative axial direction. The Carreau fluid is approximated as cervical mucus and electro-osmotic effects are also considered. The application of the lubrication approximation results in the reduction of momentum equations into a fourth-order ordinary differential equation. The present mathematical model is solved numerically via the finite difference method and MATLAB's built-in routine bvp5c. The unknowns that are present in the boundary conditions are refined by the root-finding algorithm. Power losses, cell speed, flow rate, velocity of the fluid, and streamline pattern are visualized by graphs. The findings of this study have important implications for the designing and optimization of electrically controlled microswimmers.

Keywords: Stokes equations, Electric force, Galilean transformation, non-Newtonian fluid, Newton-Raphson method.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ON AUDITING FOR AUDITS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF LESS COMPLEX ENTITIES

Doç. Dr. H. Pınar KAYA
Kırşehir Ahi Evran University

ABSTRACT

In Turkey, in accordance with the Turkish Commercial Code, the financial statements of entities that have compulsory or voluntary independent audits are audited by auditors in accordance with Turkish Auditing Standards, which are compatible with international auditing standards published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority. As a result of the expansion of the scope of mandatory and voluntary auditing in recent years, many entities of different sizes and structures have emerged in the audit market. The use of current auditing standards for the audits of all entities in question has led to various difficulties in practice. The emergence of similar problems not only in Turkey but also in other countries has mobilized the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), which undertakes the task of creating worldwide standards in the field of auditing.

The subject of this study is the standard named "ISA for LCE" published as a exposure draft by the IAASB. The aim of the study is to reveal the reasons for the need to create a separate auditing standard for less complex entities, the stages of the standard creation process, the purpose, principles and sections of the standard. In addition, the study aims to provide information about the characteristics of entities that are expected to fall into the definition of "less complex entities", which is a new concept for all countries in the world. In the study where the document review method was used, all documents published by the IAASB from the beginning to the end of the standard formation process were included in the scope of review and subjected to content analysis.

As a result of the study; it has been determined that the concept of "less complex entities" is determined not by the size or scale of the entities, but by their complexity characteristics. The idea of creating an auditing standard specific to less complex entities arose as a result of the fact that the current international auditing standards are a very comprehensive regulation and cause some problems regarding complexity, understandability, scalability and proportionality in practice. Since this fundamental problem has turned into a global need, the IAASB has initiated work on preparing a new auditing standard. It may be considered necessary and beneficial to make a regulation in auditing standards, as in financial reporting standards, to audit entities according to a shorter and more understandable standard established within the framework of the same basic principles and concepts. It is expected that the international auditing standard, prepared as a draft for less complex entities, will come into force in a short time and will make positive contributions to audit quality.

Keywords: Less Complex Entities, International Standard on Auditing, International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

IBN KHALDUN'S THEORIES OF ISLAMIC ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY

TSANIA UMAIRO
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-5942-3812

WULAN OKTAVIANI
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0006-1271-1274

ELMA NURKHANIFAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0007-7379-9203

MUHAMMAD SULTAN MUBAROK
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-6168-0439

RIA ANISATUS SHOLIHAH
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic University K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0003-4113-7284

Abstract
The purpose of this paper is to explain the theories of Ibn Khaldun's economic philosophy by formulating the following questions: What is the biography of Ibn Khaldun? What is the relationship between Ibn Khaldun and economics? How is the extrapolation of Ibn Khaldun's thought? How is the relevance of Ibn Khaldun's economic theory to modern economic theory? This paper uses a qualitative approach, because the data sources and the results of research in library research, data analysis inductively, theory from the ground / grounded theory (towards the direction of theory building based on data). Ibn Khaldun was born in Tunisia on Ramadan 1, 732 H/27 May 1332 AD. His family was one of the Andalusian families who emigrated to Tunisia in the middle of the 7th century. Ibn Khaldun has made a valuable contribution to the understanding of the economy, values and social dynamics. Ibn Khaldun enlightened a lot of economic science, both in microeconomics (the concept of demand, factors affecting demand, the concept of supply, factors affecting supply, division of labor, specialization Ibn Khaldun used the term ma'asyi, production theory, market function, the role of government in the market mechanism, market conditions in some areas, monopoly, income distribution, income on the use of production factors, classification of various types of goods and market equilibrium (*nisbah*) and macroeconomics (the concept of barter economy, the function of money, macroeconomic balance, market prices, prices of production factors, and fiscal policy). Extrapolation is defined as projecting a law that applies in one case to other cases. Khaldun's thoughts on the causes of the growth and death of civilization that selfish lust is

precisely the cause of the fall of the economy. Comparison of Ibn Khaldun's economic theory with modern economic theory, shows the relevance between the two of micro and macro economic concepts.

Keywords: Philosophy, Philosophical Theory of Economics, Ibn Khaldun, Islamic Philosophy of Economics.

PLANT-EXTRACT-MEDIATED GREEN SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION

Bijender Singh
Department of Biotechnology, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh-123031, Haryana, India

Rupanshi
Department of Biotechnology, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh-123031, Haryana, India

Davender Singh
Department of Physics, RPS Degree College, Mahendergarh-123029, Haryana, India

Vionod Kumar
Department of Biotechnology, Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh-123031, Haryana, India

Abstract

Silver nanoparticles have been recognized as potent antimicrobial agents as well as catalyst in remediation of environmental pollutants. *Aloe vera* leaves were used for the production of plant extract. Plant extract was mixed with silver nitrate solution (2.0 mM) and incubated at 50^{o}C under light conditions for 10 h. Dark brown colour development showed preliminary indication for synthesis of silver nanoparticles. Biogenic silver nanoparticles showed a peak at 440nm in UV-VIS spectrophotometer analysis. Biogenic silver nanoparticles were used in the catalytic reduction of *p*-nitrophenol to *p*-aminophenol. There was a continuous increase in absorbance at 301nm(*p*-aminophenol) with concomitant reduction at 405nm (*p*-nitrophenol). There was complete decolourization of yellow colour within 5 h after treatment with silver nanoparticles. Silver nanoparticles also resulted in decolourization of synthetic dyes. Malachite green and gentian violet were decolorized by the biogenic silver nanoparticles. Addition of hydrogen peroxide further increased the decolourization of both dyes. Therefore, plant extract resulted in green synthesis of silver nanoparticles, which are highly useful in remediation of environmental pollutants.

DETERMINANTS OF BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

PhD Joanna Cieplińska
University of Social Sciences, Warsaw, Poland
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6836-6741

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Anna Kopiczko
Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw,
Department of Human Biology, Poland
ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1222-113X

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Individuals with physical disabilities, and wheelchair users are at risk for low bone mineral density (BMD) in their paralyzed limbs. It is recommended to monitor BMD in individuals with disabilities combined with the identification of factors leading to lower BMD (Zheng et al. 2021). The purpose of the study was to assess the determinants of forearm BMD in individuals with disabilities, after spinal cord injury (SCI).

Methods: Examined 50 Caucasian men after SCI aged 35.6±4.9 years. In ASIA Impairment Scale (AIS) in this group were 23 men in Grade A, Type of Injury - complete and 27 men in Grade B, Type of Injury - Incomplete sensors. Bone parameters of the forearm in distal (dis) and proximal (prox) parts were measured by means of dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA).

Results: Physical activity males after SCI was a significant predictor (positive direction) for BMC prox (adjusted R^2=0.56; $p<0.001$). The predictor of interactions of physical activity and fat mass was significant for BMC dis (positive direction, adjusted R^2=0.58; $p<0.001$). It was also found that the predictor of interactions of four variables: physical activity, fat mass, and hand grip strength (positive direction) was significant for BMD dis (adjusted R^2=0.58; $p<0.001$). The predictor of interactions of age at injury (additive direction) was significant for T-score prox (adjusted R^2=0.43; $p<0.001$).

Conclusions:The analysis of the results leads to the conclusion that interactions of four variables: physical activity, fat mass, and hand grip strength in individuals with disabilities, men after SCI, have a significant effect on better bone mineralization.

Keywords: individuals with disabilities, spinal cord injury, bone health

GLYCO-LOCALISATION AND IMPROVED PEPTIDE ANNOTATION USING ELECTRON ACTIVATED DISSOCIATION

Felicia Andrei, Assistant Professor
PhD, MD, Pharm, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department I, Timisoara, Romania and County Emergency Hospital „Pius Brinzeu" Timisoara, Romania

Anca Dragomirescu, Professor
PhD, MD, Pharm, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department I, Timisoara, Romania

Abstract:

In this study, we present a novel approach to enhance the accuracy of peptide annotation and the precise localization of glycosylation sites within proteins, employing electron activated dissociation. With the ever-increasing significance of post-translational modifications in understanding biological processes, a precise and efficient method for their annotation is of paramount importance.

Our primary objective was to develop an experimentally optimized design for peptide annotation and glyco-localization, centered on EAD. To achieve this, we aimed to optimize the EAD parameters, validate the methodology on diverse protein samples, and assess its performance in comparison to existing annotation techniques. The methodological framework was meticulously developed and rigorously tested, and the chosen parameters were thoughtfully justified.

The results of our study demonstrated the effectiveness of the EAD-based approach in improving the accuracy of peptide annotation and glyco-localization. Comparative analyses revealed its advantages over other established techniques, underlining its potential in advancing the field of proteomic research and its applicability in medical and biological contexts.

In conclusion, our research has successfully addressed the need for improved methods in peptide annotation and glyco-localization, offering a valuable tool for scientists and researchers in various medicine or pharmacy domains. The insights gained from this study pave the way for future investigations and innovation, further advancing our understanding of post-translational modifications in proteins.

Keywords: Biopharmaceutical, Therapeutics, Proteins, Electron Activated Dissociation (EAD)

ETECTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF HIGH LEVELS OF SUGAR CONTENT IN MARKETED POMEGRANATE (*PUNICA GRANATUM*) JUICE BY USING FT-IR SPECTROSCOPY

Dr Sanjeeva Kumar Avvari
Department of Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (Autonomous), Venkatramapuram, Ramachandrapuram Mandal, Tirupati District-517561, Andhra Pradesh, India

Dr. Niranjan Babu Mudduluru
Department of Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (Autonomous), Venkatramapuram, Ramachandrapuram Mandal, Tirupati District-517561, Andhra Pradesh, India

Mr. Harish Naidu Talluru
Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis,
Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Autonomous), Chiyyedu Post, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India -515721

Mr. Ankanna
Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis,
Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Autonomous), Chiyyedu Post, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India -515721

Dr. Vinod Kumar Kondreddy
Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis,
Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Autonomous), Chiyyedu Post, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India -515721

ABSTRACT

Aim of the study is Detection and Quantification of High levels of Sugar content in marketed Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) juice by using FT-IR Spectroscopy. The pomegranate fruits are squeezed manually and centrifuged (Make Sorvall, USA, and Model Super T21) at 5000 rpm for 5 min and filtered with muslin cloth to get the clear juice. Followed by previously weighed sugar with usage of de-ionised water sugar solutions are prepared by simple stirring, with various concentrations, which represents the sugar content.

Firstly FT-IR (OPASS software) instrument was calibrated by using standard protocol. Compare the obtained spectrum with reference spectrum for wave numbers of 1583 cm^{-1} to

1589 cm^{-1}, then the % T should be greater than 12% and 2858 cm-1 to 2870 cm^{-1}, the % T should be greater than 18%. After calibration of the FT-IR measure the samples with the scan speed of per sample were 0.2 cm^{-1}. Fourier transformed infrared transmittance spectra were obtained for all samples at room temperature 24±1ºC in the wave number ranging from 4000 cm-1 to 550 cm^{-1}, five scans are were performed for each sample and average spectrum was saved for further analysis.

ATR-FTIR spectral data can be used to predict the adulteration of pomegranate juice by added sugar. By the excess consumption sugar present in pomegranate fruit always associated with obesity, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, tooth decay, certain cancers, and non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases. It should be regulated by food control authorities, especially fruit drinks marketed to the children's.

Keywords: *Punica granatum*, ATR-FTIR, Sugar content and food safety.

GREEN SYNTHESIZED BUCKWHEAT HULL-BASED NANOPARTICLES AND THEIR DYE ADSORPTION EFFICIENCY

Omer Karpuz
Gumushane University

Assoc. Prof. Cemalettin Baltaci
Gumushane University

Prof. Jale Gulen
Yildiz Technical University

ABSTRACT

Green synthesized iron oxide and silver NPs (Nanoparticles) via valorizing agricultural wastes have come to the fore as promising adsorbents in recent research on pollutant removal in water and wastewater in recent years. BHAgNP (Buckwheat hull-based silver nanoparticles) and BHFeONPs (Buckwheat hull-based iron oxide nanoparticles) were synthesized through the extracts of buckwheat hull, which is which is a lignocellulosic structured agricultural waste. The produced NPs were also ground using a ball mill. The characterization of the nanoparticles was determined by TEM (Transmissive electron microscopy), EDAX (Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy) XRD (X-ray diffraction), and FT-IR (Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy) analyses. The antioxidant activity of buckwheat hull extract and NPs was evaluated using FRAP (Ferric ion reducing antioxidant power) and radical scavenging assays of DPPH (scavenging free radicals of 2,2–diphenyl–1–picrylhydrazyl hydrate) and ABTS (2,2′-azino-bis-3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulphonic acid). HRTEM images showed NPs' spherical-shaped morphology and particle sizes below 10 nm. EDAX presented the purity and occurrences of NPs. XRD study revealed that NPs had a crystalline nature. BHAgNPs showed higher ABTS and DPPH activities, whereas FRAP results of BHFeONPs were higher. A parametric MB (Methylene blue) adsorption study was performed. The effect of pH, adsorbent amount, adsorption time, and dye concentration on MB adsorption were investigated.

Keywords: Nanoparticle, Buckwheat hull, Dye, Pollutant, Green Synthesis, Adsorption

EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF ROOF SHAPE ON SOLAR RADIATION RECEIVED: A CASE STUDY OF A HEALTHCARE BUILDING IN A HOT AND ARID REGION

Dr. Khaoula Lakhdari

The University of Mohamed Khider Biskra, Algeria

ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates the impact of roof shape on the solar radiation received by a healthcare building situated in a hot and arid region. With the escalating concerns over energy efficiency and sustainability, the utilization of solar energy for building operations has gained substantial significance. The study focuses on a comprehensive analysis of solar radiation patterns and the performance of different roof shapes in harnessing solar energy.

Through on-site measurements, computer simulations, and data analysis, we quantify the solar radiation received by the healthcare building and evaluate its correlation with varying roof shapes. The findings reveal that roof shape plays a pivotal role in influencing solar radiation, which, in turn, affects energy generation and consumption within the healthcare facility.

This case study not only advances our understanding of sustainable building design but also provides practical insights for architects, engineers, and policymakers in hot and arid regions, where efficient use of solar energy can significantly reduce operational costs and environmental impact. Additionally, the study underscores the importance of considering local climate conditions and building function when designing energy-efficient structures.

Keywords: Roof shape, Solar radiation, Healthcare building, Hot and dry Climate**.**

THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF INDIAN JAGGERY OVER SUGAR

Miss. Mohini Ramdas Thorat
Research Scholar, Khutbav, Pune, India

Abstract -

Jaggery is the name given to non-centrifugal sugar extracted from sugarcane juice; it also gets referred to as Panela, Kokuto, and Muscovado globally. When jaggery is prepared differently from sugarcane juice, it retains more of its nutritional content. Jaggery's micronutrients have a variety of nutritional and therapeutic properties, including anti-tumor and anticarcinogenic properties.When compared to white sugar, jaggery has demonstrated to be healthier. It is well known that jaggery causes the body to become heated and releases rapid energy. The world over, people love sugar and sweets. The rising trend in per capita sugar consumption is significant because people are more likely to develop insulin resistance, abdominal adiposity, and hepatic steatosis, as well as chronic diseases like type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Many preventative strategies, including raising taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages and promoting the consumption of jaggery and related products, could be implemented by different government agencies, business communities, and consumers in order to reduce the consumption of white sugar.

Keywords - Jaggery, Non-centrifugal, Property, Sugar, Therapeutic, Cardiovascular, Consumption.

QUANTIFICATION OF BIOMASS AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION POTENTIAL OF OLEA EUROPEA IN BENGUERIR, MOROCCO: A COMPREHENSIVE ALLOMETRIC APPROACH

Nabil EL KHATRI

University Mohamed VI Polytechnic

Dr. Mohamed Louay METOUGUI

University Mohamed VI Polytechnic

Pr. Ngobidzashe CHIRINDA

University Mohamed VI Polytechnic

ABSTRACT

The Olive tree (Olea europaea L.) is an evergreen tree that can grow and accumulate a relatively high amount of dry matter, even in dry environmental conditions common in the Mediterranean basin and typical of traditional rain-fed agriculture. The objective of this research was to develop a tool to predict woody biomass for olive trees, to be used for different agricultural and environmental purposes. The study was carried out in a 12-year-old homogenous olive grove in Benguerir, collecting data on the ‘‘Picholine Marocaine’ cultivar.

Models for biomass were developed for the aboveground tree’s biomass and its different components. DBH, trunk’s height, crown area and number of stems were explored as independent variables for modeling.

The results of this study demonstrate a high correlation between the two selected variables and total biomass, above-ground biomass, and tree components. Thus, our research has yielded a valuable predictive tool for assessing olive tree biomass, a development that has meaningful implications for enhancing agricultural practices and promoting sustainability in regions characterized by dry Mediterranean conditions.

Keywords: Carbon, Biomass, Olive tree, Picholine Marocaine, Allometric equation.

SUSCEPTIBILITY OF AVIAN CORONAVIRUS INFECTIOUS BRONCHITIS VIRUS TO THYMOQUINONE *IN VITRO*

Rim Regragui
Avian Pathology Unit, Agronomy and Veterinary Institute Hassan II, Rabat B.P. 6202, Morocco

Mohamed Oukessou
Physiology and Therapeutic Unit, Agronomy and Veterinary Institute Hassan II, Rabat B.P. 6202, Morocco

Siham Fellahi
Avian Pathology Unit, Agronomy and Veterinary Institute Hassan II, Rabat B.P. 6202, Morocco

ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to evaluate the antiviral properties of Thymoquinone (TQ), an active component of Nigella sativa, on avian infectious bronchitis virus (IBV) using embryonated eggs.

120 conventional embryonated eggs aged between 9 and 11 d were randomly divided into 8 groups (G1 to G8) and inoculated via the allantoïc route as follows: G1 with Argan oil (0.2ml), G2, G3 and G4 with TQ, diluted in Argan oil, at concentrations of 40 µg/0.2 ml, 20 µg/0.2 ml and 10 µg/0.2 ml respectively. G5, G6 and G7 were inoculated simultaneously, in addition to the TQ in Argan oil at the above concentrations, with the IBV Italy 02 strain at the 10^{-4} DIE50 load. The G8 acted as a negative control.

This protocol was previously developed to select the appropriate solvent and non-embryotoxic concentrations of TQ. For all assays, eggs were incubated at 37°C and 54% relative humidity from day 11 to day 18 and were examined (candled) daily during the incubation period.

As a result, tests with the following solvents: DMSO, Argan oil, kerosene oil and PBS revealed that only DMSO was embryotoxic. The choice of the solvent to be used for the other experiments was therefore Argan oil, since no study has shown any interaction with the immune system.

As for the concentrations of TQ used in these experiments, the dose of 200µg/0.2ml was found to be toxic, while the doses of 100µg/0.2ml and 40µg/0.2ml did not cause high mortality or external abnormalities in the embryos. However, both pure fixed oil and ½ diluted fixed oil of black cumin caused 100% mortality, revealing very acute toxicity.

The results obtained showed that the survival rates were 100% for G1 (HA) and G2 (40 µg TQ), 60% for G3 (20 µg), 80% for G4 (10 µg), 37.5% for G5 (40 µg + virus), 62.5% for G6 (20 µg + virus) and G7 (20 µg + virus) and 100% for G8 (negative control). Macroscopic study revealed no lesions or alterations in the external appearance of the embryos, and real-time RT-PCR gave negative results demonstrating that TQ neutralized the virus.

Keywords: *Nigella sativa*, Thymoquinone, antiviral activity, virus, infectious bronchitis, chicken.

TOWARDS INDUSTRIALIZATION AND STRATEGIC REDEPLOYMENT IN IVORY COAST

Dr. SYLLA Mamadou
Department of English Language Teaching Universite Felix -Houphouet
Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Roland Ndukong Tangiri
Near East University
Nicosia, North Cyprus

Abstract
Most of the nations of the world, to increase their economic powers rely on industrialization and strategic redeployment: hence the importance for Ivory Coast to be part of this vein for rapid development. The objective of this theme is to determine the policies to be put in place to realise this achievement. To achieve industrialization and strategic redeployment in Ivory Coast, several authors have addressed the subject of industrialization and hard strategic deployment. To achieve our objective, the qualitative method was used. The data was collected from documentation related to this paradigm. Regarding the qualitative descriptive method of analysis, it was agreed to interpret the organisational theories. The reports of international organisations gave their conceptions on the concept of industrialization in Ivory Coast and in Africa. The results illustrated that the race towards industrialization and strategic redeployment in Ivory Coast is possible, especially through recommendations given by professionals in the sector. In the insistence on the path of industry and hard deployment strategy, Ivory Coast will want to be an economically autonomous country towards the power of its industries capable of transforming its raw materials, extending them on its continent, creating new jobs, and alleviating the problems of poverty.

KEYS WORDS: Industrialization, redeployment strategies, Ivory Coast.

.

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF NEW RICE VARIETIES IN MOROCCO WITH HIGH PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY, AND RESISTANCE TO DISEASE (*PYRICULARIA ORYZAE*)

Dr. Elwahab Fathalah
The University Ibn Toufail, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Plant, Animal, and Agro-Industry Productions, B.P. 242, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco

Prof. Dr. Sedki Mohamed
Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Kenitra, B.P. 257, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco

Prof. Dr.Brhadda Najiba
The University Ibn Toufail, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Plant, Animal, and Agro-Industry Productions, B.P. 242, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco

Prof. Dr. Ziri Rabea
The University Ibn Toufail, Faculty of Sciences, Laboratory of Plant, Animal, and Agro-Industry Productions, B.P. 242, 14000 Kenitra, Morocco

ABSTRACT

Rice (*Oryza sativa*) serves as a staple food for half of the world's population, but its production is impeded by various biological constraints, including Blast disease caused by *Pyricularia oryzae*. In Morocco's rice-growing regions, *Pyricularia oryzae* is responsible for causing rice blast disease, posing a significant challenge. To address these issues, a study was carried out to characterize and comprehend the attributes of *P oryzae*. This research aimed to identify rice varieties with desirable traits, particularly resistance to blast disease, to alleviate the challenges confronting rice production in Morocco.

Utilizing blast-resistant rice varieties is widely recognized as one of the most effective methods to control this disease. The study primarily concentrated on the Gharb plains in Morocco and sought to assess the genetic diversity of *P. oryzae* isolates from rice seeds. The main objectives were to enhance the genetic diversity of Moroccan rice germplasm. This involved the selection of double-haploid rice lines displaying resistance to blast disease, potentially providing farmers with rice varieties capable of withstanding this disease. Overall, the study's goal was to introduce and develop new rice varieties that offer substantial agronomic and socioeconomic advantages. The bibliographic synthesis aimed to advance our understanding of rice cultivation in Morocco, characterize the rice blast pathogen, and create resistant varieties. Specific objectives included the introduction of high-value rice varieties, the selection of high-yielding lines suited to Moroccan conditions, and the development of new lines derived from Moroccan rice.

Keywords: Rice, Pyricularia oryzae, Blast-resistant, Methods control, Morocco.

EFFECT OF FUEL FRACTION ON HEAT TRANSFER RATE TO THE FLAT IMPINGEMENT PLATE BY A COAXIAL TUBE BURNER WITH TWISTED TAPES

Dr. Shankar Badiger

Assistant Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering, KLS, VDIT, Haliyal, Karnataka, India

KLS, VDIT, Haliyal, Karnataka, India

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-7876-1270

Abstract

The effect of swirl on the heat transfer characteristics of an inverse diffusion flame jet impinging on a flat surface is investigated in a coaxial tube burner. Three twisted tapes of twist ratios 3, 4 and 5 (corresponding to the swirl numbers of 0.52, 0.39 and 0.31) are used to create the swirl in the flame jet. An effect of twist ratio at Reynolds number 2000 and equivalence ratio varying from 0.4 to 1.3 for a burner surface to impingement plate distance of 20 mm is experimentally studied. The average heat flux and coefficient of variance on the impingement plate is studied for the swirling effect and compared with that of without swirl. From the conclusion, it is found that the swirling inverse diffusion flame enhances the heat flux distribution by 132–192% with better uniformity of heat flux distribution.

Keywords: Swirling inverse diffusion flame; Coaxial tube burner; Heat flux; Twisted tape; Thermal imager

References

[1] Sze LK, Cheung CS, Leung CS (2006) Appearance, temperature, and NO_x emission of two inverse diffusion flames with different port design. Combustion and flame, 144:237-248. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.combustflame.2005.07.008

[2] Mikofski MA, Williams TC, Shaddix CR, Belvins LG (2006) Flame height measurement of laminar inverse diffusion flames. Combustion and flame 146:63-72. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.combustflame.2006.04.006

[3] Mahesh S, Mishra DP (2008) Flame stability and emission characteristics of turbulent LPG IDF in a backstep burner. Fuel 87:2614-2619. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2008.02.001

[4] Mahesh S, Mishra DP (2010) Flame structure of LPG-air Inverse Diffusion Flame in a backstep burner. Fuel 89:2145-2148. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/j.fuel.2010.01.030

[5] Zhen HS, Choy YS, Leung CW, Cheung CS (2011) Effect of nozzle length on flame and emission behaviors of multi-fuel-jet inverse diffusion flame burner. Applied Energy 88:2917-2924. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2011.02.040
[6] Dong LL, Cheung CS, Leung CW (2011) Combustion optimization of a port array inverse diffusion flame jet. Energy 36:2834-2846. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2011.02.025
[7] Choy YS, Zhen HS, Leung CW, Li HB (2012) Pollutant emission and noise radiation from open and impinging inverse diffusion flames. Applied Energy 91:82-89. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2011.09.013
[8] Miao J, Leung CW, Cheung CS, Huang ZH, Zhen HS (2016) Effect of hydrogen addition on overall pollutant emissions of inverse diffusion flame. Energy 104:284-294. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2016.03.114
[9] Zhen HS, Leung CW, Cheung CS (2010) Thermal and emission characteristics of a turbulent swirling inverse diffusion flame. Int.J.Heat Mass Transfer, 53:902-909. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2009.11.034
[10] Ashraf.Kotb, Hany Saad (2016) A comparison of the thermal and emission characteristics of co and counter swirl inverse diffusion flames. International Journal of Thermal Sciences 109:362-373. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijthermalsci.2016.06.015
[11] Patel V, Shah R (2018) Experimental investigation on flame appearance and emission characteristics of LPG inverse diffusion flame with swirl. Applied Thermal Engineering 137:377-385. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2018.03.105
[12] Patel V, Shah R (2019) Effect of swirl and number of swirler vanes on combustion characteristics of methane inverse diffusion flame. Journal of Mechanical Science and technology 33:1947-1958. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12206-019-0345-7
[13] Badiger Shankar, Anil TR, Hindasageri V, Katti VV (2020) Heat transfer characteristics of an inverse diffusion flame with induced swirl. Journal of the Brazilian Society of Mechanical Sciences and Engineering 42: 252. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40430-020-02330-5
[14] Badiger Shankar, Katti VV, Hindasageri V, Anil TR (2020) Effect of Burner Geometry on Heat Transfer Characteristics of an Impinging Inverse Diffusion Flame Jet with Swirl. Iranian Journal of Science and Technology, Transactions of Mechanical Engineering 1-14. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40997-020-00380-7
[15] Zhao Z, Yuen DW, Leung CW, Wong TT (2009). Thermal performance of a premixed impinging circular flame jet array with induced-swirl. Applied Thermal Engineering 29:159-166. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.applthermaleng.2008.02.016
[16] Hindasageri V, Vedula RP, Prabhu SV (2015) Heat transfer distribution of swirling flame jet impinging on a flat plate using twisted tape. Int.J.Heat Mass Transfer 91:1128-1139. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2015.08.038
[17] Kumar SS, Hindasageri V, Prabhu SV (2017). Local heat transfer distribution on a flat plate impinged by a swirling jet generated by a twisted tape. International journal of Thermal Sciences 111:351-368. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijthermalsci.2016.09.009
[18] Kuntikana P, Prabhu SV (2017) Effect of mixture composition on heat transfer characteristics of impinging methane-air flame jets of tube burner equipped with twisted tapes. International journal of Thermal Sciences 111:409-422. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijthermalsci.2016.09.024
[19] Sze LK, Cheung CS, Leung CW (2004) Temperature distribution and heat transfer characteristics of an inverse diffusion flame with circumferentially arranged fuel ports. International Journal of Heat and Mass Transfer 47:3119-3129. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2004.02.015

[20] Dong LL, Cheung CS, Leung CW (2013) Heat transfer optimization of an impinging port-array inverse diffusion flame jet. Energy 49:182-192. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2012.10.041
[21] Dong LL, Cheung CS, Leung CW (2013) Characterization of impinging region from an impinging inverse diffusion flame jet. Int.J.Heat Mass Transfer 56:360-369. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijheatmasstransfer.2012.08.064
[22] Zhen HS, Leung CW, Cheung CS (2011) A comparison of the thermal, emission and heat transfer characteristics of swirl-stabilized premixed and inverse diffusion flames. Energy Conversion and Management 52:1263-1271. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enconman.2010.09.023
[23] Zhen HS, Cheung CS, Leung CW, Li HB (2013) Thermal and heat transfer behaviors of an inverse diffusion flame with induced swirl. Fuel 103:212-219. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2012.05.026
[24] Moffat RJ (1985) Using uncertainty analysis in the planning of an experiment. Journal of Fluids Engineering 107:173-178. https://doi.org/10.1115/1.3242452
[25] Elbaz AM, Roberts WL (2014) Experimental characterization of methane inverse diffusion flame. Combustion Science and Technology 186:1249-1272. https://doi.org/10.1080/00102202.2014.920835

E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA: A COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Nishant K. Singh

Vinay Pratap Singh

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Harcourt Butler Technical University, Kanpur (India)

Abstract:
This comprehensive study delves into the complex terrain of environmental sustainability and the solutions employed for managing electronic trash (e-waste) in the specific context of India. India, being a rapidly advancing nation with a thriving consumer electronics industry, confronts the dual task of facilitating economic advancement while addressing the significant concerns related to the generation, disposal, and environmental consequences of electronic waste. The evaluation commences by providing a contextual framework for the growing e-waste issue in India, shedding light on the rapid growth in electronic device consumption and its subsequent environmental impacts. The subsequent sections of the paper explore several dimensions of e-waste management, including the establishment of regulatory frameworks, implementation of recycling programmes, and the adoption of extended producer responsibility (EPR) initiatives. In addition, this study undertakes a critical examination of the societal, economic, and environmental consequences stemming from inadequate practises in the management of electronic trash (e-waste). It places particular emphasis on the health hazards faced by individuals engaged in informal e-waste handling, while also highlighting the potential for resource retrieval and the advancement of circular economy principles. This study highlights the need of public awareness campaigns, the use of eco-design principles, and the need for collaboration among many stakeholders, such as government authorities, industrial players, and non-governmental organizations, in order to achieve a sustainable approach. Additionally, the paper delves into the significance of technical advancements in enhancing the recycling and management of electronic trash (e-waste). This study investigates the extent to which India has made advancements in adhering to global e-waste management regulations, while also offering a prospective analysis of the nation's efforts to transition into a circular economy and achieves environmental sustainability. This statement underscores the significance of adopting a holistic and interconnected approach that recognizes the interplay between economic development, environmental conservation, and societal obligations. This comprehensive review serves as a valuable resource for individuals involved in policymaking, research, and industry leadership who seek to enhance their understanding of India's e-waste management landscape. It offers a roadmap for promoting sustainable practices and addressing the environmental consequences associated with electronic waste in the Indian context.

Keywords: Environmental, Sustainability, e-waste, comprehensive, critical.

DEREGULATION OF LEGAL SOURCES: COMPLEXITY, LEGAL POSITIVISM, AND INTERPRETATION

Dr. Dorina Gjipali
Lecturer
Faculty of Political and Legal Studies – Aleksandër Moisiu University, Durrës, Albania

ABSTRACT

In the contemporary realm of jurisprudence, the legal landscape grapples with a crisis characterized by the introduction of a complex and intricate legal sources system. This complexity is not merely a matter of happenstance, but rather, it is intricately intertwined with the multifaceted nature of today's legal framework. At the core of this issue lies the proliferation of diverse sources, which often obscure any discernible hierarchical order. The process of crafting and shaping the law is further complicated by the active involvement of both public and private entities, creating a continuum that stretches from the national to global sphere. This intricate interplay occurs on multiple levels, including national, supranational, and international arenas, making the legal landscape increasingly intricate.

The production of law, in this multifarious environment, emerges from an amalgamation of diverse and uncoordinated materials. These materials come from various sources, each with its unique origins and authorities, contributing to the legal framework in a manner that can best be described as deconstructed, fragmented, and fluid. The challenge that arises from this intricate web of sources lies in the ability to identify and interpret these sources effectively, creating an ever-evolving dynamic of legal positivism.

Key to this multifaceted legal landscape is the notion of legal positivism, which underpins the identification and interpretation of legal sources. Legal positivism, in this context, becomes the guiding philosophy, shedding light on how legal sources are understood, recognized, and applied in the real world of concrete cases. This abstract study delves into the complexity of contemporary legal systems, dissecting the intricate tapestry of legal sources and their interpretation.

This research explores the interplay between the multifarious origins of legal sources and the dynamics of legal positivism in the context of an evolving legal landscape. It seeks to shed light on the challenges faced by legal interpreters as they navigate through this labyrinth of legal sources and propose innovative approaches to address the complexities inherent in today's legal systems.

Keywords: legal sources, legal complexity, legal positivism, interpretation of legal sources, evolving jurisprudence

ON THERMALLY INDUCED VIBRATION OF TAPERED RECTANGULAR PLATE

Anupam Khanna
Department of Mathematics, DAV College-Sadhaura, Yamunanagar, Haryana

Abstract

Research in the field of controlling unwanted vibration in the structures is continuously motivating scientists and engineers to develop more realistic theoretical mathematical models for future aspects. A lot of theoretical and practical research work in the form of literature is already available in this field but still pre-information about first few modes of the frequency of vibration of the structure are always required to make more efficient, reliable, and authentic structures, especially; when structures work under the influence of temperature. In this work, author analyzed the thickness variations of the rectangular plate used in the structures to possibly control unnecessary vibration. Results are explained with the help of graphs and concluded in the end.

COEFFICIENT ESTIMATES OF FIXED POINT PROPERTY FOR UNIFORM LIPSCHITZ MAPPINGS ON LARGE CLASSES IN A KÖTHE-TOEPLITZ DUAL OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCE SEQUENCE SPACE AND IN ANOTHER BANACH SPACE RELATED

Doç. Dr. Veysel Nezir

Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Mathematics, Kars, Turkey

Aysun Güven

Kafkas University, Faculty of Science and Letters, Department of Mathematics, Kars, Turkey

ABSTRACT

In 1970, Cesàro sequence spaces was introduced by Shiue. In 1981, Kızmaz defined difference sequence spaces for ℓ^{∞}, c_0 and c. Then, in 1983, Orhan introduced Cesàro Difference Sequence Spaces. Later, Et and Tripathy et. al. generalized the space introduced by Orhan for any $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Moreover, in 1989, Çolak obtained new types of sequence spaces by generalizing Kızmaz's idea and using Çolak's structure, Et and Esi, in 2000, obtained generalized difference sequences. In fact, they found the corresponding Köthe-Toeplitz duals and examined geometric properties for those spaces.

We recall that in 2000, Dowling, Lennard and Turett showed that if a Banach space contains an isomorphic copy of ℓ^1, then it fails the fixed point property for uniform Lipschitz mappings. So we work on right shift mappings defined on large classes of closed, bounded and convex subsets of a Köthe-Toeplitz dual of a difference sequence space Et and Esi introduced and a Banach space in connection with that so that the right shift mapping can be a uniform Lipschitz mapping. Thus, we investigate an upper bound estimate for the right shift mapping to be uniformly Lipschitz failing the fixed point property on a class of closed, bounded and convex subsets in those spaces.

Keywords: Fixed point property, nonexpansive mapping, difference Sequences, Köthe-Toeplitz dual

MATHEMATICAL STUDY ON HEALTH EFFECTS DUE TO AIR POLLUTION - A REFERENCE TO TOXIC EFFECTS ON HUMAN LUNGS

Krishna Kumar T K
Department of Physics, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere

V.K.Katiyar
Department of Mathematics, Patanjali University, Haridwar, India

K.S.Basavarajappa
Department of Mathematics, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere

M.L.Mallikarjuna
Department of Physics, Adichunchanagiri Institute of Technology, Chikmagaluru

Ashwini M Rao
Department of Mathematics, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere

Mani K S
Department of Mathematics, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere

Prasanna Kumar J. K
Department of Chemistry, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere

Abstract

The present study aims at mathematical analysis of health effects due to emission of carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC's) Nitrogen Oxides (NO) and photo chemical oxidants released by motor vehicles that constitute directly to adversely high amount of air concentrations. Data of various pollutants have been collected in the selected locations of vehicular traffic and their emissions in reference to CO, HC, NO_2 and photochemical oxidants. Mathematical modelling is proposed to investigate the extent of health effects due to various exposure levels of these pollutants. Numerical techniques is employed in the present study. It is observed from the obtained numerical results that the motor vehicle emissions consisting of CO, HC and NO_2 are detrimental to the human health effect. Comparing the obtained numerical results with others findings have been analyzed.

Keywords: Environmental pollutants, emission, air concentration**.**

BETALAIN´S EXTRACTION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THEIR PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES FOR POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS

Antonino Michel Lecona Jiménez

Ciencias Agrogenómicas, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores, Unidad León. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Dra. Kalpana Nanjareddy

Ciencias Agrogenómicas, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores, Unidad León. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

Dr. Manoj-Kumar Arthikala

Ciencias Agrogenómicas, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Superiores, Unidad León. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

ABSTRACT

Betalains are nitrogenous secondary metabolites that provide yellow to red colors in a small group of plants (*Caryophylalles*), accumulating in flowers, fruits, stems, and roots. According to their chemical structure, they are grouped into two large groups: betacyanins and betaxanthins. The goal of this study was to extract and evaluate the physicochemical properties of betalains in *Beta vulgaris*, *Bougainvillea glabra*, *Celosia argentea* and *Aptenia cordifolia*.

For the extraction of betalains, a protocol was standardized based on the application of methanol and ascorbic acid. Subsequently, pH stability, blooming and absorbance were evaluated by spectrophotometry at 480 nm (betaxanthins) and 536 nm (betacyanins) after exposure of the extract to -80°C, 25°C (control) and 60°C, acidification (pH 4), control (pH 7) and alkalinization (pH 10).

We were able to observe that the physicochemical properties of the extract obtained from the four species were stable at exposure to different temperatures as well as acidification and alkalinization. This was corroborated by the absorbance values obtained in all samples at a wavelength corresponding to the presence of betalains (480 nm -536 nm). The levels of flowering observed were not decreased after exposure to the different treatments.

Betalains are organic compounds with physicochemical properties with a lot of potential, which can be used in different areas, from their applications in human health to their possible molecular applications. The versatility in its use opens the door to endless research perspectives in basic and applied science due to the need to obtain sufficient data to take full advantage of its potential. The authors wish to thank the DGAPA/PAPIIT-UNAM for partially financing this research for grant no. IN216321 to K.N and IN213221 to M.K.A.; and CONACyTCF-MI-20191017134234199/316538 to M.-K.A

Keywords: Betalains, florescence, biomarker, biotechnology

APPLICATION OF MULTI-COMPONENT PLASMA FLUID MODEL IN PREVENTING BURNS AS A COMPLICATION OF DIATHERMY

Branislav Radjenović
Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia

Nikola Bošković
Branislav Radjenović, Nikola Bošković, and Marija Marija Radmilović-Radjenović

Marija Marija Radmilović-Radjenović

Institute of Physics Belgrade, University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia

Objectiv- Although diathermy often plays an integral part of modern-day surgery, there are certain safety challenges that can be resolved and burns are the most common. The risk of complications is often linked to the surgeon's fundamental knowledge of instruments and safe technical equipment. This study is dealing with sparking enhanced burns and heat transfer in tissue as a complication of diathermy.

Method- The onset of sparking has been studied using software package COMSOL based on the multi-component plasma fluid model [1]. Calculation were performed for various electrode arrangements representing surgical electrodes. The primary goal was to determine minimum voltage and location where sparking starts as a crucial factor for the formation of burns during diathermy.

Results- The obtained simulation results confirm that the electrode shape significantly affects the sparking formation. The minimum voltage required for sparking has been achieved for cylinder-cylinder configuration, while for other arrangements breakdown voltages are higher. Electrical sparks do not occur equally in both directions between active and passive electrodes due to electrical asymmetries.

Conclusions- A good agreement between simulation results and experimental data from the literature implies that COMSOL Multiphysics could be used in extensive studies of sparking. The obtained results are applicable for prevention of potential complications during diathermy procedure.

Keywords: diathermy, burns, tissue, multi-component fluid model.

ORGANIC NANOCARRIERS FOR TARGETED DELIVERY OF ANTI-CANCER AGENTS

V. VARALAKSHMI
S.KEERTHIGA
R.DEVI
Dr. R. SRINIVASAN
faculty of pharmacy , bharath institute of higher education and research, chennai.

ABSTRACT:
The development of effective drug delivery systems for anti-cancer agents has become a critical area of research due to the limitations of conventional chemotherapy. Organic nanocarriers have emerged as promising candidates for targeted drug delivery, offering improved therapeutic outcomes and reduced side effects. This abstract provides an overview of the recent advancements in organic nanocarriers technology for the targeted delivery of anti-cancer agents. We discuss the various organic nanocarriers types, including liposomes, polymeric nanoparticles, and dendrimers, and their potential for encapsulating and delivering anti-cancer drugs. Furthermore, we explore the strategies for achieving targeted drug delivery using these nanocarriers, such as active and passive targeting approaches. The importance of surface modification and ligand conjugation to enhance specificity and efficacy is also discussed. In addition, this abstract highlights the potential benefits of organic nanocarriers in overcoming drug resistance and reducing systemic toxicity. Finally, we provide insights into the challenges and future prospects of organic nanocarriers in the field of cancer therapy, emphasizing the need for continued research to optimize these delivery systems for clinical applications.

Keywords: Chemotherapy, Nanocarriers, Encapsulation, Toxicity, Emphasizing.

EFFECTS OF 8-WEEK HIIT TRAINING OF 30”/30” IN HIGH SPEED WITH EXTENSIVE INTERVALS AT 105%-120% OF VVO2MAX COMBINED WITH CHANGE OF DIRECTION (COD) IN VO2MAX AND ANAEROBIC CAPACITY OF 16-YEAR-OLD SOCCER PLAYERS

Arben Bici
Agron Kasa
University of Sport of Tirana, Albania, 2023

Abstract

The purpose of the present study show the effects of HIIT training of 30” high speed with extensive intervals at 105%-110%- 115% and 120% of vVo2Max of the players, but with Change of Direction (COD). Fifteen soccer player Age 16 year old of Football School participated in one Test Group. The Test group participated for 8 weeks in the different running circuit 150m -170m with direction change 45-90-180grade. Realization time of running is 30 sec. The recovery time between repetitions is 45”the first two weeks and 30sec for the other six weeks. The recovery time between Series are 3 minutes. The number of Repetitions and Series First and Second week are 3 x 3 x 30”. The recovery time between repetitions is 45”. Running Speed 4.1m/s. Total Running Distance 1062meters. Third and Fourth week are 3 x 3x 30”. The recovery time between repetitions is 30”. Running Speed 4.4m/s. Running Distance 1143meters. Fifth and Six week are 3 x 3 x 30”. The recovery time between repetitions is 30”. Running Speed 4.4m/s. Total Running Distance 1197 meters. Seven and Eight week are 3 x3 x 30”. The recovery time between repetitions is 30”. Running Speed 4.8m/s. Running Distance 1251meters. The test to measure Vo2Max is Astrand 6 minute in in ergo metric bicycle Monark 839. The test to measure Anaerobic Capacity is RAST 6 x 35 m. The result shows that from 11 player that concluded the Interventional Training 27% of them improved the FI by 64-73%. Other 27% of the players improved the FI by 44-50%. The other 27% of them improved FI by 26-29% and the rest 19 % of the players improved by 9-17%. All the group improved FI by 41%. The result shows that from 10 player that concluded the Astrand Test 6 minute, 30% of them improved the Vo2Max by 25-29%%. Other 30% of the players improved the Vo2 Max by 19-21%%. The other 40 % of them improved Vo2Max by 14-17%. All the group improved Vo2Max by 21%.

Conclusion: High Intensity Interval Training with extensive intervals at 105% -110% - 115% and 120% of vVo2Max in 30” and 30” recovery, combined with Change of Direction (COD) improve VO2max and Anaerobic Capacity of soccer player age 16 year old.

Key words: HIIT, Aerobic Capacity, Anaerobic Capacity, Soccer Player, Change of Direction (COD).

EFFICACY OF HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINE NICCOLUM METALLICUM IN CASES OF MIGRANE

Prof. Dr Gaurav Bhatt

Principal, Professor & HOD, Dept. of Physiology, Ahmedabad Homoeopathic Medical College, Ahmedabad

Medical Superintendent, Sainath Hospital attached to Ahmedabad Homoeopathic Medical College, Ahmedabad

Abstract:

Migrane is nowadays considered to the one of the most common conditions affecting day to day life of an individual. The appearance and the associated symptoms alongwith headache and the different types of presentation in different individuals make it really hard for the attending physician and also troublesome for the patient. The various causes leading to migrane also posses a challenge in controlling the attacks of migrane in an individual.

For the project the drug that was used was Nicollum metallicum in 30 potency and final assessment was carried out and efficacy was assessed by the changes observed in the subjective feeling at the end of the treatment regimen. In our study out of the 48 cases treated and observed, 35 cases showed positive results and reduction in symptoms.

Keywords:- Migrane, Nicollum metallicum, headache, right side, left side, homoeopathy

ETNOGRAFIZMLARNING O‘ZBEK BADIIY MATNLARIDA QO‘LLANISHI

Nadim Muhammad Humayun
Termiz davlat universitetio‘zbek tili va adabiyotikatta o‘qituvchisi (PhD)

ANNOTATSIYA

Maqolada etnografik leksikaning bir ko‘rinishi hisoblangan to‘y-marosim etnografizmlarining xalq og‘zaki ijodi matnlarida qo‘llanilishi hamda o‘ziga xos tarzda semantik ma’no ifodalashi ko‘rsatib berilgan. Shuningdek, maqolada Afg‘oniston o‘zbeklari xalq folklorida to‘y-marosim bilan bog‘liq birliklar ko‘pchillikni tashkil etishi hamda ularning ma’nolari izohli lug‘atlar yordamida izohlab berilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: Etnografizm, Madaniyat, Badiiy Matn, Urf-Odatlari, Maqol

ABSTRACT

The article shows the use of wedding-ceremony ethnographies, which are a form of ethnographic lexicon, in the texts of folk art and their unique semantic meaning. Also, in the article, in the folk folklore of the Uzbeks of Afghanistan, there are many units related to the wedding ceremony, and their meanings are explained with the help of explanatory dictionaries.

Key words: Ethnographies, Culture, Artistic Text, Tradition, Proverb.

KINETICS AND THERMO-CATALYTIC PYROLYSIS OF CITRUS WASTES IN PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF NATURAL CATALYST PUMICE

FAISAL MUHAMMAD
National Center of Excellence in Physical Chemistry, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.

In this work, we have concentrated our attention on the use of juice squeezed citrus wastes i.e. peel and pulp for producing valuable components via eco-friendly method. The pyrolysis of juice squeezed citrus wastes was performed using thermogravimetry and pyrolysis gas chromatography mass spectrometry. TG/DTG profile displayed a four step weight loss which were attributed to evaporation of water, degradation of hemicellulose, cellulose and lignin. Pure and pumice loaded citrus wastes were also subjected to thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) at heating rate of 15, 20, 25 and 30 °C/min in the temperature range 0-600 °C. Kinetic parameters in absence and presence of natural catalyst pumice were determined from the thermogravimetric data using Kissinger method. The oils obtained from catalyzed and uncatalyzed reaction was analyzed using GCMS. From the results it has been concluded that use of natural catalyst pumice has not only reduced the activation energy but also improved the quality of oil produced. The oil obtained if upgraded would have potential applications in industries.

Biography
Faisal Muhammad has completed his M.Phil at the age of 24 years from National Center of Excellence in Physical Chemistry, University of Peshawar, Pakistan. He has published 8 papers in reputed journals.

HUNGARY'S MISUSING THE “TRIANON CARD” FOR POLITICAL POWER IS A RISK TO THE SECURITY IN THE BLACK SEA REGION

MACARISTAN'IN “TRIANON KARTINI" SIYASI İKTIDAR IÇIN KÖTÜYE KULLANMASI KARADENIZ BÖLGESINDEKI GÜVENLIK IÇIN BIR RISK OLUŞTURUYOR

dr.Sándor FÖLDVÁRI
ORCID: 0000-0002-7825-0531
Debrecen University, Hungary, Faculty of Humanities, HUNGARY
Debrecen Üniversitesi, Beşeri Bilimler Fakültesi, MACARISTAN Research Scholar
(Senior Researcher)

“Trianon kartı”, tarihi Macar Krallığının kültürel hafızasının kötüye kullanılmasıyla yapılan siyasi bir manipülasyondur. Trianon Barış Antlaşması'ndan sonra Macaristan zaten önemli ölçüde daha küçük bir alana sahipti. Trianon Barış Antlaşması 4 Haziran 1920'de Fransa'nın Versailles kentinde imzalandı. Macaristan'daki revizyonist girişimler olan ırredenta'nın tehlikesi, komşularla ilişkileri keskinleştiren birkaç vaka tarafından kanıtlanmıştır. Prof. Erno Raffay, ırredenta tarihçisi, 2018 yılında kendisi tarafından yapılan bir röportajda Transilvanya'nın Romanya'nın bir parçası olarak kalmaması gerektiğini söyledi, ancak silahlı kuvvetler ve bazı “büyük güçlerin" desteği tarafından işgal edilmeli - ve bu Rusya olmalı. Dahası, Orbán rejimi ile işbirliğini tehlikeli bir risk haline getiren başka bir özel husus daha var, özellikle Batı Ukrayna bölgesinde. Bu, komşu ülkelerdeki Macar azınlık sorununun manipülasyonudur, Orbán rejiminin emperyal hırsları için.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güvenlik, Macaristan, Trianon, Rusya-Ukrayna_savaş, İntermarium_bölge.

ABSTRACT
The “Trianon card” is a political manipulation by the misuse of the cultural memory of the historical Hungarian Kingdom. After the Trianon Peace Treaty (which was signed on 4 June 1920 in Versailles, France, and has been effective since 31 July 1921) Hungary had already a significantly smaller area. Those who began a war, and then lost that war, after killing a lot of people, must be penalized. The danger of the irredenta, revisionist attempts in Hungary, has been proved by such a case as follows. Prime Orbán supported a far-right speaker on 23 October 2018 in Budapest, at a high-rank state ceremony on the anniversary of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 against the Soviet Communist regime, and in this speech, it was said that Hungary does not consider the Ukrainian-Hungarian treaty is valid anymore. Orbán then declared: he is ready to “accept” territories from Ukraine, which are inhabited by Hungarians. (Grabowszki, 2018) The danger of the Hungarian ruling right wing was even more visible by the words of an ultra-nationalist historian, the ideologist of the recent elite, dr. Ernő Raffay. This irredenta historian, said in an interview made by him in 2018, that Transylvania must not remain a part of Romania but it must be occupied by armed forces and the support of some “great power” – and that must be Russia. Moreover, there is still another special aspect that makes any cooperation with the Orbán regime a dangerous risk, especially in the region of West Ukraine. It is the misuse of the issue of the Hungarian minority in the neighboring countries, because of the imperial ambitions of the Orbán regime.
Moreover, there is still another special aspect that makes any cooperation with the Orbán regime a dangerous risk, especially in the region of West Ukraine. It is the misuse of the issue of the Hungarian minority in the neighboring countries, because of the imperial ambitions of the Orbán regime. The ruling group of Hungary, the Fidesz party, provides the members of the Hungarian minority groups in the neighboring countries with the registration of addresses of residency in Hungary, but in uninhabitable, ruined houses, or in such houses in which more than a hundred inhabitants are registered in. This is clear evidence of election fraud because those imaginary inhabitants are voters for the Fidesz party at the elections. There are houses in Hungary, next to the Eastern border of the country, in those a hundred or even three hundred people are registered as permanent residents, although they do not live there and most of these houses are already absolutely not suitable for living, even ruined. More and more reports have been published in the Hungarian press of the opposition because it is a great swindle for the elections. (Kenyeres, 2021) Those “residents” are so-called “ethnic Hungarians” from Ukraine, Transcarpathian region, and appear when voting.
The author was an invited member of the Academic Council of the international conference “Russo-Ukrainian War 2022-2023. Origins, causes, course and effects” in Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Poland June 15-16, 2023, please visit: https://konferencja.org.pl/?page_id=305&lang=en → menu → Academic Council: the 10th tenth name is “Sándor Földvári, Professor”. As a recognized researcher in political sciences, he will publish his full paper at this Turkish conference about a concrete subtopic of security of the Black Sea Region, in particular.

Keywords: Security, Hungary, Trianon, Russian-Ukrainian_War, Intermarium_region

DÖKÜM KALIP TASARIMINDA BESLEYİCİ GÖMLEK KULLANIMININ MODELLEME TEKNİKLERİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE USE OF RISER SLEEVES IN CASTING MOULD DESIGN USING MODELING TECHNIQUES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emin USLU
Bayburt Üniversitesi, Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu

Muhammet Emin KESKİN
Bayburt Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü

Doç. Dr. Murat ÇOLAK
Bayburt Üniversitesi, Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu

ÖZET

Ergitilmiş sıvı metalin hazırlanmış kalıp boşluğuna doldurulması ile parça imalatı, döküm olarak bilinmektedir. Sıvı metal ile çalışılması döküm yönteminin en büyük avantajıdır. Sıvı metalin kalıba dolumu ve katılaşması esnasındaki hacimsel değişikliklerin kalıplama tasarımında dikkate alınması sağlam parça imalatı için gereklidir. Bu kapsamda klasik mühendislik hesaplamalarının yanı sıra bilgisayar destekli modelleme teknikleri de kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada modelleme teknikleri ile besleme kriterlerine uygun olarak örnek bir döküm parça üzerinde kalıplama tasarımları yapılmıştır. Kalıplama tasarımı çalışmalarında kılıfsız, yalıtıcı gömlek ve ekzotermik gömlek kullanımına yönelik alternatif tasarımlar karşılaştırılmıştır. Tasarım çalışmaları SolidWorks, döküm modelleme çalışmaları SolidCast yazılımında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada St1020 standardı sade karbonlu çelik malzeme ile modellemeler yapılmıştır. Tasarımlar karşılaştırıldığında, yalıtıcı özellikli malzeme kullanımı ile verimin %17,9 arttığı, ekzotermik özellikli besleyici gömlek kullanımı ile de kalıplama veriminin % 21,8 arttığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Döküm, Kalıplama tasarımı, Besleyici, Modelleme.

ABSTRACT

Part manufacturing by filling the molten liquid metal into the prepared mold cavity is called casting. Working with liquid metal is the biggest advantage of the casting method. It is necessary to take into account the volumetric changes during the filling and solidification of the liquid metal into the mold in the molding design for the production of solid parts. In this context, in addition to classical engineering calculations, computer-aided modeling techniques are also used. In this study, moulding designs were made on a sample casting part in accordance with the feeding criteria using modeling techniques. In moulding design studies, alternative designs for the use of sleeveless, insulating sleeves and exothermic sleeves were compared. Design studies were carried out in SolidWorks, casting modeling studies were carried out in SolidCast software. In the study, modeling was made with St1020 standard plain carbon steel material. When the designs were compared, it was determined that the efficiency increased by 17,9% with the use of insulating material, and the molding efficiency increased by 21,8% with the use of exothermic risers.
Keywords: Casting, Moulding design, Riser, Modelling.

STUDY OF PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS IN REFERENCE TO COMMUNITY NOISE INTENSITY LEVELS- A MATHEMATICAL APPROACH

K.S.Basavarajappa
Department of Mathematics, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere, Karnataka, India

Ashwini M Rao
Department of Mathematics, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere, Karnataka, India

Krishnakumar T K
Department of Physics, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere, Karnataka, India

Mani K S
Department of Mathematics, Bapuji Institute of Engineering and Technology, Davangere, Karnataka, India

Sathisha A B
Department of Mathematics, Government First Grade College, Jagalur, Karnataka, India

Katiyar V K
Department of Mathematics, Patanjali University, Haridwar, India

Abstract:

The present paper concerns the mathematical analysis of physiological effects due to longer period exposure of community noise level for A weighted decibels of noise (SPL abbreviated as dB(A)). These effects include sleep disturbance, speech interference and hearing loss which have been mathematically approximated for admissible and non-admissible ranges. The intensity levels of noise (70-100 dB(A)) for dominant behavior have been computed for various noise levels documented in the selected noisy locations in and around Davangere city, Karnataka, India. Mathematical equations have been formulated to compute various noise intensity level values. Noise data is collected from the identified community noisy locations. Sound level meter TES-1351 with measuring level range of 35dB (A) to 130 dB(A) and operating temperature range of 0^0 C to 40^0 C is used to collect the noise data. Numerical computations show that, there appears cumulative effects of community noise such as impairment in hearing leading to hearing loss, sleep disturbance and speech interference. Noise intensity levels play the role in causing physiological effects due to longer period exposure to community noise.

Keywords: community noise, intensity levels, physiological effects.

INSTAGRAM AND SELF ESTEEM: A SURVEY ON YOUTH IN INDIA

Dr. Shahi Shaika
Amity School of Communication Amity University Noida, India

Abstract
Social media has developed into a crucial component of contemporary society within the past 20 years. Teenagers and young adults are increasingly using image-based social networking sites like Instagram. Users have plenty of opportunity to assess themselves based on what they see about other people in a virtual setting when they use online social networks like Instagram. This has an impact on their self-esteem, for example, comparing oneself to others in order to assess oneself based on one's ideas and abilities—or enhance particular elements of oneself is known as social comparison. As a result, when someone compares themselves to another in society, they are determining whether they are superior to or inferior to the subject of the comparison. Nevertheless, there have been a majority of contradictory researches to date on the effects of social media use—especially on image-based platforms—on subsequent results for users. Choosing a sample from college-age people from throughout the country, the goal of the current study was to examine how active social media use is related to user self-esteem and well-being. The results indicated that the users in particular, those who self-reported as more frequent Instagram users used social media more frequently, and those who did so also reported greater levels of self-esteem. In a similar vein, people who used social media more frequently reported feeling happier The results highlight the impact of Instagram usage intensity on user outcomes and show a relationship between these variables, where higher levels of intensity and activity on Instagram eventually translate into positive effects, particularly higher levels of wellbeing and self-esteem.

Keywords: Instagram, Social media, Youth, Self esteem, Comparison, Image-building.

PREPARATION OF HETEROMODULAR NANOCOMPOSITES BASED ON THE B_4C-SIC-BN-TIC-AL_2O_3 SYSTEM FOR TURBINE DISKS AND WINGS, BALLISTIC ARMOR, FOR USE ON HOT JUNCTIONS OF AIRCRAFT

Zviad kovziridze

Natela NiJaradze

Tsira Danelia

Department of Chemical and Biological Technologies, Institute of Bionanoceramics and Nanocomposites Technology. Georgian Technical University. Kostava 69. Tbilisi. Georgia.

Resume: Goal. Preparation of heteromodular nanocomposites with high performance properties based on B_4C-SiC-BN-TiC-Al_2O_3 systems. **Method**. Structural studies were carried out on a DRON 3 X-ray diffraction analysis device, optical microscopic studies on an AC100 microscope, and electron microscopic studies on an OPTON device. The micro- and macro-mechanical properties were measured. **Results**. Based on the B_4C-SiC-BN-TiC-Al_2O_3 system, nanocomposites with high modular properties have been obtained. According to structural studies, it has been established that the shape of the grains is predominantly spherical, the size of the largest grain does not exceed 3 microns, and the structure is predominantly homogeneous. The physical and technical properties of composites under high temperature conditions have been studied. The hardness of the resulting composites at 800^0C is 11-13 GPa, the bending strength at 1000^0C is practically the same as at room temperature - 340-390 MPa.

Conclusion. The resulting composites withstand thermal shocks without deformation or cracks: 800^0C – water, more than 20 cycles.The properties of composites allow them to be used to operate under conditions of high temperatures and wear, for example, in dry friction bearings of spacecraft and other similar machines, so-called self-lubricating bearings. Composites #20 and K6, due to their low density and relatively high strength, are recommended for the manufacture of individual armor and aircraft cabin armor, and composites #19; #22 and K5, for making armor for heavy armored personnel carriers.

Key words: heteromodularity, structure, high temperature, hardness, wear resistance.

CONCEPT OF CONSUMPTION

Bayu Dian Asmoro Wibowo
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, K.H. Abdurrahman State Islamic University Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0009-8448-5108

Izzati Rohmaniyah
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, K.H. Abdurrahman State Islamic University Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0009-6793-9630

Naily Taufiqoh
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, K.H. Abdurrahman State Islamic University Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0009-0006-9522-5983

M. Aris Safii
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, K.H. Abdurrahman State Islamic University Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0002-4882-5218

Muhammad Taufiq Abadi
Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, K.H. Abdurrahman State Islamic University Wahid Pekalongan Indonesia
ORCID: 0000-0001-9705-7756

ABSTRACT

Consumption behavior is the study of how individuals and communities choose, buy, and use goods and services. It is influenced by various factors, including cultural, social, personal, and psychological. This research aims to find out how consumption behavior in an Islamic perspective within the scope of macroeconomics. This research uses a qualitative method in the form of searching for meaning, understanding, understanding, about a phenomenon or problem that takes sources from books, scientific studies and other relevant data (library research). The results of this study reveal that consumption in the Islamic view is not only to meet the unlimited needs of life, but is guided by the Al-Quran and Al-Hadith to help humans achieve prosperity, both in this world and in the hereafter. Consumer welfare can be improved by consuming more goods that are beneficial and halal, while reducing goods that are harmful or haram.

Keywords: Consumption behavior, Islamic Economics, Maslahah

SOME PLANT SPECIES USED IN THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN'S DISEASES AMONG THE PUBLIC

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hülya Özpınar

The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Turkey

Pharmacist Ayşe Ruveyda Tatlılıoğlu

The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Turkey

Assoc. Professor Dr. Necati Özpınar

Mustafa Kemal University, Faculty of Health Sciences at Hatay Turkey

ABSTRACT

In this study, ethnobotanical studies on which parts of some plant species and how they are used in the treatment of gynecological diseases and believed to have potential benefits to support women's health were examined and compiled. First of all, information was given about common gynecological diseases in the society and these diseases. Then, the local name, family, botanical characteristics, distribution areas in Turkey, parts and usage methods of plant species used in the treatment of gynecological diseases were mentioned. Herbal preparations available in the market were also mentioned. This study may be an important step in the improvement of women's health with natural treatment options and integration of traditional medicine with modern medicine.

Keywords: Gynecology, ethnobotany, traditional medicine, medicinal plants

EVALUATION OF CARBONIC ANHYDRASE ISOENZYMES I AND II ACTIVITIES OF *RUTA CHALEPENSIS* L. (RUTACEAE) GROWING IN HATAY

Beyza Gül KOÇAK

The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Turkey

Assist. Prof. Dr. Hülya Özpınar

The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Turkey

Assoc. Professor Dr. Ümit M. Koçyiğit

The University of Sivas Cumhuriyet at Sivas Turkey

ABSTRACT

Ruta chalepensis L. is a member of the Rutaceae family and grows naturally in the Mediterranean region. This species is used in the traditional medicine of many countries for the treatment of various diseases. Carbonicanhydrase enzyme (CA) is a metalloenzyme that contains zinc (Zn2+) ions in its active site and functions in many tissues. This enzyme, which is of great physiological importance, has many isoforms.

The concentrations of the extracts obtained from water and ethanol solvents of the plant that inhibited the activities of the human carbonic anhydrase isoenzymes (hCAI, hCAII) examined in the study by 50% were calculated by esterase method (IC50). Accordingly, for hCA I enzyme, IC50 value for Ruta/ethanol extract is 2.827 mg/mL and IC50 value for Ruta/water is 8.076 mg/mL. For hCA II enzyme, IC50 value for Ruta/ethanol extract is 2.545 mg/mL and IC50 value for Ruta/water is 5. 200 mg/mL. These results showed that these plant extracts reduced both carbonic anhydrase I and carbonic anhydrase II enzyme activities and had inhibitory potential.

Keywords: Ruta chalepensis, enzyme inhibitor, hCAI, hCAII

MACHINE LEARNING OF NMR SPECTRA IN THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD SUBSTANCE DETECTION WITH LEARNING-BASED SIGNAL PROCESSING

DÜNYA'NIN MANYETİK ALANINDA NMR SPEKTRUMLARININ MAKİNE ÖĞRENMEYE DAYALI SİNYAL İŞLEMESİ İLE MADDE TESPİTİ

Metin ŞİMŞEK
Marmara Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, İstanbul, TÜRKİYE

Pavel KUPRIYANOV
Gebze Teknik Üniversitesi, Kocaeli, TÜRKİYE

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cengiz OKAY
Marmara Üniversitesi, Fizik Bölümü, İstanbul, TÜRKİYE

ÖZET

Tehlikeli sıvı ve patlayıcı kimyasal maddelerin tespiti için kullanılan tekniklerden biri Nükleer manyetik rezonans (NMR) tekniğidir. NMR malzemelerin kimyasal yapılarının belirlenmesi, tıp, güvenlik uygulamaları, tarım ve gıda endüstrisi vb. alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. NMR tekniğinin bir alt çeşidi olan Dünya'nın Manyetik Alanında Nükleer Manyetik Rezonans (Earth Field NMR, ya da EF-NMR) tekniği daha çok Ar-Ge laboratuvarlarında kullanılan yüksek manyetik alan NMR yöntemi kadar hassas değildir. Ancak bu tekniğin pratik uygulamalar açısından çok önemli avantajları bulunmaktadır: invazif olmayan (kutu/şişe açmadan) bir şekilde kullanılabilir, maliyet düşüktür ve çok homojen manyetik alana sahip olduğundan düşük hassasiyeti telafi eden büyük numune inceleme hacmine sahiptir. Birçok numuneden elden edilen EF-NMR ölçüm verilerinden (spektrumlarından) test edilen kimyasal tipini ayırt etmekte geleneksel yöntemler ile kimyasal tespit prosedürünü uygulamak çok zor olduğundan bu çalışmada makine öğrenimi tekniğinin uygulanabilirliği araştırılmıştır.

Bu çalışmamızda; EF-NMR spektroskopisi tekniği ile Nitro Benzene ve Amil Metil Ketone kimyasallarından alınan NMR spektrumlarına ait veriler makine öğrenmesinde kullanılabilecek uygun veri setleri haline getirildi. Bu veri setleri açık kaynak uygulamalar - Logistic Regression, Random Forest (RF) ve en yakın komşu (kNN) teknikleri- ile eğitilerek %100'e yakın doğrulukta sonuçlar elde edildi. İleride daha fazla kimyasal malzeme ile binar (ikili) malzeme karışımları kullanılarak çalışmanın kapsamı genişletilerek tehlikeli sıvıların kolay ve hızlı bir şekilde tespiti ve sınıflandırılma yapılması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: EF-NMR, Dünya Manyetik Alanı, Nükleer Manyetik Rezonans, Tehlikeli Madde Tespiti, Madde Sınıflandırma, Makine Öğrenmesi

SUMMARY

One of the techniques used for the detection of hazardous liquid and explosive chemical substances is the Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) technique. NMR is used in the areas such as to determine the chemical structures of materials, in medicine, security applications, agriculture and food industry. As a subtype of the NMR technique, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance in the Earth's Magnetic Field (Earth field NMR, or EF-NMR) technique is not as sensitive as the high magnetic field NMR method, which is mostly used in R&D laboratories. However, this technique has very important advantages in terms of practical applications: it can be used non-invasively (without opening the box/bottle), it is low in cost and has a large sample examination volume that compensates for the low sensitivity since it has a very homogeneous magnetic field. In this study the applicability of the machine learning technique was investigated as it is very difficult to distinguish the type of chemical tested from the EF-NMR measurement data obtained using traditional methods.

In this study; with the EF-NMR spectroscopy technique, the NMR spectra data of the chemicals Nitro Benzene and Amyl Methyl Ketone were processed into suitable data sets to be used in machine learning. These data sets were trained with open-source applications using Logistic Regression, Random Forest and Nearest Neighbor techniques with almost 100% accuracy results were obtained. In future, it is aimed to expand the scope of the study by using more chemical and binary material mixtures to detect and classify hazardous liquids easily and quickly.

Keywords: EF-NMR, Earth Magnetic Field, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance, Hazardous Substance Detection, Substance Classification, Machine Learning

SERBEST ZAMAN MOTİVASYONLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: GENÇLİK VE SPOR İL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ÇALIŞANLARI ÖRNEĞİ

EVALUATION OF FREE TIME MOTIVATIONS: A CASE OF YOUTH AND SPORTS PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE EMPLOYEES

Doç. Dr. Meliha UZUN

Şırnak Üniversitesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Yüksekokulu, Antrenörlük Eğitimi Bölümü, Şırnak, Türkiye.

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-1691-3504

ÖZET

Motivasyon genel anlamda, insan organizmasını davranışa iten, bu davranışların şiddet ve enerji düzeylerini tayin eden, davranışlara belirli bir yön veren ve bunun devamını sağlayan çeşitli iç ve dış sebeplerle birlikte bunların işleyişini kapsayan hem biyolojik ve fizyolojik hem de kültürel içerikli bir durum olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bireylerin serbest zaman etkinliğine katılma amaçları farklı olsa da, hepsinin ortak olarak toplandığı bir nokta vardır. Birey serbest zaman etkinliğinden haz almak ve aldığı haz sonucu tatmin olmak için katılır. Kişilerin istendik yönde uyarıcılar aracılığı ile motivasyon seviyesine ulaşması, serbest zaman etkinliklerine katılım sağlamada ve karşı karşıya kaldığı problemleri çözüme kavuşturmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu bağlamda; serbest zaman motivasyonu, kişilerin kendi istekleri ve arzuları doğrultusunda katılım sağladığı rekreatif faaliyetlerdir. Serbest zaman motivasyonu, insanların sosyal gelişimlerinin yanı sıra karakter özelliklerinin oluşmasını da etkilemektedir. Aynı zamanda yaşam, çalışma ve aile hayatının tatmin düzeylerinde olumlu anlamda bir tesir yaratmaktadır. Serbest zaman motivasyonu, bizi serbest zaman faaliyetlerine katılmaya götüren etkendir. Serbest zaman motivasyonunu anlamak, çoğu kişide olumlu etkiyi artırarak bireyler arasında özellikle gençler arasında anti sosyal davranışları azaltarak hem psikolojik hem de toplumsal alanda önemli faydalar elde etmemizi sağlar. Serbest zaman motivasyonu, bizi serbest zaman aktivitesine katılmaya iten psikolojik veya fizyolojik faktörlerdir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı, Şırnak Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüğü çalışanlarının serbest zaman motivasyonlarını bazı değişkenlere göre değerlendirmektir. Araştırmada veri toplama aracı olarak; "Kişisel Bilgi Formu" ile "Serbest Zaman Motivasyon Ölçeği (SZMÖ)" uygulanmıştır. Veriler SPSS programı kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde; frekans, aritmetik ortalama, standart sapma kullanılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterip göstermediğinin tespit edilmesinden sonra analizler gerekli testler ile yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Motivasyon, serbest zaman, spor.

ABSTRACT

Motivation is generally defined as a situation with both biological, physiological and cultural content that includes various internal and external reasons and their functioning that pushes the human organism to behave, determines the intensity and energy levels of these behaviors, gives a certain direction to the behavior and ensures its continuation. Although individuals have different purposes for participating in leisure activities, they all have one thing in common. The individual participates in the free time activity to enjoy it and to be satisfied as a result of the pleasure he receives. It plays an important role in helping people reach their motivation level through stimulants in the desired direction, participating in free time activities and solving the problems they face. In this context; Free time motivation is the recreational activities in which people participate in line with their own wishes and desires. Leisure time motivation affects people's social development as well as the formation of their character traits. It also creates a positive impact on the satisfaction levels of life, work and family life. Leisure motivation is the factor that leads us to participate in leisure activities. Understanding leisure motivation allows us to achieve significant benefits both psychologically and socially by increasing the positive impact in many people and reducing antisocial behavior among individuals, especially young people. Leisure motivation is the psychological or physiological factors that drive us to participate in a leisure activity. In this context, the aim of the research is to evaluate the free time motivations of Şırnak Youth and Sports Provincial Directorate employees according to some variables. As a data collection tool in the research; "Personal Information Form" and "Leisure Time Motivation Scale (SZMI)" were applied. The data were analyzed using the SPSS program. In evaluating the data; frequency, arithmetic mean and standard deviation were used. After determining whether the data showed normal distribution, analyzes were carried out with the necessary tests.

Key words: Motivation, free time, sports.

DEXMEDETOMIDINE OVERDOSE BOLUS INJECTION AT THE PRE-EXTUBATION STAGE AT THE END OF THE SURGERY: A CASE REPORT

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Muhammet Korkusuz
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon
Karaman / Türkiye

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Tayfun Et
Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon
Karaman / Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Dexmedetomidine is an α2-adrenoreceptor used for short-term sedation and analgesia. The accidental overdose of IV single bolus injection Dexmedetomidine instead of Sugammadex and its consequences are presented in this case report.

A 34-year-old male patient underwent nasal septum deviation surgery under general anesthesia. Postoperatively, sugammadex was planned to be administered to antagonize the neuromuscular blockade caused by vecuronium. However, instead of sugammadex, dexmedetomidine 250 mcg, which had a similar packaging and appearance, was administered IV to the patient by the technician assisting the anesthesiologist. As a result of the controls, it was understood that approximately 4 times the loading dose that should be administered in 10 minutes for normal sedation was administered as an IV single bolus injection.
During the 60-minute monitoring period in the Postoperative Care Unit (PACU), the patient was given 500 ml of crystalloid fluid, but it was not necessary to give medication to increase MAP and HR. The patient was transferred to the surgical ward at the 60th minute when the Modified Aldrete's Scoring System (MASS) was 9 and the BIS was above 95. α2-adrenoreceptor agonist drugs are defined as drugs with a wide margin of safety. Overdose of clonidine, one of the oldest and most important α2-adrenoreceptor agonist drugs, has been reported to cause hypotension, hypertension, bradycardia and mental deterioration, and less frequently, myocardial infarction, seizures, tachycardia, and cardiac conduction defects. In our overdose case, no hypertensive attacks were observed. 4 times normal, but IV bolus injection of dexmedetomidine showed hypotensive and bradycardic effects.

Although deep and long-term hypnosis and hemodynamic disturbances requiring invasive drug intervention did not occur in this overdose case, it is extremely important for dexmedetomidine practitioners to pay attention to drug labels and application standards.

Keywords: Anesthesia, Dexmedetomidine, Overdose, Sedation

EFFECT OF PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS SEED FLOUR ON PHYSICAL, TEXTURAL AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF COOKIES

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tuğba DEDEBAŞ
Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi, Bolvadin MYO, Gıda Teknolojisi Programı

Doç. Dr. Meryem GÖKSEL SARAÇ
Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Prof. Dr. Özlem Pelin CAN
Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Türkiye

ÖZET

Halk arasında menengiç olarak bilenen *Pistacia terebinthus* meyveleri kahve olarak tüketilmektedir. Pistacia terebinthus bitkisi kısımları, antioksidan ve antimikrobiyal, aktivitesi olan birçok biyoaktif bileşen içermesi nedeniyle önemli bitki türlerinden birisidir. Kurabiye, şeker, tuz, yağ ve kabartıcı maddelerin un ile karıştırılarak elde edilen bir fırıncılık ürünüdür. Bu çalışmada son yıllarda tüketicilerin sağlık ürünlere yönelmesi nedeniyle fonksiyonel bir üretmek amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaçla çalışmada farklı oranlarda (%0, 25 ve 50) tohum unu ilave edilen kurabiyelerin fiziksel, tekstürel ve duyusal özelliklerinde değişim incelenmiştir. Menengiç tohum unu ilave edilen kurabiyelerde un miktarı arttıkça renklerde koyulaşma meydana gelmiştir. Kurabiyelerin duyusal değerlendirilmesinde çok kriterli karar verme tekniklerinden SAW (The Simple Additive Weighting) tekniği kullanılmıştır. SAW değerlendirmesi sonucunda en çok tercih ürün %25 oranında memnegiç ile hazırlanan örnek olurken en az tercih edilen ürün ise %50 oranında menengiç tohum unu içeren kurabiyeler belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma sonucunda menengiç tohumlarından elde edilen unun tahıl ve benzeri ürünlerde belirli oranlarda tercih edilebileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: kurabiye, menengiç tohum unu, texture, duyusal özellikler, saw

ABSTARCT

Pistacia terebinthus fruits, popularly known as terebinth, are consumed as coffee. *Pistacia terebinthus* plant parts are one of the important plant species because they contain many bioactive components with antioxidant and antimicrobial activities. Cookies are a bakery product obtained by mixing sugar, salt, oil and leavening agents with flour. In this study, it was aimed to produce a functional product as consumers have turned to health products in recent years. For this purpose, the change in the physical, textural and sensory properties of cookies to which seed flour was added at different rates (0, 25 and 50%) was examined. In cookies to which terebinth seed flour was added, the colors became darker as the amount of flour increased. SAW (The Simple Additive Weighting) technique, one of the multi-criteria decision-making techniques, was used in the sensory evaluation of cookies. As a result of the SAW evaluation, the most preferred product was the sample prepared with 25% terebinth seed flour, while the least preferred product was cookies containing 50% terebinth seed flour. As a result of this study, it has been shown that flour obtained from terebinth seeds can be preferred in certain proportions in grains and similar products.

Keywords: cookies, terebinth seed flour, texture, sensory properties, saw

MORPHOLOGICAL AND ANATOMICAL IDENTIFICATION OF GENUS DESMIDS USING LIGHT MICROSCOPY FROM NORTH-EAST PUNJAB, PAKISTAN

Nadeem-Ullah
Department of Biotechnology, UCP, Lahore

Ghazala Yasmeen Butt
Institute of Botany, University of Punjab, Lahore

Mehwish Jaffer
Department of Biotechnology, UCP, Lahore

Muhammad Waheed
Department of Botany, GGICCL, Lahore

Shafiq-ur-Rehman,
Department of Basic and Applied Chemistry, UCP, Lahore

Qurat-ul-ain
Department of Biotechnology, UCP, Lahore

Abstract

This study was carried out in four districts of Punjab i.e., Gujrat, Narowal, Gujranwala and Sialkot, which represents the north-east areas of Pakistan. The sampling was performed randomly in all seasons of year and 29 desmid species of desmidiophyceae belonging to 5 genera were identified using LM . Most of the species were found in summer season and at slightly alkaline pH, which indicate that hot conditions are required for the maximum growth of desmids. Among 29 desmid species, *Closterium* and *Cosmarium* was found with 13 species each having variable pH and EC ranging from 7.4 to 9.4 and 52 to 169. *Hyalotheca* has only one species having pH 7.45 and 121 EC, Eucapsis has only one species having pH and EC 8.35 and 148 respectively. Similarly, Onychonema also have one species having 9.0 pH and 205 EC.

Keywords: Punjab; desmidiophyceae; LM(Light Microscopy); alkaline pH; EC ranging

ON THE PROPERTIES OF GALVANNEALED COATED DP600 DUAL PHASE STEEL

Ümran Başkaya
The University of Kocaeli at Türkiye Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak, Türkiye

M. Bulut Özyiğit
Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak, Türkiye

Ş. Hakan Atapek
The University of Kocaeli at Türkiye

Yasemin Kılıç
Erdemir R&D Center, Zonguldak, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Dual-phase steels are mostly preferred in the automotive industry due to their strength and ductility. Zinc coating is used in automotive industry to improve the corrosion properties of steel. Among zinc coatings, galvanized (GI) or galvannealed (GA) coating is the most commonly preferred. GA coatings offer better corrosion resistance, spot weldability, paintability and less possibility of sticking during press forming than GI coating. The dual-phase steels are produced using different alloy and process designs depending on the technology of the iron and steel manufacturer. The effects of the alloying elements included in the steel on the coating properties and phase transformations in the coating need to be analyzed and evaluated together with the process conditions. In this regard, simulations were carried out using 2 different dew points (-25˚C and +15˚C) and galvanneal furnace (GAF) temperature (505˚C and 540˚C). It was determined that alloying was insufficient at low GAF temperature and low dew point and the zeta phase was present in the coating. With the increase in dew point, Fe diffusion occurs more easily and the targeted GA coating phase distribution can be obtained at lower GAF temperatures (505˚C). This indicates that subsurface internal oxides are formed instead of on the surface with increasing dew point.

Keywords: Dual phase steel, galvanneal coating, dew point, galvannealed furnace temperature, characterization.

COMPARISON OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS' SCIENCE LECTURE ACHIEVEMENT WITH NESTED VARIANCE ANALYSIS: SIVAS PROVINCE SAMPLE

ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSİ BAŞARILARININ İÇ-İÇE VARYANS ANALİZİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: SİVAS İLİ ÖRNEĞİ

Hümeyra ŞAHİN

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi İşletme Bölümü

Prof. Dr. Hüdaverdi BİRCAN

Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi İşletme Bölümü

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the effect of the school on the achievement differences of scondary school students in Science course by using two-way nested analysis of variance method. For this purpose, the average Science course scores of the students in eight schools in Sivas center were taken and examined. The course scores of the students were considered as the dependent variable and the schools and branches affecting these scores were considered as factors.

The achievement status between schools was analyzed with Nested Analysis of Variance and Tukey Multiple Comparison tests. With two-way nested classification, it was found that the effect between schools and within/between schools was significant. Science course grade point averages of fifth grade students were analyzed and it was observed that the highest grade point average belonged to the seventh school and the lowest grade point average belonged to the third school. When the course grade point averages of sixth, seventh and eighth grade students were analyzed, the highest grade point average belonged to the fifth school and the lowest grade point average belonged to the first school.

Keywords: Anova, Nested Variance Analysis, Two Factor Nested Classification

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Ortaokul öğrencilerinin Fen Bilimleri dersindeki başarı farklılıklarında okulun etkisini iki yönlü iç içe varyans analizi yöntemi ile belirlemektir. Bu amaçla, Sivas merkezindeki sekiz okuldaki öğrencilerin Fen Bilimleri ders puan ortalamaları alınarak incelenmiştir. Öğrencilerin, aldığı ders puanları bağımlı değişken ve bu aldıkları puanları etkileyen okul ve şubeler faktörler olarak ele alınmıştır.

Okullar arasındaki başarı durumu İç İçe Varyans Analizi ve Tukey Çoklu Karşılaştırma testleri ile incelenmiştir. İki yönlü iç içe sınıflandırma ile eğitim veren okullar arası ve okullar içi/şubeler arası etkinin önemli olduğuna ulaşılmıştır. Beşinci sınıftaki öğrencilerin Fen Bilimleri ders not ortalamaları incelenmiş, en yüksek not ortalamasının yedinci okula ve en düşük not ortalamasının ise üçüncü okula ait olduğu görülmüştür. Altıncı, yedinci ve sekizinci sınıf öğrencilerinin ders not ortalamaları incelendiğinde ise en yüksek not ortalaması beşinci okulda; en düşük not ortalaması ise birinci okula aittir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Anova, İç İçe Varyans Analizi, İki Faktörlü İç İçe Sınıflama

BEYOĞLU İLÇESİ'NDE (İSTANBUL) GÖÇLERİN NÜFUS HAREKETLİLİĞİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON POPULATION MOBILITY IN BEYOĞLU DISTRICT (ISTANBUL)

Doktora Öğrencisi Ümit YILDIRIM

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölümü, Erzurum, Türkiye

Arş. Gör. Zeynep YİLMAZ

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölümü, Erzurum, Türkiye

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cemal SEVİNDİ

Atatürk Üniversitesi, Edebiyat Fakültesi, Coğrafya Bölümü, Erzurum, Türkiye

ÖZET

Marmara Bölgesinin Çatalca-Kocaeli Bölümü içerisinde yer alan Beyoğlu İlçesi, idari açıdan İstanbul İli sınırları içerisinde kalmaktadır. İlin, Avrupa yakası ilçelerinden biri olan Beyoğlu'nu kuzeydoğuda Beşiktaş, kuzeyde Şişli ve Kağıthane ilçeleri, batı, güneybatı ve güneyden Haliç, doğuda ise İstanbul Boğazı çevrelemektedir. Haliç ya da diğer adıyla Altın Boynuz, İstanbul'un Avrupa yakasını kapsayan Çatalca Yarımadası'nın güneydoğu ucunda, Boğaziçi girişindeki deniz girintisine verilen isimdir. Beyoğlu İlçesi Anadolu yakasına da yakın olması sebebiyle, diğer ilçelerle ulaşımın kolaylıkla sağlanabildiği merkezi bir konumdadır. Taksim Meydan ve Karaköy Meydanı, karayolu ulaşım noktalarının ve deniz yolu bağlantı noktalarının üzerindeki ilçe; taşıt ve yaya trafiğinin de merkezi durumdadır. Yüzölçümü 8,76 km² olan Beyoğlu İlçesi'nin 45 mahallesi mevcuttur. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu'nun (TÜİK) 2020 yılı verilerine göre 226.396 nüfusun yaşadığı ilçenin aritmetik nüfus yoğunluğu 26.98 kişi/km²'dir. 1927 yılında 294.025 kişinin yaşadığı ilçede 93 yıllık sürede nüfus %23 oranında azalmıştır. İlçe nüfusunun gelişim süreci içerisinde bazı yıllar artışlar tespit edilse de (2007 yılı, %6.6) genel olarak azalma yönünde bir eğilim belirlenmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında Beyoğlu İlçesi'ndeki nüfus değişimleri üzerinde göçlerin etkisi araştırılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre Beyoğlu İlçesi'nden diğer ilçelere, ülke içerisine ve dış ülkelere yönelik göçler her yıl artarak devam etmektedir. Bununla birlikte yakın yıllarda dış ülkelerden ilçeye yönelik göçlerde dikkat çekici artışlar belirlenmiştir. Dış göçlerin önemli bir bölümünü Suriye, Afganistan, Pakistan, Irak, İran, Azerbaycan, Tayland, Türkmenistan, Kazakistan, Gana, Kongo, Kenya ve Somali'den gelen göçmenler oluşturmaktadır. Göçmen ikametlerinin Beyoğlu'nda özellikle Çukur Mahallesi, Bülbül Mahallesi, Bostan Mahallesi, Kulaksız Mahallesi, Fetihtepe Mahallesi, Piyalepaşa Mahallesi ve Hacıahmet Mahallesinde yoğunluk kazandığı belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beyoğlu ilçesi, Pera, göç, nüfus hareketleri, göçmenler.

Located in the Çatalca-Kocaeli Section of the Marmara Region, Beyoğlu District is administratively within the borders of Istanbul Province. Beyoğlu, one of the districts of the European side of the province, is surrounded by Beşiktaş in the northeast, Şişli and Kağıthane districts in the north, the Golden Horn in the west, southwest and south, and the Bosphorus in the east. The Golden Horn, also known as the Golden Horn, is the name given to the sea indentation at the entrance of the Bosphorus at the southeastern end of the Çatalca Peninsula, which covers the European side of Istanbul. Since Beyoğlu District is close to the Anatolian side, it is in a central location where transportation to other districts is easy. Taksim Square and Karaköy Square, the district on the road transportation points and seaway connection points; It is also the center of vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Beyoğlu District, with a surface area of 8.76 km2, has 45 neighborhoods. According to the 2020 data of the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), the arithmetic population density of the district, where 226,396 people live, is 26.98 people/km2. In the district, where 294,025 people lived in 1927, the population decreased by 23% in 93 years. Although increases were detected in some years during the development process of the district population (2007, 6.6%), a general tendency towards decrease is observed. Within the scope of this study, the effect of migration on population changes in Beyoğlu District was investigated. According to the findings, migration from Beyoğlu District to other districts, within the country and to foreign countries continues to increase every year. However, in recent years, remarkable increases have been observed in migration from foreign countries to the district. A significant portion of external migration consists of immigrants from Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Azerbaijan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Ghana, Congo, Kenya and Somalia. It has been determined that immigrant residences are concentrated in Beyoğlu, especially in Çukur District, Bülbül District, Bostan District, Kulaksız District, Fetihtepe District, Piyalepaşa District and Hacıahmet District.

Key Words: Beyoğlu district, Pera, migration, population movements, immigrants

THE ROLE OF RESEARCH IN THE APPLICATION OF PROJECT METHOD TECHNOLOGY

Associate Professor Gulshan Fakhraddin gizi Novruzova
Head of the Department of Applied Research in the Scientific Research Center of ASPU,
Associate Professor of the Department of Pedagogy of Primary Education
https://orcid.orq/0000-0002-1765-0996

The main problem solved with the help of technology is the management of the training process. Projects method is the task of technology to learn all the elements of the training system and design the training process.

The appropriate and complex use of new pedagogical technologies for the formation of the learner as a comprehensive personality in the educational process allows to achieve higher results. Here, it is appropriate to choose technologies suitable for the purpose and content of the training and to implement them in a consistent, predetermined time. Currently, personality-oriented and developmental pedagogical technologies that are more widely applied in modern pedagogical practice are the following: 1) Collaborative training technology; 2) Training technology with the project method; 3) Module training technology. Get to know in more detail the essence and content of "Learning technology with the project method", which has been used in the teaching process in recent years and is a more interesting learning technology.

The project method was developed in the USA by John Dewey and his student Kill Patrin in the 20s of the 20th century. With this method, active learning is structured according to the learner's personal interests with appropriate activities. The main essence of the method is to show that the knowledge they have acquired is necessary for them in life. In the educational process, the student is taught to use the knowledge he has and will acquire to solve the most important problem taken from real life, which is unfamiliar to him, important for him. The teacher can show the source of new information and tell how it is possible to search from this information, can direct the child. From the project method, children are directed to work independently for a certain period of time individually, in pairs and in groups, always solving some problem.In addition to applying different training methods and tools in solving the problem, it is also intended to interactively use tested knowledge in various fields of science and technology. The project method, as the foundation of modern pedagogical technologies, is implemented using various educational tools and information technologies. Both modern (computer telecommunications, electronic databases, video and multimedia tools, fax, video communication) and traditional (science and information books, video recordings, etc.) educational tools can be used here. Also, the project method is performed on a complex problem. The realization of the personality-oriented concept in training, the design and practical application of developmental pedagogical technologies require their testing in different conditions, on different topics, and the study of pedagogical experience in this field. Performance evaluation is done by showing an example.

Keywords: project, research, learning technology, skills, development, evaluation.

Texnologiyanın köməyi ilə həll olunan başlıca problem təlim prosesinin idarə olunmasıdır Layihələr metodu texnologiyanın vəzifəsi təlimedici sistemin bütün elementlərini öyrənmək və təlim prosesini layihələşdirməkdir.

Tədris prosesində təhsil alanın hərtərəfli şəxsiyyət kimi formalaşması üçün yeni pedaqoji texnologiyalardan məqsədəuyğun və kompleks şəkildə istifadə edilməsi daha yüksək nailliyyətlər əldə etməyə imkan verir. Burada məqsədə və təlimin məzmununa uyğun texnologiyaların seçilməsi və onların ardıcıl, qabaqcadan müəyyənləşdirilmiş vaxtda yerinə yetirilməsi məqsədəmüvafiqdir. Hazırda müasir pedaqoji praktikada daha geniş tətbiq olunan şəxsiyyətyönümlü-inkişafetdirici pedaqoji texnologiyalar aşağıdakılardır: 1) Əməkdaşlıqla təlim texnologiyası; 2) Layihələr metodu ilə təlim texnologiyası; 3) Modulla təlim texnologiyası. Son illər tədris prosesində istifadə olunmağa başlayan, daha artıq maraq göstərilən təlim texnologiyası olan "Layihələr metodu ilə təlim texnologiyası"nın mahiyyəti və məzmunu ilə bir qədər ətraflı tanış olaq:

Layihələr metodu XX əsrin 20-ci illərindən ABŞ-da Con Djui və onun şagirdi Kill Patrin tərəfindən işlənmişdir. Bu metodla fəal təlim öyrənənin məqsədəuyğun fəaliyyəti ilə onun şəxsi maraqlarına uyğun qurulmuşdur. Metodun əsas mahiyyəti onların əldə etdikləri biliklərin həyatda onlara lazım olmağını göstərməkdir. Tədris prosesində şagirdə tanış olmayan, onun üçün əhəmiyyət daşıyan, real həyatdan götürülmüş ən vacib problemin həllinə, onun malik olduğu və əldə edəcəyi biliklərdən istifadə etmək öyrədilir. Müəllim yeni informasiyaların alınma mənbəyini göstərə bilir və bu informasiyadan necə axtarmağın mümkün olduğunu deyə bilir, uşağı istiqamətləndirə bilir. Layihələr metodundan uşaqlar fərdi, cütlər və qrup şəklində müəyyən vaxt ərzində müstəqil fəaliyyət göstərməyə, həmişə hansısa bir problemi həll etməyə yönəlir. Problemin həllində müxtəlif təlim metodları və vasitələri tətbiq edilməklə yanaşı, həm də müxtəlif elm, texnika sahəsində sınaqdan çıxmış biliklərdən interaktiv şəkildə istifadə etməsi nəzərdə tutulur. Müasir pedaqoji texnologiyaların bünövrəsi kimi layihələr metodu müxtəlif təlim vasitələri və informasiya texnologiyalarından istifadə etməklə reallaşır. Burada həm müasir (kompüter telekommunikasiyaları, elektron baza göstəriciləri, video və multimedia vasitələri, faks, video rabitə), həm də ənənəvi (elm və məlumat kitabları, video yazıları və b.) tədris vasitələrindən istifadə edilə bilər. Həmçinin layihələr metodu bir kompleks problem üzrə yerinə yetirilir. Təlimdə şəxsiyyətyönümlü konsepsiyanın reallaşdırılması, inkişafetdirici pedaqoji texnologiyaların layihələşməsi və praktikada tətbiqi onların müxtəlif şəraitdə, müxtəlif mövzular üzrə sınaqdan çıxarılmasını, bu sahədə pedaqoji təcrübənin öyrənilməsini tələb edir. Nümunə göstərilərək fəaliyyət dəyərləndirilməsi aparılır.

Açar sözlər: layihə, tədqiqat, təlim texnologiyası, bacarıq, inkişaf, dəyərləndirmə.

WEAK SOLUTIONS FOR A CLASS OF SINGULAR REACTION-DIFFUSION SYSTEMS

Prof. Dr. Salim Mesbahi
Ferhat Abbas University, Algeria

Dr. Samiha Djemai
Ferhat Abbas University, Algeria

ABSTRACT

Objectives: The objective of our research is to investigate the existence of weak solutions in a reaction-diffusion model used in the process of Quenching. Specifically, we aim to understand the behavior of singular production terms caused by the reaction and their impact on the model's solutions. The singularity arises from the potential quenching phenomenon occurring at the boundary of the domain.

Method: To address the presence of singular production terms and the associated quenching phenomenon, we employ energy estimates as a key tool in our investigation. By utilizing energy estimates, we can analyze situations without singularities and establish uniform control over the region where the singularities are localized.

Results: Our research findings reveal the existence of weak solutions for the reaction-diffusion model in the process of Quenching. The analysis of energy estimates enables us to understand the behavior of the singular production terms and their influence on the overall solution. By establishing uniform control in the regions affected by singularities, we gain insight into the dynamics of the system and its response to the quenching phenomenon.

Conclusion: In conclusion, our research contributes to the understanding of weak solutions in the context of reaction-diffusion models used in Quenching. By employing energy estimates and establishing uniform control over the regions with singularities, we have shed light on the behavior of the system and its response to the potential quenching phenomenon. These findings provide a valuable foundation for further studies and applications in the field of reaction diffusion modeling in Quenching processes.

Keywords: Reaction-diffusion, Singular parabolic equations, Weak solutions, Quenching

MORPHO-

MORPHO-ANATOMICAL MODIFICATION IN WITHANIA SOMNIFERA (L.) DUNAL FROM PUNJAB, PAKISTAN: INSIGHT INTO ADAPTATION

Syeda Sabika Zahra Naqvi
Syed Mohsan Raza Shah
Department of Botany, Division of Science and Technology, University of Education, Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract

The Solanaceae family, commonly known as the deadly nightshade or potato family, encompasses a wide range of important food plants and medicinal species. Among these is Withania somnifera (L.), also known as Ashwagandha or Winter cherry, an evergreen shrub native to India, the Middle East, and certain regions of Africa. This study focused on the collection of plant material from twelve different ecotypes in the Punjab region, including Shadan Lund, Layyah, Kot Adu, Jam Pur, Vodor, DG canal, Kala, Chah Jeand Wala, Faisalabad, DG Khan, Jang, and Multan, to investigate morphological and anatomical variations. The collected samples were preserved in a 70% alcohol solution, and freehand sectioning and double staining methods were employed. Microscopic examination using a digital ocular camera facilitated the analysis of various anatomical structures in the roots, stems, and leaves. Morphological and anatomical features were carefully observed and documented. Results indicated that the Jam Pur ecotype exhibited the maximum root epidermal thickness, while the Faisalabad ecotype displayed the largest root radius. Stem characteristics varied significantly among the ecotypes, with the Vodor ecotype exhibiting the highest cortical cell area, Jam Pur ecotype displaying the greatest epidermis thickness, and the Shahdan Lund ecotype showing the thickest sclerenchyma layer. The Vodor and Jang ecotypes had the highest abaxial stomatal area and number of trichomes. Statistical analysis, utilizing Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at a 5% probability level, confirmed the significance of the observed results in terms of morphology and anatomy.

Keyword:*withaniasomnifera,* Morpho-Anatomicalmodification

INCREASING THE RELIABILITY OF TRAIN TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEMS BASED ON THE USE OF INTEGRATED MODELING METHODS

Ph.D Nazila Ragimova
Azerbaijan State Oil and Industry University

graduate student Kamenieva Nina
Ukrainian State University of Railway Transport

graduate student Almammadova Mehriban
https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8324-3697
Ukrainian State University of Railway Transport

ABSTRACT

A simplified hierarchical structure of microprocessor systems for electrical centralization of switches and signals, built according to the echelon principle [33, 34], for which the developed methods are applicable, is shown in Figure 1.

Conventionally, the system consists of three levels: upper, middle and lower, specialized exchange interfaces between levels, a human-machine interface with system users, devices for direct influence on control objects (power circuits) and receiving state control from control objects. Depending on the type of system, devices at each level can be either single-channel (non-redundant) or multi-channel (redundant). Redundancy methods and types of critical elements are determined by the type of system and its operating conditions [9]

The structure is built in accordance with client-server computing technology and is a reflection of the restrictions that apply to the developed methods in relation to train control and regulation systems built using this technology [20, 35 – 42].

SYMBIOTIC INTERACTION WITH RHIZOBIUM ALLEVIATES DROUGHT EFFECTS ON THE BIOCHEMICAL AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MESOAMERICAN WILD BEAN

Laura Lizeth Tovar-Rosales
ENES-Unidad León, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), México.
Posgrado en Ciencias Biológicas, ENES-Unidad Morelia, UNAM, México.

Antonino M. Lecona
ENES-Unidad León, UNAM, México.

Kalpana Nanjareddy
ENES-Unidad León, UNAM, México.

Manoj-kumar Arthikala
ENES-Unidad León, UNAM, México.

Abstract
Objectives-Drought stress significantly impacts plant physiology and biochemistry, posing a challenge for agricultural productivity. The domestication of Phaseolus vulgaris has led to increased productivity but reduced stress tolerance. However, the role of rhizobial association in mediating drought response remains inadequately understood in wild Phaseolus vulgaris varieties.
Methods-This study focused on two P. vulgaris lines: the Mesoamerican wild bean (MA) and the Negro Jamapa (NJ) cultivar. The objective was to investigate how the symbiosis with Rhizobium tropici affects cell membrane integrity, chlorophyll content, and total soluble sugars in MA in comparison to NJ, particularly under water stress conditions represented by varying field capacities (CC) and Rhizobium inoculation states.
Results-Results indicate that, under moderate drought conditions (60% CC) and with Rhizobium inoculation, MA exhibits reduced leaf ion leakage compared to uninoculated MA and both inoculated and uninoculated leaves of NJ. Additionally, MA shows a significant increase in total chlorophyll content and sugar content compared to NJ.
Conclusions-These findings suggest that symbiosis with Rhizobium tropici plays a crucial role in mitigating cellular membrane damage, preventing chlorophyll degradation, and enhancing osmolyte production in wild MA plants. This, in turn, augments their drought tolerance, highlighting the potential of exploiting symbiotic interactions to enhance drought resilience in crop plants. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the intricate mechanisms involved in plant-rhizobia interactions under drought stress, paving the way for more targeted approaches in improving crop performance in water-limited environments. We would like to acknowledge the support of DGAPA/PAPIIT-UNAM for funding this research under grants no. IN213221 to M.-K.A. and IN216321 to K.N., as well as CONAHCYT for the scholarship from the "Beca Nacional para Estudios de Posgrado" program.

Keywords: cell death, ion leakage, water stress, resistance.

WINGLET DESIGN PROPOSAL TO INCREASE THE ENDURANCE OF SOLAR POWERED BIPLANE UAV

Doç. Dr. Seyhun Durmuş
Balikesir University, Edremit Civil Aviation Academy

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on aerodynamic performance comparisons of winglet designs aimed at enhancing the endurance of solar-powered biplane mini-UAVs. Winglet models are designed to mitigate the high drag associated with biplane aircraft, which are generally less favored due to this drawback. To achieve this goal, we conducted an analysis of box wings, upward winglets, downward winglets, and hybrid winglets by creating 3D wing models using XFLR5 software. The comparison involving lift coefficient, drag coefficient, lift/drag ratio, and endurance factor. The analysis revealed that the biplane equipped with hybrid winglets-a configuration featuring an upward winglet on the top wing and a downward winglet on the bottom wing, resembling the monoplane equipped with split-scimitar winglet-achieved an 18% increase in endurance performance compared to a monoplane with an equivalent wingspan. Therefore, employing hybrid winglets on a biplane has the potential to serve as a design solution, effectively enhancing the endurance of solar powered UAVs.

Keywords: Biplane, Solar powered UAV, Winglet Design, Endurance, XFRL5**.**

GREEN SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COLLOIDAL SILVER NANOPARTICLES

Doç. Dr. Yusuf YILMAZ

Naci Topçuoğlu Vocational School, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Silver nanoparticles (AgNP's) are recognized as an excellent antimicrobial agent that can fight bacteria that cause infections both in vitro and in vivo. The antibacterial capacity of AgNPs covers Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria, including multidrug-resistant strains. AgNPs exhibit multiple and simultaneous mechanisms of action and show synergistic effects against pathogenic bacteria such as Escherichia coli and Staphylococcus aureus in combination with antibacterial agents such as organic compounds or antibiotics. The properties of silver nanoparticles make them suitable for applications in medical and healthcare products, where they can treat or effectively prevent infections. The antibacterial activity of AgNPs is affected by the size of the particles, unlike the bactericidal effect of ionic silver. Therefore, silver nanoparticles that are small in size and have no agglomeration between particles are preferred in this application. Many methods have been developed for the synthesis of silver nanoparticles, such as chemical reduction method, polyol method and radiolytic process. Among these methods, the chemical reduction method is widely researched due to the advantages of obtaining nanoparticles without agglomeration, high yield and low preparation cost.

In this study, colloidal silver nanoparticles were prepared by chemical reduction method in an aqueous environment at room temperature and in the presence of a non-toxic reducing agent. Silver nitrate was used as the silver source and industrial glucose was used as the reducing agent. The reducing agent and $AgNO_3$ were dissolved in deionized water in different containers under the same conditions. Then, the two solutions were mixed at room temperature, and the stabilizer solution was added to prevent the aggregation of the AgNPs formed, and the reaction medium was mixed until a colorless or transparent aqueous solution containing the nanoparticles was formed. The obtained colloidal silver nanoparticles were characterized using spectroscopic techniques such as UV-vis, Nanosizer, AAS and FE-SEM.

Keywords: Green Chemistry, AgNP's, Colloidal Silver, Characterization

DETECTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF HIGH LEVELS OF SUGAR CONTENT IN MARKETED POMEGRANATE (*PUNICA GRANATUM*) JUICE BY USING FT-IR SPECTROSCOPY

Dr Sanjeeva Kumar Avvari
Department of Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (Autonomous), Venkatramapuram, Ramachandrapuram Mandal, Tirupati District-517561, Andhra Pradesh, India

Dr. Niranjan Babu Mudduluru
Department of Pharmacognosy & Phytochemistry, Seven Hills College of Pharmacy (Autonomous), Venkatramapuram, Ramachandrapuram Mandal, Tirupati District-517561, Andhra Pradesh, India

Mr. Harish Naidu Talluru
Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis,
Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Autonomous), Chiyyedu Post, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India -515721

Mr. Ankanna
Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis,
Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Autonomous), Chiyyedu Post, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India -515721

Dr. Vinod Kumar Kondreddy
Department of Pharmaceutical Analysis,
Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Autonomous), Chiyyedu Post, Ananthapuramu, Andhra Pradesh, India -515721

ABSTRACT

Aim of the study is Detection and Quantification of High levels of Sugar content in marketed Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) juice by using FT-IR Spectroscopy. The pomegranate fruits are squeezed manually and centrifuged (Make Sorvall, USA, and Model Super T21) at 5000 rpm for 5 min and filtered with muslin cloth to get the clear juice. Followed by previously weighed sugar with usage of de-ionised water sugar solutions are prepared by simple stirring, with various concentrations, which represents the sugar content.

Firstly FT-IR (OPASS software) instrument was calibrated by using standard protocol. Compare the obtained spectrum with reference spectrum for wave numbers of 1583 cm^{-1} to 1589 cm^{-1}, then the % T should be greater than 12% and 2858 cm-1 to 2870 cm^{-1}, the % T should be greater than 18%. After calibration of the FT-IR measure the samples with the scan

speed of per sample were 0.2 cm^{-1}. Fourier transformed infrared transmittance spectra were obtained for all samples at room temperature 24±1ºC in the wave number ranging from 4000 cm-1 to 550 cm^{-1}, five scans are were performed for each sample and average spectrum was saved for further analysis.

ATR-FTIR spectral data can be used to predict the adulteration of pomegranate juice by added sugar. By the excess consumption sugar present in pomegranate fruit always associated with obesity, type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular disease, tooth decay, certain cancers, and non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases. It should be regulated by food control authorities, especially fruit drinks marketed to the children's.

Keywords: *Punica granatum*, ATR-FTIR, Sugar content and food safety.

APPLICATION OF PLANT ESSENTIAL OILS, EXTRACTS, AND POWDERS AS PESTICIDES IN NORTHERN AFRICA: PROGRESS AND OUTLOOK

Dr. EL AMMARI Mohamed
Ibn Tofail University Morocco
Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Kenitra

Prof. Brhadda Najiba
Ibn Tofail University Morocco

Dr. EL BAHJA Fatima
Ibn Tofail University Morocco
Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Kenitra

Dr. ELWAHAB Fathalah
Ibn Tofail University Morocco
Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Kenitra

Dr. FAHAD Kaoutar
Regional Center of Agricultural Research of Kenitra

Prof. BOUZAKRAOUI SAID
Ibn Tofail University Morocco

Prof. ZIRI Rabea
Ibn Tofail University Morocco

Abstract

Around the world, chemical pesticides are more common than organic substitutes, harming both people and the environment. With an emphasis on essential oils from aromatic plants as bioinsecticides which have insecticidal qualities this study assesses biological pest management methods. The goal of this review is to give a thorough overview of how essential oils are used as bioinsecticides in North Africa. It will look at how well these oils work against different kinds of insect pests, investigate the underlying mechanisms of action, talk about the merits and cons from an economic and environmental standpoint, and show off what lies ahead for this promising strategy. The goal of this project is to help the North African region's agriculture

become more resilient and sustainable by fusing traditional knowledge with scientific discoveries.

We examined a sample of more than 54 publications written by researchers in North African nations over a five-year period, from 2010 to 2015, in order to gain a sense of the amount of study being done in this area around the continent. Egypt is the country in North Africa with the most publications on botanical insecticides, followed by Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and Libya, with very little difference between the last three.

In North Africa, studies were conducted on a variety of botanical preparations, including extracts, essential oils, and powders. Of these, Lepidoptera and Diptera were utilized less frequently than Coleoptera, which accounted for about half of the study we examined. Studies on essential oils accounted for over half (48%) and studies on plant extracts for almost as many (42%). Nevertheless, in just 2% of research did biological testing with plant powders. These types were combined in the remaining 8 % of research.

Keywords: *Plant Essential Oils, Bioinsecticides, Agriculture, North Africa*

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF CANINE FIBROSARCOMA USING SPATIALLY DEFINED TRANSCRIPTOMICS AND PROTEOMICS

Daniel Fuchs
Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Zurich

Erin Beebe
Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Zurich

Amiskwia Pöschel
Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Zurich

Laura Kunz
Functional Genomics Center Zürich, ETH Zürich/University of Zurich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Witold Wolski
Functional Genomics Center Zürich, ETH Zürich/University of Zurich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Lennart Opitz
Functional Genomics Center Zürich, ETH Zürich/University of Zurich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Franco Guscetti
Institute of Veterinary Pathology Vetsuisse Faculty, University of Zurich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Mirja C Nolff
Small Animal Surgery, Tierspital Zürich, 8057 Zürich, Switzerland

Enni Markkanen
Institute of Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology, Vetsuisse-Faculty, University of Zurich

Canine

Fibrosarcomas (FSA) and are common tumours of the soft tissue that display aggressive local behaviour, diffuse tissue invasion and a low to moderate metastatic potential. Currently, therapy relies on accurate surgical removal, but difficulties in differentiation between FSA and unaffected peritumoral tissue (PTT) lead to incomplete resections and relapse in a significant number of patients. Therapy could be greatly improved by targeted adjuvant therapy or improved tumour visualization using targeted dies. However, development of such approaches is frustrated by a striking lack of molecular data to illuminate the pathways dysregulated in FSA or to define targets that specifically differentiate tumour from unaffected PTT. To address this shortcoming, we characterized canine FSA and matched skeletal muscle, adipose and connective tissue using laser-capture microdissection (LCM) followed by liquid

chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) and RNAsequencing in 30 formalin-fixed paraffin embedded (FFPE) specimens. We detected a total of 11’726 genes and 3’530 proteins across all samples. Principal component analysis clearly separated the four tissue types on both RNA and protein level. Differential gene expression analysis identified a large number of significantly deregulated genes and proteins between tumour and PTT. Protein and RNA expression was highly homogeneous across all cases, and pathway analysis revealed activation of TP53, Myc and others. In conclusion, this data provides a detailed overview of transcriptomic and proteomic changes in canine FSA and surrounding PTT, highlighting interesting targets for development of diagnostic, therapeutic or imaging approaches.

01.02.2023
REF: Akademik Teşvik

İlgili makama;

5. Uluslararasi Karadeniz Modern Bilimsel Araştirmalar Kongresi, 8-10 Kasım 2023 tarihleri arasında Rize'de 42 farklı ülkenin (Türkiye 314 bildiri- Diğer ülkeler 324 bildiri) akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir

Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen "Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır." değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla

Dr. Ethem İlhan ŞAHİN
Member of Organizing Board